

PALAESTRA LII.

Geschichte der Fabeldichtung in England bis zu John Gay (1726).

Nebst Neudruck von Bullokars „Fables of Æsop“ 1585,
„Booke at Large“ 1580, „Bref Grammar for English“ 1586,
und „Pamphlet for Grammar“ 1586.

Von

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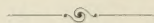


Vorwort.

Die folgende Untersuchung ging hervor aus einer Seminararbeit über die Fabeln John Gays und deren Vorlage. Diese wurde erweitert zu einer Dissertation, in der die gesamten englischen Vorstufen vor Gay berücksichtigt werden sollten. Hierbei ergab sich die Schwierigkeit, daß die Fabelsammlung Bullokars, die kurz vor Shakespeares Auftreten erschienen war, weder im Original noch im Neudruck auf dem Kontinent aufzutreiben war. Ich reiste daher nach Ablegung der Doktorprüfung nach London und schrieb das Buch im Brit. Museum ab, um selbst einen Neudruck zu liefern. Dabei kam eine zweite Schwierigkeit zum Vorschein: Bullokars seltsame Schreibung. Sie durch die heutige englische Rechtschreibung zu beseitigen, dazu konnte ich mich als Philologe nicht entschließen, da sie für die Aussprachelehre jener Zeit zu lehrreich ist; sie beizubehalten, machte einen Schlüssel notwendig. Zu diesem hatte Bullokar kurz vorher das Material gegeben in seinem „Booke at large“. Es ist so kraus, daß ich mich entschied, diese Schrift mit abzdrukken, damit sich Bullokar selbst erkläre. Da er außerdem in den Fabeln seine grammar notes verwendet, wie er sie in seiner „Bref grammar for English“ von 1586 niedergelegt hat, so hielt ich es für geboten, auch dieses Buch zugleich mit dem darin enthaltenen „Pamphlet for grammar“ neuzudrukken. So kommt es, daß sich zwei Männer, die so wenig miteinander gemein hatten wie Bullokar und Gay, auf dem Titelblatt dieses Buches zusammenfinden.

Als der Druck der Texte schon ziemlich weit gediehn war, erfuhr ich, daß ein Überblick über Bullokars Leben und seine Sprachlehre bereits in dem Jahresbericht der Oberrealschule zu Marburg a./L. 1904/05 von Oberlehrer E. Hauck vorliegt und daß er darin eine „Systematische Lautlehre Bullokars“ ankündigt. Da sich Herr Hauck schon längere Zeit mit seiner Arbeit beschäftigt hatte, so nahm ich von einer grammatischen Ausbeutung von Bullokars Schriften Abstand und begnüge mich mit ihrer möglichst genauen Wiedergabe.

Zu besonderem Danke bin ich der Verlagsanstalt verpflichtet, die es mir durch Anschaffung zahlreicher neuer Typen wesentlich erleichterte, den Abdruck dem Original ähnlich zu machen; sowie einem ungenannten Wohltäter, der mir durch Vermittlung der Seminardirektion die Mittel zu der zweiten Englandreise gewährte; endlich den Verwaltungen des Brit. Museums und der Bodleiana für liebenswürdige Unterstützung zu jeder Zeit. In die mühsame Arbeit des Kollationierens hat sich mein Oxfordrer Freund Charles B. Smith in aufopfernder Weise mit mir geteilt. Wie viel seine Hilfe bedeutete, ist zu ermessen, wenn man bedenkt, daß bei dem Satz der Bullokarschen Schriften über fünfzig neugegossene Typenformen verwendet wurden, die auseinander zu halten eine Hauptaufgabe war.



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Die englische Fabeldichtung bis zu John Gay 1726.

A. Einleitung.

1. Literatur über Gays Fabeln.

John Gay (1685—1732) hat zwar mit der „Bettleroper“ den glänzendsten Erfolg seines Lebens errungen; aber der seiner Fabeln erwies sich als dauerhafter, denn sie erlebten bis in die jüngste Zeit herein viele Neuauflagen und werden noch immer als Schul- und Kinderbuch in England und Indien gebraucht. Kurz nach ihm erklärten bereits die Kritiker, ihm gebühre der erste Platz unter den englischen Fabeldichtern. Überdies wurden sie schon im 18. und später im 19. Jahrhundert in die meisten europäischen und einige asiatische Sprachen übersetzt. W. H. Kearley Wright zählt in dem bibliographischen Anhang seiner Neuausgabe von Gays Fabeln (London 1889) 131 Ausgaben auf. Gays Fabeln bezeichnen, wie der Gesamtherausgeber seiner Werke, John Underhill (London 1893, I 47), in Übereinstimmung mit anderen Kritikern bemerkt, den Gipfel der englischen Fabeldichtung überhaupt; und den Fabeln allein verdankt er noch heute seine Volkstümlichkeit.

Trotz dieser Wertschätzung hat ihnen die Forschung bisher wenig Aufmerksamkeit zugewendet. Die Fabeln des Schotten Henryson des 15. Jahrhunderts sind von den Anglisten bedeutend mehr studiert worden. Wright und Underhill, die beide einen sorgsam Neudruck der Fabeln nach den ursprünglichen Manuskripten geben, betonen zwar die Originalität Gays, sind aber auf die Quellen mit keinem

Worte eingegangen. Jacobs dagegen, der den „Æsop“ des Caxton neudruckte (W. Caxton, *The Fables of Æsop*, London 1889. *Bibl. de Carabas* IV, I 197) streift die Neuerungs- und Verschönerungssucht Gays gegenüber La Fontaine. Sarrazin in der Neuausgabe von Gays Singspielen (*Engl. Textbibl.* 2, S. VI) hat ihn zu einem Nachahmer des Lamotte gestempelt.

Eine historische Untersuchung wird allerdings weit auszugreifen haben. Da für Gay dieselben Quellen flossen wie für La Fontaine, so mußte den Nachahmern Äsops vor 1726 in voller Breite nachgespürt werden; und da seit mittelenglischer Zeit die Nachahmungen Äsops in England nie aufhörten, kam ich bis in jene Zeit zurück. Bei solchem Umfang des Stoffes ist mir gewiß manche Einzelheit entgangen; doch hoffe ich, daß eine Gesamtübersicht über die Entwicklung der englischen Fabeldichtung die Stellung Gays am deutlichsten erkennen läßt und daß ich zugleich über alles, was mit Fabelübersetzung, -anspielung und Tierepos zusammenhängt, also auch über die Satiriker der Shakespeare-Zeit, Licht verbreiten kann.

Unter Fabel versteh ich dabei ausschließlich Tiergeschichten mit Nutzenanwendung. Die Dichter selbst haben den Begriff weiter gefaßt. Sie haben schon im Altertum auch Menschen, Pflanzen und Allegorien mit lehrhaften Reden eingeführt. Ebenso wird die Fabel im Mittelalter und von La Fontaine und Gay behandelt. Andererseits bezeichnete man als Fabeln auch legendenhafte Geschichten im Gegensatz zu *true stories*. So bestehn Drydens „*Fables*“ 1700, außer Chaucers „*Hahn und Fuchs*“, aus einer Reihe von Erzählungen berühmter Männer- und Frauengestalten. Bei einer so vagen Definition wäre meine Arbeit uferlos geworden. Nicht berücksichtigt ist natürlich die letzte Art von Fabeln; sonst ist jedoch alles, was ich als Fabel benannt fand, aufgenommen worden. Außerdem bin ich insofern über Fabel im strengen Sinn des Wortes hinausgegangen, als das Tierepos mit in betracht kam, das man

als Fabel ohne ausdrückliche Nutzenanwendung und dafür mit ausführlicher Phantasiegestaltung bezeichnen kann.

Eine äußerst wertvolle Zusammenstellung der Äsopischen Übersetzungsliteratur bietet der „British Museum catalogue of printed books“. Als Mangel darin ist u. a. das Fehlen des „*Esopus cum vita*“ von Wynkyn de Worde (London 1535), der „*Fables of Esope in Englysshe with all his lyfe and fortune*“ von W. Myddelton (London um 1550), der Übersetzungen von William Barret 1639, der ersten Ausgabe der Fabeln von Sir Roger l'Estrange 1692, des „*Esop at Epsom*“ (London 1698) und des „*Esop at Amsterdam*“ 1698 anzuführen, die sich in Oxford auf der Bodleiana befinden. Vielfach unvollständig ist Robert Watts „*Bibliotheca Britannica*“ (London 1824), obwohl sie auf den ersten Anprall umfängliche Auskunft gewährt. Wieviel ich dem „*Dictionary of national biography*“ bei jedem einzelnen Dichter verdanke, kann ich hier nur flüchtig andeuten. Sehr gut ist ferner das Werk von Leopold Hervieux, „*Les Fabulistes latins depuis le siècle d'Auguste jusqu' à la fin du moyen-âge*“ (Paris 1883 — 99, 5 Bde.), in dem alle vorhandenen lateinischen Fabeldichtungen des Mittelalters abgedruckt sind. Endlich nenne ich noch Sauersteins Dissertation über Lydgates Äsop-Übersetzung (Halle 1885), da bereits hier ein allerdings nicht ganz vollständiger Überblick über unsere Dichtungsgattung bis auf Lydgate herunter gegeben wird. Einzelabhandlungen sind bei den betreffenden Autoren namhaft gemacht.

2. Über Ursprung und Stil der Tiergeschichte und ihre Entwicklung vor ihrem Auftreten in England.

Das Tierepos ging von Indien aus. Sage und Mythos beschäftigten sich mit den Wesen, die über der Menschenwelt stehn; sie vermenschlichen die Götterwelt. Im Gegensatz hierzu bildete sich eine Dichtungsart, die von den Wesen unterhalb der Menschen handelte, um auch die Tiere zu vermenschlichen. Man gab ihnen Namen, Sprache und

Sitte, sowie einen möglichst passenden Charakter. Wesentlich für das Schicksal dieser Dichtungsart wurde es, daß sie frei von nationalem Gepräge und ohne geschichtlichen Hintergrund ist: das erleichterte ihr das Wandern über alle Grenzpfähle. Als Epos entbehrte sie zunächst der ausdrücklichen Lehrhaftigkeit; doch konnte sich eine lehrhafte Richtung leicht einstellen, da sich im Tier jede menschliche Schwäche sofort zur Karikatur steigert. Je weniger Zusammenhang zwischen Tiergeschichte und Ausdeutung bestand, desto notwendiger wurden breite Nutzenwendungen, die sich allmählich zur Hauptsache ausdehnten. Aus dem Tierepos entwickelte sich so die Tierfabel. Da die erzählende Einleitung jetzt Mittel zum Zweck war, konnte sie von Tieren auf Pflanzen, leblose Wesen, Göttergestalten und dergleichen übertragen werden. Die Tierfabel begnügte sich oft mit einigen notdürftigen, abgerissenen epischen Zügen, sie wurde stilarm, während die Tierepik ausführlicher ist in der Anschauung und behagliche und humoristische Schilderungen liebt. Diese ganze Entwicklung vollzog sich wesentlich bereits bei den Indern und liegt so in der Sammlung Bidpai vor.

Auf zweifachem Wege gelangte die Fabel nach Westen. Nach Griechenland kam sie hauptsächlich durch den sogenannten Äsop. Die nach ihm bezeichnete Sammlung aus dem 5. Jahrhundert v. Chr. bildet die wichtigste Grundlage für die späteren Dichtungen. Sokrates, Aristophanes, Plato, Plutarch u. a. haben fleißig daraus geborgt, von Lateinern besonders Horaz. Als *testimonia de Æsopo et fabulis Æsopicis* sind in der „*Fabularum Æsopicarum collectio, quotquot græce reperiuntur*“ (Oxoniæ 1718), 58 griechische und 10 lateinische Stellen aus verschiedenen Schriftstellern als Entlehnungen angeführt.

Als Gesamtübersetzer des Äsop ins Lateinische und zugleich aus Prosa in Jamben hat sich Phädrus betätigt unter Kaiser Augustus und dessen Nachfolger. Sein Name ließ den des Äsop für längere Zeit vergessen.

Im 3. Jahrhundert n. Chr. wurde der Äsop durch Babrius (s. Jacobs I 216) in griechische Verse gebracht, der selbst wieder ins Lateinische übertragen wurde, wörtlich durch Julius Titanus, freier um 400 durch Avianus; seine Sammlung besteht allerdings nur aus 42 Fabeln.

Über die Aufnahme des Phädrus im Frankreich der Karolinger, über Fredegar, Paulus Diakonus, Alkuin usw. hat Gröber gehandelt im Grundriß f. rom. Phil. II 179 (ferner s. Junker, Grundriß der Geschichte der französ. Literatur 4. Aufl. S. 132).

Aus dem 9. Jahrhundert stammt die Teilübersetzung des Phädrus in lateinische Prosa, die „Æsopus ad Rufum“ betitelt ist. Das 10. Jahrhundert lieferte drei neue Bearbeitungen des Phädrus. Unmittelbar aus ihm schöpfte der französische Mönch Adémar, um 950—1030, der freilich nur 67 Fabeln in der Sammlung des Leydener Manuskriptes vereinigte, nach dem ersten Herausgeber 1709, Fr. Nilant, auch „Romulus Nilantii“ genannt. Den beiden anderen lag der „Æsopus ad Rufum“ als Quelle vor: das „Weissenburger Ms“, jetzt in Wolfenbüttel, enthält 63, der „Romulus“, dessen älteste Handschrift als Codex Burneianus im Brit. Museum liegt, 83 Fabeln (vgl. H. Österley, Romulus, die Paraphrasen des Phädrus und die Äsopische Fabel im Mittelalter, Berlin 1870; Hervieux I 226 ff.; Sauerstein S. 19 ff.; Jacobs I 5 ff.). Jetzt wurde der „Romulus“ — nicht ohne Grund hatte man das Werk mit dem Titel hohen Alters ausgestattet — berühmter als Phädrus, dessen Name erst wieder 1596 erklingt, als seine Fabeln zum erstenmale gedruckt wurden.

Der zweite Weg führte von Indien über Syrien nach Arabien; er hatte aber für die abendländische Literatur keine nennenswerte Bedeutung.

B. Die englische Fabeldichtung vor John Gay.

1. Die Fabeldichtung bei den Normannen und Angelsachsen.

Von Frankreich zog die Fabel mit der normannischen Eroberung nach England. Ein Wandteppich in Bayeux aus der Zeit Wilhelms des Eroberers, von der Königin Matilde angefertigt, stellt Szenen aus den Äsopischen Fabeln dar, scheinbar nach der Sammlung Adémars; darunter „Wolf und Kranich“, „Fuchs und Krähe“, „Wolf und Schaf“, „Schwalbe und Vögel“ u. a., während „Adler und Schildkröte“ dem Avian entlehnt ist (s. J. Comte, *La tapisserie de Bayeux*, Rouen 1879, der eine photographische Wiedergabe bietet; Jacobs I 181).

Um 1200 dichtete Marie de France 103 Fabeln (ed. K. Warnke, *Bibl. Normannica VI*, Halle 1898). Über die Entstehung des Werkes sagt sie selbst im Epilog Z. 9 ff.:

Pur amur le cunte Willalme,
le plus vaillant de cest reialme,
m'entremis de cest livre faire
e de l'Engleis en Romanz traire.
Esope apelé um cest livre,
kil translata e fist escrivre,
de Griu en Latin le turna.
Li reis Alvrez, ki mult l'ama,
le translata puis en Engleis,
e jeo l'ai rimé en Franceis.

Die Dichterin glaubte danach, einen englischen Äsop König Alfreds zu bearbeiten. Hervieux (I 583), der in 3 Hss. statt Alvrez den Namen Heinrich fand, meinte, die Stelle auf König Heinrich I. beziehn zu sollen; aber es sind 23 Hss.

vorhanden, und jene drei gehören nicht zu den besten. Jacobs (I 161) dachte bei Alfred nicht an den König, sondern an den englischen Philosophen des 12. Jahrhunderts und läßt diesen durch Vermittlung des Juden Berachjah ha Nakdan aus einem arabischen Äsop schöpfen. In der Tat hat dieser Jude in seinem „Mischle Schualim“ ungefähr dieselben Fabeln (107) verarbeitet: was aber von anderen Forschern umgekehrt so erklärt wird, daß Berachjah von Marie abhängt (K. L. Roth, Die Äsopische Fabel in Asien, Philologus VIII 131; M. Steinschneider, Die hebräischen Übersetzungen des Mittelalters und die Juden als Dolmetscher, Berlin 1893, § 275 und 573). Es ist daher vorsichtiger, mit Warnke (S. XLIV ff.) und Mall (Zs. f. rom. Phil. IX 161 ff.) eine verlorene englische Vorlage anzunehmen, deren Verfasser Alfred hieß und aus der Marie eine Anzahl unverständener Worte mit übernahm. Daß man im 12. Jahrhundert eine Äsopübersetzung dem König Alfred zugeschrieben hatte, ist bei der Volkstümlichkeit und Beliebtheit seines Namens durchaus begreiflich; ging doch auch eine Sammlung von Sprichwörtern im Mittelenglischen unter seinem Namen. Alfreds wichtigste Quellen waren vermutlich der „Romulus Nilanti“ und der gewöhnliche „Romulus“, wobei freilich das Vorhandensein orientalischer Stoffe auffällig bleibt; auch die Tiersage und Bauernschwänke scheinen hereinzuspielen. Fortan stand bis zur Mitte des 13. Jahrhunderts die Fabeldichtung in keinem europäischen Lande in so hoher Blüte wie in England, allerdings in lateinischer Sprache.

2. Die lateinische Fabeldichtung in England im 12. und früh-13. Jahrhundert.

Die ältesten Zeugnisse lassen sich in den Werken des John of Salisbury (ed. J. A. Giles, London 1848) nachweisen. Als er bei seinem Landsmann Papst Hadrian IV. (1154–59) weilte, gab ihm dieser eine Botschaft nach England mit, um unter Anwendung der Fabel von dem Haupt und den Gliedern die Nation zur Eintracht zu ermahnen

(I 46). In seinem Hauptwerke, dem „Polycraticus“, spielt er auf „Wolf und Schaf“, auf den mit der Löwenhaut bekleideten Esel, auf „Adler und Schildkröte“ und andere Fabeln an (III 6 u. 7). Äsops Leben und Tätigkeit sind hier bereits der Mittelpunkt zahlreicher Legenden geworden; als Fabeldichter wird er mit Avian zusammen genannt (IV 189), dann als Tragöde bezeichnet (IV 231), endlich gemeinsam mit Roscius für einen Schauspieler gehalten (IV 278.) Auch sonst ist er für John of Salisbury ein geläufiger Gewährsmann (III 73, V 185).

Richard Löwenherz tadelte nach der Rückkehr aus seiner Gefangenschaft (1194) das schlechte Betragen seiner Barone, indem er ihnen die indische Fabel von dem Menschen, dem Löwen und der Schlange erzählte, die er aus dem Orient mitgebracht haben wird. Alle drei werden von einem Landmann aus einer Grube befreit, und die Tiere erweisen sich ihrem Wohltäter später dankbarer als der Mensch (s. Jacobs I 183). Solche Anspielungen auf Fabeln setzen voraus, daß diese in den weitesten Kreisen bekannt waren.

Von Zeugnissen kommen wir zu Autoren, indem wir zu Walther von England, dem Kaplan Heinrichs II., übergehen. Er ließ seinen Schüler, den König Wilhelm von Sizilien, zur Übung in lateinischer Prosodie die drei ersten Bücher des Romulus gegen 1175 in Verse bringen, die er selbst dann noch verbesserte. Diese Fabelsammlung gewann weite Verbreitung, in England allein ist sie in 21 Hss. vorhanden (beschrieben von Hervieux I 432 ff.). Sie ging unter dem Namen des „Anonymus Neveleti“, ihres ersten Herausgebers 1610, bis Hervieux in Gualterus Anglicus den Verfasser entdeckte. Ursprünglich enthielt sie 60 Fabeln, die allmählich auf 68 anwuchsen, und übertraf für geraume Zeit den „Romulus“ an Berühmtheit.

Nach Walthers Vorbilde brachte Alexander Neckam, gebildet in Paris, 1215 Abt in Exeter, um 1200 eine Reihe Prosafabeln des „Romulus“ und einige von Walthers Fabeln, im ganzen 42, in Verse, betitelt „Novus Äsopus“. Außerdem bearbeitete

er 8 Fabeln des Avian als „Novus Avianus“. Die Fabeln des Lateiners sind meist denen des Äsop beigefügt worden; oft segelten sie sogar unter Äsopischer Flagge, wie schon im „Romulus“ das Vorhandensein der Fabel von dem Adler und der Schildkröte zeigt.

Einzelne Fabeln hat Neckam außerdem noch in seinem berühmtesten Werke „De naturis rerum“ (ed. Th. Wright, London 1863) neben zahlreichen Tieranekdoten eingestreut. Nach dem „Romulus“ schildert er u. a., wie der schlaue Fuchs den eitlen Raben, der ein Stück Käse im Schnabel hält, zum Singen verleitet (S. 206) und wie die Frösche, die Jupiter zweimal um einen König anflehn, ihre Torheit schwer büßen müssen (S. 348).

Eine andere kleine Sammlung, genannt „Anti-Avianus“, enthält 9 Fabeln des Avian; sie liegt in einem Ms. des 13. Jahrhunderts in Cambridge und scheint von einem Nachahmer Walthers herzurühren.

Mit einer größeren Fabelsammlung wagte sich dann Odo von Cheriton hervor, wieder ein in Paris gebildeter Engländer, der 1233 die Güter seines Vaters in Kent übernahm. Als vielseitiger Polyhistor schrieb er auch um 1220 einen Band von 75 Äsopischen Fabeln (ed. Hervieux IV), ziemlich weitschweifig und mit starker Betonung der Nutzanwendung; denn er verfolgte die Absicht, die Sittenlosigkeit der Geistlichen zu bekämpfen. Die Fabeln kommen in mehreren von Odos Schriften vor, im „Bestiarium vel brutarium“, im „Opus sexaginta parabolarum“, im „Aliud opus parabolarum“ und in den „Narrationes quaedam“, aber immer in derselben Gestalt. Mit der Gnomik seiner Landsleute war er so vertraut, daß er an drei Stellen Sprichwörter in englischem Wortlaut einfügt. In der Fabel „De abbate, cibo et monachis“ heißt es: Selde cumet se betere; in „De busardo et de nido ancipitris“: Of (eie) hi the brohtte of athele hi ne myhtte; und endlich in „De lupo qui voluit esse monachus“: Thai thu Wolf hore hodi te preste tho thu hym sette Salmes to lere, evere beth his geres to the groueward. Etwas abweichend steht im Ms. Harl. 219: If

al that the Wolf un to a preest worthe and be set un to book psalmes to leere, yit his eye evere to the wodeward.

Bei ihm findet sich auch, wenn wir von Berachjah ha Nakdan absehn, das erste Zeugnis für die Tiersage in England. Er redet von Ysemgrimo, id est Lupo; Tebergo, id est Cato; Chantecler, scilicet Gallus; Berengarius, scilicet Ursus; von Reinardus dagegen schon ohne Zusatz. Wie aus dem Gebrauch der Tiernamen hervorgeht, ist die Tierepik erst im Begriff, sich in England einzubürgern.

Ausgeprägte Fabeln begegnen ferner in seinen Parabeln, die er als Materialsammlung für Predigten anlegte und nach damaliger Gepflogenheit gerne mit erbaulichen Geschichten schmückte. Natürlich haben die Fabeln bei dieser nützlichen Verwendung viel von ihrem ursprünglichen Aussehn verloren. Wie alle Fabeldichter seiner Zeit schöpfte auch Odo aus dem „Romulus“.

3. Die englische Fabeldichtung vor Chaucer.

Die erste Fabel, die uns ganz in englischer Sprache erhalten ist, steht in den „Old English homilies“ des 12. bis 13. Jahrhunderts (ed. R. Morris, EETS XXIX 50). Sie handelt vom jungen Krebs, der nicht weiß, wie er vorwärts schwimmen soll, und seiner Mutter, die ihn lehrt, dies mit dem Strome zu tun. Sie ist dem Avian (Fab. 3) entlehnt.

Die erste selbständige Tiergeschichte in englischer Sprache ist die köstliche Novelle vom Fuchs und Wolf, noch vor 1272 in Kurz-Reimpaaren von einem Südengländer verfaßt, offenbar von einem Kleriker (ed. Th. Wright, Percy Society VIII; Mätzner, Altengl. Sprachproben I 130 ff.; ferner s. A. Brandl in Pauls Grundriß f. germ. Phil. II 629). Die Grundlage ist Äsops Fabel vom Fuchs und Bock, die in den „Roman de Renart“ aufgenommen und hier erweitert wurde. Von diesem Tierepos hat unser Dichter den Stoff entnommen, allerdings mit großer Freiheit. Sie handelt vom Fuchs Reneward, der nach einem vergeblichen Anschlag auf den Hahn Sire Chauntecler durstig in einen Brunneneimer steigt und,

in die Tiefe hinabgefahren, gerne heraus möchte. Der Wolf Sigrim läßt sich vom Fuchse betören, oben in den Eimer zu springen und so den Gefangenen herauf zu ziehn. Renenard entriimt mit Spott, während Sigrim von den Klosterbrüdern entdeckt und halbtot geschlagen wird. Alle Vorzüge der Fabliaux-Technik sind dem Gedichte eigen: Reale Auffassung, launische Darstellung und eine leise Satire auf den Heuchler im Fuchspelz, der im Paradiese zu sein vorgibt, um den Wolf in die Tiefe zu locken, und beim Herausfahren ihm noch Seelenmessen zu lesen verspricht.

Eingefügt in das satirische Gedicht „Song on the times“ (ed. Th. Wright, *Polit. Songs*, London 1839, S. 195 ff.), das in der letzten Regierungszeit Eduards I., † 1307, in der Szeiligen Kreuzreim-Strophe geschrieben wurde, ist die Fabel vom Löwen, der über Wolf, Fuchs und Esel Gericht abhält. Fuchs und Wolf, als Abbild der Kirche und der Großen, bestechen den parteiischen Richter und werden daher trotz ihrer Übeltaten freigesprochen; während der Esel, der im Gefühl seiner Unschuld ohne Geschenke erscheint, verurteilt und in Stücke gerissen wird, weil er einmal Gras gefressen hat. Die Quelle scheint eine lateinische Dichtung in Distichen aus dem 13. Jahrhundert zu sein, der „*Poenitentiarius sive Asinarius*“ (ed. Fr. Kritz, *Erfurter Progr.* 1850), in dem das Schicksal des armen Esels bereits einen literarischen Niederschlag gefunden hatte.

Hier ist auf eine Variante dieser Geschichte in der byzantinischen Literatur hinzuweisen. Der allerdings stark veränderte und mit Elementen der Tierepik vermischte und erweiterte Stoff ist in zwei griechischen Fassungen erhalten, die zwischen der Mitte des 15. und dem Anfang des 16. Jahrhunderts entstanden sind. Die ausführlichere, in gereimten Versen, ist die „Schöne Geschichte vom Esel, Wolf und Fuchs“, während die „Legende vom ehrsamem Esel“ kürzer und reimlos ist (s. K. Krumbacher, *Geschichte der Byzantinischen Litteratur von Justinian bis zum Ende des Ost-römischen Reiches*, München 1897, S. 880 ff., worauf mich

Dr. W. Reich freundlichst aufmerksam machte). Der Stoff ist aus den abendländischen Tiersagen durch eine italienische Zwischenstufe, wie die besonders in der gereimten Fassung zahlreich vorhandenen italienischen Wörter zeigen, nach dem Orient gelangt. Die Änderungen und Zutaten sind sehr groß, aber der gemeinsame Grundgedanke — Fuchs und Wolf erhalten trotz ihrer Übeltaten Verzeihung, während der arme Esel für den Galgen reif ist, da er einmal ein Lattichblatt gefressen hat — ist festgehalten. Gänzlich fehlt der Gerichtshof mit dem Löwen als Richter. Fuchs und Wolf befinden sich vielmehr auf einer Seereise, einer Pilgerfahrt in das Morgenland, und auf ihr Zureden hat sich ihnen der Esel angeschlossen. Den Anlaß zu ihrer Beichte gibt der angebliche Traum des Fuchses von einem entsetzlichen Sturm, der ihnen unheilbringend bevorstehe. Der Ausgang ist nun gerade entgegengesetzt, denn die Übeltäter erhalten ihre verdiente Strafe und zwar durch den, den sie verderben wollten, den Esel. Mit der Figur des Esels ist eine Wandlung vor sich gegangen: er ist nicht mehr der arme Tropf, der unschuldig stirbt oder doch Strafe erleiden muß; er ist jetzt schlauer und geriebener als der Fuchs. Von seinen fürchterlichen Feinden hat er sich zuerst durch eine List befreien wollen, indem er vorgibt, sein Herr weile mit vielen Jagdhunden in der Nähe, wie es der Hahn dem vom allgemeinen Landfrieden redenden Fuchs gegenüber in der Fabel mit so gutem Erfolge tut. Als er hiermit kein Glück hat, ist er noch nicht mit seinem Latein zu Ende. Denn als er sein Todesurteil hört, da erzählt er von einem großen und Wunder wirkenden Geheimnis, mit dem sein Hinterfuß ausgestattet sei: das Geheimnis offenbart sich dann dem Wolf in so gewaltigen Fußtritten, daß er über Bord fällt, während der Fuchs auf eine nähere Bekanntschaft verzichtet und schleunigst Reißaus nimmt. Der listige Esel mutet zuerst etwas merkwürdig an. Die Erklärung ist jedoch sehr einfach: es hat eben eine Übertragung und Verwechslung zwischen Pferd und Esel stattgefunden. Die Geschichte von

der Stute und dem Wolf ist uns allen gelaufn, sei es, daß die Stute von dem Geheimnis ihres Hinterfußes berichtet, sei es, daß sich der Wolf als Käufer des Fohlens oder als Arzt ausgibt. Anstelle des Pferdes erscheint schon sehr früh in den Fabeln (bei Bullokar, Valla Fab. 27, Rimicius Fab. 77) der Esel als der Held. Selbst Löwe (Bullokar, Æsop Fab. 32) und Bär (im „Pierce Pennilesse“ des Thomas Nash) teilen das Schicksal des Wolfes und werden vom Esel oder von der Stute bestraft. Diese Beispiele zeigen jedenfalls, wie leicht charakteristische Züge einzelner Tiere auf andere übertragen wurden.

Im „Ayenbite of inwyte“ von Dan Michel, 1340, wird die Prosafabel vom Hund und Esel erzählt (ed. R. Morris, EETS XXIII 155). Als Gewährsmann für den weit verbreiteten Stoff wird ausdrücklich Ysopes genannt. Der Esel will dem Beispiele des kleinen Hundes folgen und seinen Herrn freundlich begrüßen, indem er ihm seine Beine um den Hals legt; für sein törichtes Benehmen erhält er Schläge. Durch solche Fabeln, heißt es weiter, belehrte der weise Mann seine Familie. Im „Romulus“ (I Fab. 17) und seinen Bearbeitungen (z. B. Odo) ist sofort die Rede vom Esel, während bei Marie de France (Fab. 15) erst das Verhältnis des Hundes zum Herrn geschildert wird.

Hier erwähnen will ich auch ein kurzes Gedicht, wahrscheinlich noch vor 1350 entstanden, über die Abenteuer des „fals fox“, der verwegen Hühner und besonders Gänse raubt und allen Nachstellungen schlaun entgeht. Die Quelle ist unbekannt. Abgedruckt ist das Gedicht in den „Reliquiae antiquiae“ (ed. Th. Wright, London 1841—43, I 4).

Langland schaltet nach Art der Kleriker im Prolog der zweiten Redaktion des „Piers Plowman“ von 1377 (ed. W. Skeat, Oxford 1886, I 14) die Fabel von den Mäusen ein, die gerne der Katze eine Glocke umhängen wollten; aber als diese gebracht wird, wagt es keine, das schwierige Werk auszuführen. Eine erfahrene Maus gibt ihnen darauf den Rat, zufrieden zu sein; denn es sei besser für sie, von einem

Großen regiert zu werden — in Anspielung auf die politischen Zeitverhältnisse —, als von vielen. Der Stoff ist sehr alt und bereits im „Pantschatantra“ (ed. Th. Benfey, Leipzig 1859, I 605) enthalten. Langland hat ihn wahrscheinlich von Odo übernommen, dabei aber sehr erweitert.

In „Barlaam und Josaphat“, einer der beliebtesten Legenden des Mittelalters, sind Fabelstoffe bearbeitet worden. In der mittellenglischen Übersetzung aus dem 14. Jahrhundert (ed. Horstmann, Altengl. Legenden, Paderborn 1875) steht die Geschichte vom Vogel (Nachtigall), der den Bauern drei Wahrheiten lehrt, die dieser nicht befolgt (S. 220 V. 421 ff.), und die von den drei Freunden, von denen nur der dritte bei seinem Wohltäter im Unglück ausharrt, während die beiden anderen ihn verlassen (S. 222, V. 541 ff.). Beide Erzählungen kommen in dieser Fassung schon in der indischen Urquelle vor. Am Anfang des 12. Jahrhunderts hatte sie Petrus Alfonsus, ein getaufter Jude aus Spanien, in seiner „Disciplina Clericalis“ aufgenommen, einer Sammlung von verschiedenen Stoffen aus jüdischen und arabischen Vorlagen, die als Anleitungen für Geistliche gedacht waren. Von hier aus wurden sie schnell weiter verbreitet und drangen auch in die Fabelliteratur. Parallelen zeigen die „Gesta Romanorum“, Bromyards „Summa praedicantium“, Lydgates „Bauer und Vogel“ und Caxtons „Æsop“ (Fab. 6 und 1 des Alfonces).

4. Der Niedergang der lateinischen Fabeldichtung im 14. Jahrhundert.

Nach Odo von Cheriton begnügt sich die lateinische Fabeldichtung meist mit einfacher Wiedergabe der alten Fabeln. Abschriften von Walthers Fabeln begegnen häufig im 14. und sogar noch im 16. Jahrhundert (s. Hervieux I 580). Außerdem lassen sich zwei mehr nach Selbständigkeit strebende Nachahmer und Fortsetzer von Walther und Odo im 13. und 14. Jahrhundert — nur die Schrift bietet einen ungefähren Anhaltspunkt für die Abfassungszeit — nachweisen (s. Hervieux IV 184 ff.), die aber dabei mehr und mehr von

der Form der Äsopischen Fabel abwichen und sich der Heiligenlegende näherten. In den Hss. dieser Zeit finden sich auch einzelne Fabeln eingestreut, so die von der Bäuerin und dem Wolf (= Avian Fab. 1) und von der Stadt- und Landmaus (= Horaz Sat. II 6): beide abgedruckt in den „Reliquiae antiquae“ (I 204 und I 320).

Besonders hervorgehoben zu werden verdient der Bischof von Rochester, Jean of Sheppey, der 1360 starb. Der dritte Band seiner „Sermones“ (s. Hervieux IV 162 ff.) enthält 73 Fabeln, von denen 52 aus Odo, die übrigen aus dem „Romulus“ und dessen Bearbeitungen geborgt sind. Seine Fabeln zeichnen sich aus durch Kürze in der Erzählung und Genauigkeit im Ausdruck; die Nutzenanwendung ist fast ganz unterdrückt. Wie die Odos richten sie sich scharf gegen die Prälaten. Anlaß zu Nachahmungen scheinen sie nicht gegeben zu haben.

Predigten mit Einmischung von Fabeln, die aus Odo geschöpft sind, enthalten ferner die „Contes moralisés“ des englischen Franziskaners Nicole Bozon um 1350, der nach Frankreich auswanderte (s. Hervieux IV 85 ff.). In seinem Text hat er aber einzelne Sätze immer noch in englischer Sprache eingefügt. So sagt er in „Bubo, pullus suus et accipiter“ von der Eule: Bubo (anglice an howle) und: Hyt ys a fowle brydde that fylyzth hys owne neste; in „Mures et catus“: Clym! clam! the Catte lepe over the damme; in „Vulpes et ovis in puteo“. For was hyt never myn kynd Chese in welle to fynd; in „Leo et mus“: de boverica (anglice fro the chepyn). Er verwendet nach Odos Vorbild auch Namen der Tiersage. In der Fabel von „Leo, lupus, vulpis et asinus“ redet er vom Fuchs: Et tu Reginalde und vom Esel: Domine Baldewine.

Unter Odos Einfluß stehn endlich noch die beiden Dominikaner Robert Holkot, † 1349, und John Bromyard, ein Hauptgegner Wycliffes. Die meisten von Holkots Schriften sind schwer zugänglich, viele noch nicht veröffentlicht, darunter auch seine „Four books of sermons“. In Bromyards

„Summa praedicantium“ (ed. Nürnberg 1485) wimmeln die den Abhandlungen folgenden Beispiele geradezu von Fabeln, die oft als Äsopische bezeichnet werden. So berichtet er u. a. vom Adler, der gegen sein Versprechen die Jungen des Fuchses raubt, und dessen Rache (N IV, IV); vom alten, sich krank stellenden Löwen, der die ihn besuchenden Tiere verzehrt, und vom Fuchs, der an den Fußspuren die Schändlichkeit des Löwen erkennt (P VIII, XXIII); vom prahlenden Fuchs, der trotz seiner vielen Verschlagenheiten von den Hunden ergriffen wird, während sich die Katze durch ihre eine Kunst, durch Klettern, auf einen Baum rettet (S. III, XVI).

5. Von Chaucer bis Lydgate.

Die hervorragendste Schöpfung der Tierepik in England ist Chaucers köstliche Erzählung vom Hahn und Fuchs in den „Canterbury tales“ (ed. W. Skeat, Oxford 1894, IV 271 ff.), deren Einfluß bei Lydgate, Henrysone, Spenser und sogar noch bei Dryden fühlbar ist. Wir erfahren die lustige Geschichte aus dem Munde des Nonnenpriesters, wie es scheint, im Anschluß an den „Roman de Renart“, Branche 2, aber mit großer Freiheit der Vorlage gegenüber. Der Stoff ist auch früh in die Fabelliteratur gedrunken, so behandelt bereits Marie de France den Kern unserer Erzählung, jedoch ohne die Traumdeutung, in der Fabel vom Hahn und Fuchs (= Caxton V Fab. 3). Die gelungene Schilderung, wie der Hahn Chauntecleer den geriebenen Fuchs Daun Russell überlistet, ist weit gerühmt und zu bekannt, als daß ich näher darauf einzugehn brauchte. Nur hat Chaucer die vorangehenden Traumgeschichten zwischen Chauntecleer und Pertelote mit zuviel gelehrtem Beiwerk umgeben.

Daß er auch sonst die Tiersage kannte, zeigt eine Anspielung in der „Reeve's tale“ Z. 4054—56:

„The gretteste clerkes been noght wysest men“,
As whylom to the wolf thus spak the mare;
Of al hir art I counte noght a tare.

In der 17. Branche des „Roman de Renart“ und seiner Bearbeitung aus der ersten Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts, dem „Renart le contrefet“, wird das Abenteuer zwischen Wolf und Stute geschildert. Diese errät und vereitelt die bösen Absichten des Wolfes, indem sie ihn veranlaßt, die angebliche Inschrift ihres Hinterfußes zu lesen, mit dem sie ihm dann einen furchterlichen Schlag versetzt. In Caxtons „Reynard“, Kap. 27, nähert sich der Wolf der Stute unter der Vorspiegelung ihr Fohlen kaufen zu wollen. Der Preis, sagt die Stute, stehe auf ihrem Hinterfuße. Hier tut der Fuchs, als Zeuge und Anstifter jenes Vorgangs, den obigen Ausspruch. Über das Vorkommen der Begegnung zwischen Stute und Wolf in den Fabelsammlungen Äsops vgl. o. S. XXXV.

Endlich begegnet Renard, the foxes sone, in der „Legende der guten Frauen“ (Z. 2448), während Chaucer merkwürdigerweise in seiner Übersetzung des „Rosenromans“ die Namen aus der Tiersage Sir Isangrin, Tibers, Dan Belin nicht beibehalten hat.

Wohlvertraut war der Dichter außerdem mit den Äsopischen Fabeln. Als Gewährsmann nennt er Äsop in der „Tale of Melibeus“ Z. 2370, wo Isope sagt: Ne trust nat to hem to whiche thou hast had som tyme werre or enmitie, ne telle hem nat thy conseil (= Caxton V Fab. 8). Auf die Fabel von der Eiche und dem Riedgras weisen zwei Stellen in „Troilus and Criseyde“, Buch I Z. 257: The yerde is bet that bowen wol and winde Than that that brest, und Buch II Z. 1387—89: And reed that boweth down for every blast, Ful lightly, cesse wind, it wol arise; But so wil not an ook whan it is cast (= Caxton IV Fab. 20); während sich die Fabel vom irdenen und ehernen Topf widerspiegelt in der Ballade „Truth“ Z. 12: Stryve noght, as doth the crokke with the wal (= Avian Fab. 9). In der „Knight's tale“ Z. 1177—80 heißt es: We stryve as dide the houndes for the boon, They foughte al day, and yet hir part was noon: Ther cam a kyte, whyl that they were wrothe. And bar away the boon bitwixe hem bothe. Diese Fabel ist sehr verändert, denn sonst kämpfen Löwe und Tiger,

oder auch Löwe und Bär (Croxall Fab. 60) um ein Reh, das ihnen inzwischen vom Fuchs geraubt wird. Der Raubvogel erscheint nur im Kampf zwischen Maus und Frosch oder zwischen zwei Hähnen. Endlich wird im Prolog des Weibes von Bath Z. 692: *Who peyntede the leoun?* auf das Zwiegespräch zwischen Mann und Löwe angespielt. Die Fabel kommt zuerst im Avian (Fab. 24) vor, später in vielen anderen Sammlungen, so bereits im „Romulus“ (IV Fabel 15); doch handelt es sich hier nicht um einen „peynted“, sondern in Stein gehauenen Löwen (= Caxton IV Fab. 15).

Chaucers Zeitgenosse Gower hat in seiner „*Confessio amantis*“ (ed. Macaulay, Oxford 1899) mehrere Erzählungen als Fabeln bezeichnet. Indessen trifft der Ausdruck Fabel für diese langatmigen Erzeugnisse nicht zu; nur der Stoff einzelner ist den Tierfabeln entnommen. Im 5. Buche Z. 4937—5162 wird in der Geschichte von Adrianus und Bardus die Fabel von dem Menschen, dem Affen und der Schlange geschildert, um den Menschen als das undankbarste aller Geschöpfe hinzustellen. Es ist dieselbe Fabel, die Richard Löwenherz berichtet, nur hatte er anstelle des Affen einen Löwen. Gower hat den Stoff sehr erweitert. Die Fabel vom neidischen und habsüchtigen Mann des 2. Buches Z. 291 ff. ist dem Avian entlehnt. Bei Gower wird ein Engel von Jupiter zu den Menschen geschickt, bei Avian Phöbus und später bei Bullokar (Fab. 107) Apollo; die übrigen Züge sind alle übereinstimmend: da der, der zuletzt wünscht, das doppelte des Gewünschten erhält, so läßt der geizige Mensch dem neidischen den Vortritt; dieser wünscht nun, auf einem Auge blind zu sein.

Die erste größere, wenn auch noch sehr unvollständige Übersetzung Äsopischer Fabeln ins Englische, die uns erhalten ist, hat John Lydgate verfaßt. Die mit „*Æsop*“ bezeichnete Sammlung (ed. Sauerstein, Anglia IX 1 ff.) besteht aus einem Prolog und sieben Fabeln, über deren Inhalt Sauerstein ausführlich in seiner Dissertation handelt. Er setzt sie zwischen 1388 und 1390 an, da die 7. Fabel vom Hund

und vom Schatten in dem sicher noch im 14. Jahrhundert geschriebenen Ms. Ashm. 59. II steht, und zwar während Lydgate in Oxford Student war: für eine Jugendarbeit sprechen ferner die geringe Übung in der Behandlung des Verses und die Unbeholfenheit im Ausdruck. Lydgates Studentenzeit in Oxford müssen wir aber vor 1388 ansetzen, da er bereits 1389 Subdiakon in Bury St. Edmonds wurde und vor seinem Eintritt in das Kloster eine Reise nach Frankreich und Italien gemacht haben soll. Außerdem weist die ganze Anlage und Behandlung des Stoffes darauf hin, daß er die Fabeln erst während seiner Mönchszeit geschrieben hat. Beim Lesen aller Fabeln werden wir sofort an Odo und die Kleriker erinnert; es kommt ihm nicht so sehr auf die Fabel selbst an — was nicht verhindert, daß er sie sehr weitschweifig erzählt — als auf die moralischen Zutaten. Um recht eindringlich auf seine Leser, vielleicht auch Hörer — denn möglicherweise hat er selbst Predigten gehalten und darin *Fabeln eingeschaltet — einzuwirken, folgt Vergleich auf Vergleich. Den Kleriker und die Ähnlichkeit mit Predigten zeigt die 1. Fabel vom Hahn und Edelstein, in der er mitten in der Schilderung, als der Hahn den Stein gefunden hat, eine lange Abhandlung über Tugend und Laster, Müßiggang und Arbeit hält und dann die ausführliche Nutzenanwendung mit den Worten schließt: The wordly man labourith for richesse And on the world settith al his intent; The vertuous, to avoide al idelnesse, With suffisaunce holdith hym self content; Eche man therfor with suche, as god hath sent, Thank the lord, and in vertu kepe him stabe. In der 2. Fabel vom Wolf und Schaf vergleicht er den Wolf mit dem folkes ravenous und das Lamm mit dem poraile; der arme Mann, der tugendhaft und zufrieden lebt, wird gepriesen, während dem Tyrannen mit der Hölle gedroht wird. In der 3. Fabel, die in der Form eines Streitgedichtes abgefaßt ist, handelt Lydgate von V. 111 bis zum Schluß, V. 224, über false jorroures and a false witnesse, womit Gott ein großes Unrecht ge-

schehe. Ebenso ist es in den übrigen Fabeln, überall mit dem sehr stark ausgeprägten Hinweis auf Gott und den Glauben, indem er dabei zugleich kräftig für die Armen eintritt. Mit Ausnahme der 1. Fabel hat Lydgate allen anderen eine oft verhältnismäßig lange Einleitung vorangestellt, in der er das durch die eigentliche Fabel zu erläuternde Thema bereits im voraus moralisierend behandelt.

Der poetische Wert der Fabeln ist nur gering. Nachahmung haben sie nicht gefunden. Der größte Fehler ist eine maßlose Weitschweifigkeit; daneben wirken die vielen Vergleiche und Beispiele seiner oft übel angebrachten Gelehrsamkeit störend und langweilig. So führt er z. B. in der 5. Fabel von der Maus und dem Frosch von Z. 63—110 folgende Namen mit den entsprechenden Zutaten auf: Cresus, Mydas, Salamon, Diogenes, Alisaunder, Priamus, Aurora, Bachus, Thetus; ähnlich ist es in den übrigen.

Nach Sauerstein hat Marie de France Lydgate als Vorlage gedient. Übereinstimmungen zeigen sich im Übergang vom Prolog zu den Fabeln, in der Schilderung der eigentlichen Fabeln und in den Nutzenwendungen. Diese Annahme wird noch dadurch gestützt, daß er die Werke der Marie de France sicher kannte, deren „Lai des deuz amanz“ er ins Englische übertrug. Die Fabeln unseres Dichters sind auch bei Marie die ersten sieben, nur die Reihenfolge ist verschieden. Es sind gleich Fabel 1, 2, 6, während 3, 4, 5, 7 den Fabeln 4, 7, 3, 5 bei Marie entsprechen. Romulus und Walther stehn zwar ebenfalls nahe, kommen aber nicht in Betracht, da sie die Fabel von der Kuh, dem Schaf, der Ziege und dem Löwen, die bei Lydgate fehlt, an 6. Stelle haben. Nun sagt aber Lydgate ausdrücklich am Ende jeder Fabel: Here endith the tale of Isope how that usw., nach der 2. Fabel: Here endith the secunde tale of Isope usw., während das Fehlen der Schlußworte nach der 4. Fabel ein Versehn des Schreibers sein kann. Außerdem tragen Fabel 2 und 3 eine auf ihre Zahl bezügliche Überschrift. Der Dichter hätte nicht so schreiben können, wenn in seiner

Vorlage eine abweichende Reihenfolge gestanden hätte. Da die Fabeln bald nach ihrer Entstehung abgeschrieben wurden, so können die Verschiedenheiten nicht von späteren Schreibern herrühren. Ferner gibt der Dichter auffälligerweise an keiner einzigen Stelle den leisesten Hinweis darauf, daß seine Quelle französisch abgefaßt war. Im Gegenteil finden sich im Prolog recht bedeutende Abweichungen: während die französische Dichterin ihre Fabeln auf eine griechische Urquelle zurückführt, kennt Lydgate diese ebensowenig wie den Kaiser Romulus: er hält Isopus vielmehr für einen römischen *poete laureat*, der während seiner Anwesenheit in Rom die Fabeln dichtete, um dem Senate zu gefallen. *For whiche I cast to folwe this poete, And his fabulis in Inglyssh to translete* (Prolog, Z. 29). Dies deutet vielmehr darauf hin, daß er einer lateinischen Vorlage folgt, die wahrscheinlich eine Übersetzung der Fabeln der Marie war. Dadurch läßt sich auch die verschiedene Reihenfolge leichter erklären.

In der Fabel vom Hahn und Edelstein hat Lydgate bei der Beschreibung *Chaunticleres* — es ist der einzige aus der Tiersage verwendete Name — Chaucers „Hahn und Fuchs“ vorgeschwebt. Auch der Prolog enthält eine aus Chaucer geborgte Stelle.

Neben seiner Äsop-Übersetzung ist die Erzählung von dem Pferd, der Gans und dem Schaf zu nennen (ed. Degenhart, Münchener Beiträge z. rom. und engl. Phil. 19), die, obgleich vom Dichter am Anfang der Nutzenanwendung als Fabel bezeichnet, einem Streitgedichte näher kommt. Jedes der drei Tiere rühmt seine Vorzüge, jedes glaubt, dem Menschen am nützlichsten zu sein: Richter in diesem Streite sind Löwe und Adler, die sie auffordern, mit ihrem Lose zufrieden zu sein. In der Nutzenanwendung tritt Lydgate für Gleichberechtigung aller Stände ein. Parallelen dieses Stoffes bieten die „*Gesta Romanorum*“ und Nicole Bozons „*Contes moralisés*“.

Die Geschichte vom Bauer und Vogel der Barlaam- und Josaphat-Legende wird von Lydgate in einem langen

Gedichte behandelt (ed. Halliwell, A selection from the minor poems of Dan John L., Percy Soc. II 179), scheinbar nach der französischen Übersetzung der „Disciplina clericalis“ des Petrus Alfonsus.

Die Erzählung von der Krähe, die dem Phebus die Untreue seines Weibes kund tut und dafür ihrer weißen Federn und des Gesanges beraubt wird, weicht noch mehr von der Form Äsopischer Fabeln ab. Quelle war der französische „Roman der sieben weisen Meister“.

Außerdem finden sich Anspielungen auf Tierfabeln in den übrigen Gedichten.

Die englischen „Gesta Romanorum“ (EETS XXXIII), die zu Anfang des 15. Jahrhunderts entstanden sind, enthalten eine beträchtliche Anzahl von Fabeln. Einzelne Fabeln der lateinischen Vorlage, die meist aus Odo stammen, sind nicht übersetzt worden; andererseits wurden aber auch neue aufgenommen, darunter 9 aus Odo, die nicht in der Quelle stehn.

6. Die Fabeldichtung in Schottland.

Das älteste Zeugnis der Kenntnis von Tierfabeln vermittelt Barber in seinem „Bruce“ von 1375 (EETS XI). Im 9. Buche wird von dem Fuchs erzählt, der in des Fischers Hütte eingedrungen ist und gerade einen Lachs verzehrt, als der Fischer eintritt. Da der einzige Ausweg versperrt ist, nimmt der Fuchs seine Zuflucht zu einer List: er ergreift den Mantel des Fischers und wirft ihn ins Feuer; während sich der Fischer vergebens bemüht das Kleidungsstück zu retten, entkommt der Fuchs. So verliert er den Lachs, den Mantel und den Fuchs. Diese Geschichte, zu der keine weitere Fassung bekannt ist, ist für die frühe Aufnahme der Fabeln in Schottland von einiger Wichtigkeit, denn erst mehr denn 100 Jahre später dichtete der bedeutendste Fabeldichter vor Gay, Robert Henrysone, der Schulmeister von Dunfermline. Ich übergehe dabei das „Buch von der Euler“ von Richard Holland 1450, da es zu weit von der reinen Tierfabel abweicht.

Henrysone verfaßte in der Chaucerstrophe (ab ab bcc) zwischen 1476 und 1486 einen Prolog und 13 Fabeln; mit eingerechnet ist dabei ein zweiter Prolog, der der 7. Fabel unmittelbar vorangeht. Eine Analyse aller Fabeln gibt Diebler in seiner Dissertation über Henrysones Fabeldichtungen (Halle 1885), einen Neudruck in der Anglia (IX 337 ff. und 453 ff.), ferner D. Laing (Edinburg 1865, S. 100 ff.). Den Quellen nach, die vom Dichter zu verschiedenen Zeiten benutzt wurden, scheiden sich die Fabeln in drei Gruppen. Die erste besteht aus dem Prolog und den Fabeln 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13. Vorlagen waren die Fabeln Walthers — Diebler nennt ihn noch den „Anonymus“, da er die Untersuchungen von Hervieux nicht kannte —, denn Prolog Z. 28: *Dulcius arrident seria picta jocis* ist wörtlich dem Prolog Walthers entnommen, der beginnt: *Ut juvet, ut prosit, conatur pagina praesens: Dulcius arrident seria picta jocis*. Henrysone glaubt, das Original vor sich zu haben, da er Esope diese Stelle in den Mund legt. Bei Walther entsprechen die Fabeln der Reihenfolge nach 1, 12, 4, 18, 20, 2, 3.

Daneben hat der Dichter auch aus Lydgates Übersetzung geschöpft, denn wie dieser schildert er Äsop als poet lawriate und stempelt ihn sogar zu einem nobill clerc. Fabel 1, 3, 2 von Lydgate hat er zu Fabel 1, 6, 12 benutzt und dessen 5. Fabel von der Maus und dem Frosch zu der 2. Fabel von der Stadtmaus und Landmaus und der 13. Fabel von dem Frosch und der Maus. Der Schluß des Prologs klingt zugleich an Walther und Lydgate an, die beide keine Beziehung zueinander hatten.

Über die Abfassungszeit gibt der zu Fabel 7 gehörende Prolog Aufschluß: denn die von der Überlieferung völlig abweichende Lebensbeschreibung Äsops muß Henrysone vor 1484, vor dem Erscheinen von Caxtons „Æsop“ verfaßt haben, da die dort gegebene Biographie für die damalige Zeit als allein zutreffend galt. Ebenfalls vor 1484 sind die Fuchsgeschichten, Fabel 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 entstanden, da sie noch als Äsopische bezeichnet werden, während Caxton Fabel 10 dem Petrus

Alfonsus zuschreibt. Angeregt zu den Fuchsfabeln wurde er hauptsächlich durch Caxtons „Reynard“ von 1481: außerdem borgte er aus dem „Roman de Renart“, besonders aus den Branchen 5, 10, 11, aus der alten sächsischen Tiernovelle vom Fuchs und Wolf (zu Fab. 3 und 10), und aus der „Disciplina clericalis“ des Petrus Alfonsus. Hauptquelle für „Chantecler and the fox“ ist Chaucers „Geschichte des Nonnenpriesters“, wie sich denn überhaupt an vielen Stellen zeigt, daß Henrysone seinen Chaucer gut kannte. Vielleicht hat er auch Odo von Cheritons „Gallus qui est capellanus bestiarum“ gekannt. Die Namen der Tiersage übernimmt er nicht, sondern ersetzt sie, mit Ausnahme Chanteclers, durch schottische; der Fuchs wird Tod, der Wolf Freir Wolf Wait-Skaith genannt.

Da die 11. Fabel vom Wolf und Widder bei Caxton steht, in den anderen Quellen aber fehlt, so kann sie erst nach 1484 geschrieben sein. Diebler meint, es sei dies die einzige Fabel, die sich bei Gay wiederfände. Eine Entlehnung Gays ist aber ausgeschlossen, denn bei Henrysone bekleidet sich ein Widder mit dem Fell des toten Schäferhundes und verfolgt so den Wolf, bis er eines Tages seine falsche Hülle verliert und entdeckt wird, während in seinem „Shepherd's dog and wolf“ (I Fab. 17) die Hauptpersonen der Schäferhund und der Wolf sind: von einem Widder und einer Verkleidung ist keine Rede.

Danach haben wir für die Abfassungszeit folgendes Ergebnis: Von 1476 etwa bis 1481, vor Caxtons „Reynard“, sind Fabel 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, zwischen 1481 und 1484 die Fuchsgeschichten Fabel 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, und bald nach 1484 die 11. Fabel nach Caxtons „Æsop“ geschrieben.

Henrysone überragt seine Vorbilder durch eine wortreiche und schwungvolle Sprache, Klarheit im Ausdruck, fließende Verse, gewandte Darstellung, treffende Kleinmalerei und dramatische Belebung. Er hat die Fabeltechnik im Gegensatz zu Lydgates Unbeholfenheit auf eine künstlerische Höhe emporgehoben. Bei ihm beobachten wir zuerst La

Fontaines Auffassung, daß die Fabel lehren und zugleich ergötzen müsse. So schlägt er anstelle von Lydgates moralisierenden Reden und Vergleichen oft einen humorvollen und dabei geistreichen Ton an, der angenehm berührt. Auch Henrysone bekundet noch ein starkes religiöses Empfinden, indem er die zunehmende Entfremdung von der Kirche beklagt und für Hingabe an den wahren Glauben eintritt; gegenüber Lydgate läßt sich aber bereits eine merkliche Abnahme dieser durch Odo hereingebrachten religiösen Richtung spüren, die der Fabeldichtung ihrem ganzen Wesen und Ursprung nach fremd ist. Ferner fehlt es dem Dichter nicht an Originalität: wesentlich seine eigene Erfindung sind die 4. und 5. Fabel, die als Fortsetzungen der dritten gedacht sind.

Henrysones Abhängigkeit von Lydgate scheint mir größer, als man bisher angenommen hat. Im allgemeinen geht er zwar mehr gerade auf sein Ziel los wie dieser oder ersetzt die moralisierenden Einleitungen durch behagliche Eingangsschilderungen. Besonders auffallend ist Lydgates Einfluß in der Nutzenanwendung, denn auch der Schotte sagt ausführlich, wer mit den Tieren gemeint sei; so in der 6. Fabel mit dem einfältigen Schaf *the pure Commounis*, mit dem Wolf *ane Shiref stout*, mit dem Raben *ane fals Crownais*; in der 7. Fabel vom Löwen und der Maus wird der Löwe mit einem Fürsten verglichen, der sich des Tieres Großmut zum Vorbild nehmen solle, die Mäuse mit dem Volke, das die Treue bewahrt, obgleich sie oft verkannt wird. Ähnlich ist es in der 13. Fabel. Sehr an Lydgate erinnert der Schluß von Fabel 5 und Fabel 8, da er in beiden in die Form eines Gebetes ausklingt. Daß Henrysone nicht immer die Weitschweifigkeit Lydgates meidet, zeigt sehr deutlich Fabel 8 „*The preiching of the swallow*“, wo der Dichter der eigentlichen Fabel lange religionsphilosophische Betrachtungen über Gott und Gottes Allmacht vorausschickt, die 112 Zeilen von den 329 vorhandenen, also ein Drittel der ganzen Dichtung umfassen; darauf folgen noch ausführliche Schilderungen über die Reize und Annehmlich-

keiten des Landlebens und eine Jahreszeitenbeschreibung, Z. 156: June . . . that jolye tyde usw., die trotz aller Schönheit denn doch sehr bedenklich „eine gewisse sättigende Fülle poetischer Malerei“ überschreiten. Weiter verweise ich auf die 2. Fabel, in der die Darstellung der Lebensgewohnheiten der Stadt-, besonders aber der Feldmaus einen zu breiten Raum einnimmt; auf die 6. Fabel von „Dog, sheip, and wolf“ — in der Form eines Streitgedichtes erzählt — wo eine kleine Abhandlung über Rechtsverhältnisse, über digesten und codices gegeben wird; auf die 4. Fabel, wo der Fuchs lange astronomische Betrachtungen anstellt, über die Stellung der Gestirne, obgleich dies ein alter Zug der Tiersage ist, da die mittelalterlichen Dichter es liebten, die Tiere aus der Stellung der Sterne auf ihr Schicksal schließen zu lassen. Die Aufzählung von 66 Tiernamen in der 5. Fabel und die vielen Gespräche zwischen Wolf und Landmann in der 10. Fabel sind ebenfalls zu ausgedehnt. Überhaupt hat bei Henrysone ein Zusammenfluß von Tierfabel und Tierepos stattgefunden, der dem Weiterleben seiner Fabeln sicher hindernd im Wege stand. In der Nutzenanwendung, die in den Fuchsgeschichten am kürzesten behandelt ist, hat der Schotte sein Vorbild an Ausführlichkeit noch übertroffen. Diebler tadelt das Verhältnis von Fabel und Nutzenanwendung nur in der 12. Fabel, wo es sich, in Strophenzahl ausgedrückt, wie 13:10 stellt. Hierher gehören aber noch: Fabel 1 mit 8:6, Fabel 6 mit 16:9, Fabel 13 mit 19:9, Fabel 7 mit 24:7 und Fabel 8 mit 38:9. Endlich ahmt er Lydgate auch darin nach, daß er recht oft seine Schulmeisterweisheit anzubringen sucht und sich wie dieser auf Solomon, Aristotell und ähnliche Gewährsleute beruft.

Henrysone gebührt unzweifelhaft das Verdienst, die Fabeldichtung in Schottland tatsächlich erst zu Ansehn gebracht zu haben. Daß seine Fabeln trotz vieler Vorzüge verhältnismäßig nur geringen Erfolg hatten, ist besonders darauf zurückzuführen, daß er sich zu wenig um Grenze und

Begriff der Fabel gekummert hat. Zu Nachahmungen haben sie, abgesehen von Dunbar und Wyatt, nicht angeregt, dagegen wurden sie 1570 in Edinburg gedruckt. Da sie als newlie imprinted bezeichnet werden, so ist mindestens ein älterer Druck anzusetzen, nach Diebler zwischen 1508–15. Der Londoner Buchhändler Richard Smith ließ 1577 eine Übersetzung ins Englische erscheinen, vermutlich nach der Ausgabe von 1570. Endlich veröffentlichte Andrew Hart 1621 in Edinburg einen als newlie revised and corrected bezeichneten Neudruck; der Text ist aber schlecht und unbrauchbar, da er zu viel Abweichungen aufweist.

Henrysones Einfluß verrät sich in William Dunbars Gedicht vom Fuchs und Lamm aus dem ausgehenden 15. Jahrhundert, das ein Liebesabenteuer Jacobs IV. von Schottland schildert (ed. J. Schipper, Wien 1894, S. 35). Indes verdankt der Dichter nur die Einkleidung den Tierfabeln seines Landsmannes, der lange in Dunfermline lebte, wo das Abenteuer stattfand.

7. Von Caxton bis zu Spenser.

Inzwischen waren in England zwei Werke erschienen, die für die Fabelliteratur von besonders großer Bedeutung wurden: William Caxtons „Reynard the Foxe“ von 1481 (ed. E. Arber, London 1895) und sein „Esop“ von 1484. Ihr Einfluß auf Henrysone ist schon gezeigt worden. Das Tierepos übertrug Caxton in 43 Kapiteln nach einer 1479 in Gouda veröffentlichten Prosafassung, der „Hystorie van Regnaert die Vos“. Die Urquelle war die französische Fassung des Pierre de St. Cloud, die um 1250 von dem Flamänder Willem als „Van den vos Reinaerde“ ins Holländische übersetzt, am Ende des 14. Jahrhunderts umgearbeitet und erweitert und 1479 gedruckt wurde. Caxton folgt getreu seiner Vorlage; er hat sogar viele Wörter in niederdeutscher Form beibehalten, da bei der nahen Verwandtschaft beider Sprachen keine Gefahr vorlag, daß diese Ausdrücke nicht verstanden wurden. Der „Reynard“ fand solchen Beifall, daß Caxton selbst ihn bereits

1489 und kurz darauf R. Pynson 1503, ebenfalls unverändert, neu herausgab. Dagegen sah sich der unbekannte Herausgeber des „Raynarde the Foxe“ von 1550 genötigt, die nach so kurzer Zeit schon etwas veraltete Sprache Caxtons zu bessern, während der Inhalt unangetastet blieb.

Caxtons „Reynard the Foxe“ ist für die englische Literatur wichtiger als seine Äsopübersetzung, denn bisher hatte England im Gegensatz zu Frankreich, Holland und Deutschland an der Ausgestaltung und Entwicklung der Tierepik nur geringen Anteil genommen. Die alte Tiernovelle vom Fuchs und Wolf und Chaucers Geschichte vom Hahn und Fuchs schildern nur Episoden aus der Tiersage, erst durch Caxtons Übertragung wird England die ganze Gruppe des Reynardkreises erschlossen.

Das volkstümlichste Buch Caxtons, nach der Zahl seiner Ausgaben, waren die Fabeln Äsops. Quelle war die französische Übersetzung des „Romulus“ durch den Lyoner Augustiner Julien Macho, gegen 1482, die wiederum zurückgeht auf die um 1480 von Antonius Sorg in Augsburg veröffentlichte lateinische Sammlung (164 Fab). Der vorangestellte Prolog Walthers: *Ut iuuet, ut prosit, conatur pagina praesens* usw. fehlt bei Macho und Caxton; die ersten 4 Bücher enthalten die 80 Fabeln des Romulus, daran schließen sich als 5. Buch 17 *Fabulae extravagantes* und 17 Fabeln des Remicius; dahinter stehn 27 Fabeln des Avian, während 23 *Fabulae collectae* des Alfonsus (15) und Poggius (8) den Schluß bilden. Macho und Caxton haben die 13. und 14. Fabel des Alfonsus und die 1. Fabel des Poggius nicht übertragen. Als Caxtons eigene Zutat sind 6 kleine Geschichten anzusehn, die nicht bei Macho stehn. Die ersten drei sind wiederum den „*Facetiæ*“ des Poggius entnommen, während er für 4 (Pill maker) und 5 (Widow) keine Parallele bietet. Die letzte Erzählung (*Worldly and unworldly priest*) scheint auf einer Anekdote aus der Zeit Caxtons zu beruhn.

Als Verfasser der den Fabeln vorangehenden *Vita Æsopi*, die Jacobs in seiner Ausgabe nicht mit abgedruckt

hat, wird Rimicius bezeichnet. Für die Lebensschicksale des großen Fabeldichters lagen dem Mittelalter zwei Fassungen vor: eine kürzere, aber darum nicht weniger phantasievolle, von dem griechischen Mönch Maximus Planudes, der gegen 1310 gestorben ist, und eine längere und an Abenteuern reichere lateinische Übersetzung von Rinuccio d'Arezzo oder Rimicius, wie er fälschlich genannt wird. M. Planudes benutzte eine ältere Vorlage, in der die mit dem Salomonischen Sagenkreise verknüpften Geschichten vom weisen Akir, dem Sultan Sinagrip und Anadam bearbeitet waren, deren Urquelle in der hebräischen Achikargeschichte, zuerst aufgezeichnet im Buche Tobit des 2. oder 3. Jahrhunderts v. Chr., nachgewiesen ist (s. Krumbacher, S 897 Anm.). Das Mittelalter wagte diese Autoritäten nicht anzuzweifeln; aber auch die spätere Zeit übernahm alles als bedingungslose Wahrheit, bis endlich die Kritik in der zweiten Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts anfang, zunächst freilich unter heftigstem Widerstande, diese legendenhaften Beschreibungen zu zerstören.

Caxtons Fabeln wurden schon 1500 neu gedruckt durch R. Pynson. Hieran reiht sich eine dem Drucker W. Myddylton um 1550 zugeschriebene Ausgabe, die aber nur die ersten 5 Bücher (114 Fab.) enthält; es folgen noch: Henry Wykes für John Waley 1570, darauf zwei Neudrucke für Andrew Hebb (dwelling at the Bell in Pauls Churchyard) 1634 und 1647, endlich die fünfte und letzte Ausgabe von A. Roper 1658. Mit Ausnahme Myddyltons haben alle den ursprünglichen Text bewahrt, abgesehen von einigen veralteten Ausdrücken, die modernisiert wurden.

Erwähnenswert ist ferner, daß Caxton auch andere Dichtungen unserer Literaturgattung druckte: Chaucers „Erzählung des Nonnenpriesters“ und Lydgates „Pferd, Gans und Schaf“.

Außerdem wurde der Äsop — es sind die Distichen Walthers von England — am Anfang des 16. Jahrhunderts in lateinischer und griechischer Sprache veröffentlicht. Lateinisch von R. Pynson 1502 als „Esopus cum commento optimo

et morali“, nach der Antwerpener Ausgabe von 1488, und von Wynkyn de Worde 1503 als „Fabule Esopi cum commento“ nach einer Pariser Ausgabe von 1490, 1516 neu erschienen. Wie es scheint, sagt Hervieux (I 561) hat W. de Worde um diese Zeit eine englische Übersetzung der Fabeln Walthers veröffentlicht, erhalten ist sie jedoch nicht. Eine Sammlung von 391 lateinischen Fabeln, über die bei Bullokar noch näher zu handeln sein wird, ließ W. de Worde 1535 folgen.

Ein griechischer Äsop ist nicht überliefert, doch haben wir sichere Kunde, daß damals die Fabeln im Originaltext in den Schulen gelesen wurden. Von hervorragenden Pädagogen des 16. Jahrhunderts urteilt Thomas Elyot günstig über die Fabeln und empfiehlt sie als Lesestoff für die Schulen. Im 10. Kapitel seines „Governour“ von 1531 (ed. H. Croft, London 1880) schreibt er über die Anordnung im Unterricht und über die Auswahl der Autoren: After a fewe and quicke rules of grammer, immediately, or interlasynge hit therwith, wolde he redde to the childe Esopes fables in greke: in whiche argument children moche do delite. And surely it is a moche pleasant lesson and also profitable, as well for that it is elegant and brefe, (and nat withstanding it hath moche varietie in wordes, and therwis moche helpeth to the understandinge of greke) as also in those fables is included moche morall and politike wysedome.

Der Lehrer müsse indessen unter den Fabeln sorgfältig auswählen und nur solche nehmen, wo Tugend und Recht belohnt werde. Auch müsse er die Fabeln den Kindern ausführlich erklären. Im 25. Kap. rühmt er an den Fabeln, daß sie vortreffliche Lehren enthalten. Hier heißt es: I suppose no man thinketh that Esope wrate gosselles, yet who doughteth but that in his fables the foxe, the hare, and the wolfe, though they neuer spake, do teache many good wysedomes?

Die bekannte Geschichte von der Stadt- und Feldmaus wird in Thomas Wyatts Satire „On the mean and sure estate“, zwischen 1540—42 entstanden, trefflich geschildert. Den

Stoff hat der Dichter aus Horaz (Sat. II 6) entlehnt, die Art des Erzählens borgt er von Henrysone, dessen „Uponlondismous and burges mous“ er sicher kannte. Dr. Nott (Works of Surrey and Wyatt, London 1815) führt als Übereinstimmung die Stelle an: Cumfurth to me, my awin sister deir, Cry, peip, anis, von der Wyatt Z. 42 den Ausdruck: Peep, quoth the other übernommen hat. Auffallende Ähnlichkeit zeigen ferner die Stellen über das Leben der Landmaus im Winter, Henrysone Z. 8 und 9, Wyatt Z. 6- 8; während der Inhalt abweichend dargestellt ist. Der schottische Dichter läßt die Stadtmaus zuerst die Landmaus besuchen, worauf dann beide zur Wohnung der Stadtmaus pilgern und dort die bekannten Abenteuer zu bestehn haben, aus denen beide mit heiler Haut davorkommen. Bei Wyatt geht die Landmaus sofort zur Stadtmaus und verliert hier ihr Leben.

Roger Ascham, der Lehrer der Königin Elisabeth, bestätigt uns, daß man Elyots Vorschläge verwirklicht hatte und die Fabeln in den Schulen las, auch Übungen damit anstellte, indem man sie in Verse brachte. So wird es uns auch verständlich, daß wir gerade bei den Dichtern der zweiten Hälfte des 16. Jahrhunderts sehr häufig Anspielungen auf Fabeln finden werden. Ascham selbst ist ein Gegner dieser Unterrichtsmethode. In seinem „Scholemaster“ (ed. Dr. Giles, London 1865), gedruckt 1570, schreibt er auf S. 192 des zweiten Buches: This kind of exercise is all once with paraphrasis, save it is out of verse either into prose, or into some other kind of metre; or else out of prose into verse, with was Socrates' exercise and pastime (as Plato reporteth) when he was in prison, to translate Æsop's fables into verse. Quintilian does also greatly praise this exercise; but because Tullius doth disallow it in young men, by mine opinion it were not well to use it in grammar schools etc.

Das Jahr 1570, in dem Henrysones und Caxtons Fabeln neu gedruckt wurden, ist außerdem noch wichtig durch die Übertragung der indischen Fabeln der Sammlung Bidpai ins Englische durch Thomas North unter dem Titel „The morall

philosophie of Doni (ed. Jacobs, Bibl. de Carabas III, London 1888). In Europa war der Bidpai zuerst bekannt geworden durch die lateinische Übersetzung Johannis von Capua 1270; North folgte einer italienischen Vorlage. Viel Verbreitung und Nachahmung haben diese Fabeln indes nicht gefunden; sie wurden 1601 zum zweitenmale veröffentlicht. Nach einer französischen Fassung übersetzte dann endlich J. Harris 1699 die Fabeln des Bidpai. Sein Buch ist durch einige Angaben über das Leben Pilpays, wie man Bidpai in Frankreich nennt, sowie über verschiedene Bearbeitungen seiner Fabeln interessant; die meisten Übersetzungen gehn danach auf eine persische Urquelle zurück. Einzelne Fabeln Bidpais wurden später, so 1711, mit den Äsopischen vereinigt.

Die Fabel von der Heuschrecke und Ameise hatte Abraham Fleming in seiner aus dem Lateinischen übertragenen Schrift „A panoplie of epistles or a looking-glasse for the unlearned“ von 1576 aufgenommen. In Briefform geben hier die berühmtesten Autoren des Altertums ihren Freunden und andern treffliche Ermahnungen und Ratschläge. Sokrates warnt den Lysistratus vor Trägheit und Eitelkeit, indem er ihm (S. 227) das Schicksal der Heuschrecke vorhält, die im Winter hungern muß, da sie den Sommer untätig verbringt, im Gegensatz zur arbeitsfreudigen und schaffenden Ameise.

8. Von Spenser bis zu Milton.

Während England auch in der Zeit vom ausgehenden 16. bis zur Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts keine größeren selbständigen Fabeldichtungen besitzt, lassen sich zahlreiche Anspielungen auf die Äsopischen Fabeln nachweisen; doch fehlt es nicht ganz an eigenen Produkten.

Mehrere Fabeln sind in Spensers „Shepherd's calendar“ (ed. R. J. Todd, London 1805, Bd. I) nacherzählt. Inhaltlich stehn sie der lateinischen Sammlung Wynkyn de Wordes 1535 näher als Caxtons Übersetzung. In der Februar-Ekloge begegnet die Fabel von der Eiche und dem Riedgras (the tale of the oak and the brere), die der Dichter

von Chaucer gelernt haben will. Die Erzählung ist lebendig und anschaulich, aber, wie auch die übrigen Fabeln Spensers, zu umfangreich. In der Embleme zu dieser Ekloge heißt es von alten Leuten, daß sie weniger Furcht vor Gott hätten als junge Leute, oder Gott überhaupt nicht mehr fürchteten, da sie reicher an Erfahrung und Weisheit seien; dabei wird auf Äsops Fabel vom Affen und Löwen hingewiesen. Der Affe — gewöhnlich der Fuchs — ist beim ersten Anblick des Löwens sehr erschreckt, allmählich gewöhnt er sich so daran, daß er nicht allein alle Angst verliert, sondern sogar mit dem Löwen zu scherzen anfängt. In der Mai-Ekloge erzählt Spenser in anmutiger, aber zu ausführlicher Weise mit wesentlichen Abweichungen, die Fabel von dem leichtgläubigen Zicklein, das während der Abwesenheit der Mutter von dem falschen Fuchse überlistet und verzehrt wird. Spenser offenbart sich hier als Vorläufer zu Drydens „Hind and panther“, denn im vorangestellten „Argument“ schreibt er, daß unter den beiden Schäfern, Piers und Palinode: be represented two formes of Pastours or Ministers, or the Protestant and the Catholike. Mit dem Zicklein sind die wahren und treuen Christen, mit dem Fuchs die falschen und treulosen Papisten gemeint, d. h. gerade umgekehrt wie bei Dryden. Wenn Spenser die römische Kirche unter dem Fuchs versteht, so schließt er sich einem Gebrauche seiner Zeit an, denn in den Satiren „The hunting of the Romish foxe“, „Yet a course at the Romyshe foxe“ u. a., „Reynard's downfall or the hunting of the fox“ sogar noch 1680, wird stets das Papsttum mit dem Fuchs bezeichnet; scheinbar eine Folge der Nachwirkung der Reformationszeit.

Spensers Gedicht „Prosopopoia or mother Hubbard's taler“ (ed. Todd, Bd. VII), das von Morley als eine: pleasant satirical fable, in Chaucer's rhyming ten syllabled lines genannt wird (Engl. writers IX 367), ist eine Satire auf die Mißbräuche verschiedener Stände. Näher steht es dem Tierepos, kann aber auch hierzu nicht gerechnet werden, da die beiden Übeltäter, der Fuchs und der Affe, dem Dichter nur als Ein-

kleidung dienen, während wir nach wirklicher Schilderung des Tierlebens vergeblich Umschau halten. Zuerst werden Fuchs und Affe Bettler, dann Soldaten; darauf ist der Affe ein Schäfer, der Fuchs sein Schäferhund; später sind sie vorübergehend tätig als Geistliche und Höflinge; schließlich gelingt es ihnen, dem Löwen die Krone zu stehlen und die Regierungsgewalt an sich zu bringen, bis endlich Jupiter einschreitet und nun beide die wohlverdiente Strafe erhalten. So oft der Dichter Fuchs und Affe unter neuer Gestalt schildert, geht eine scharfe und treffende Satire der dargestellten Gesellschaftsklasse voraus. Die Form ist der Tierepik entlehnt, während sich in den Tierverwandlungen der Einfluß Ovids zeigt.

Von Spensers Zeitgenossen ist zuerst John Lyly zu nennen, da er oft Fabeln und Fabelanspielungen in seinen Werken verwertet. In seinem Roman „Euphues“ (ed. Bond, Oxford 1902), 1579 erschienen, kommen zwei kurze Stellen vor. S. 318 heißt es: *as the dogge doth in the maunger, who neyther suffereth the horse to eate haye*, nach der Fabel „Dog in the manger“: in den meisten Fassungen tritt anstelle des Pferdes ein Ochse dem Hund entgegen. Und S. 480 spielt er auf die Fabel vom Hahn und Edelstein an: *A dunghill cock doeth often find a jewell, Enivying that, he knowes not to be treasure*.

In der Fortsetzung des „Euphues“ in „Euphues and his England“, von 1580, werden die Fabeln ausführlicher vorgetragen. Über die Quelle zu der Geschichte vom Fuchs und Wolf: *gooing both a filching for foode*, sagt er (S. 43): *I can-not tell whether it bee a Caunterbury tale, or a fable in Æsope, (but pretie it is, and true in my minde)*. Fuchs und Wolf wollen zunächst sehn, ob König Löwe schläft, um bei ihrem Diebstahl nicht ertappt zu werden. Da der Fuchs den Wolf versichert, dies sei der Fall, so tritt dieser in die Höhle des Löwen, um hier zu stehlen. Vom Löwen sofort gepackt, beichtet er sein Vorhaben. Dieser verachtet ihn und entläßt ihn mit den Worten:

For this is sufficient for you to know, that there is a lyon, not where he is, or what he doth. In dieser Form steht die Fabel nicht bei Äsop, sie ist vielleicht als eine selbständige Schöpfung Lylys anzusehn. Oder es hat ihm Äsops „Löwe, Fuchs und Wolf“ vorgeschwebt, wo der Wolf den Fuchs beim Löwen verleumdete, und dieser, da er die Verleumdung gehört hat, darauf dem Wolf gehörig zurückzahlte; der Dichter hat aber dann die Fabel stark verändert.

In demselben Werk hören wir (S. 215), wieder umgeändert, Äsops Fabel vom Adler, der dem Hirsch, als er anderen Tieren Leid zufügen will, Sand in die Augen streut, Gleichzeitig nimmt er aber in seinen Flügeln einen blinden Käfer mit in sein Nest, der die jungen Adler tötet, so: hath she with the vertue of his fethers, consumed that flye in his owne fraud. Endlich erzählt er, indem er hier der Überlieferung folgt, die bekannte Fabel vom Streit zwischen Wind und Sonne: who should have the victorie (S. 224).

In seinem Drama „Endimion, the man in the moone“ kehren diese beiden Fabeln, vom Adler und Käfer (V, 1) und vom Streit zwischen Wind und Sonne (Epilog) wieder, aber bedeutend kürzer.

Sir Philip Sidney spielt in seinem Schäferroman „Arkadia“ 1580 (ed. Grosart, London 1877, II 170) auf die Fabel vom kleinen Hund und Esel an, die uns zuerst im „Ayenbite of inwyt“ Dan Michels begegnet war. Bei Sidney heißt es: The asse dit hurt when he did thinke to kisse.

Hier ist eine Übersetzung von 377 Fabeln Äsops aus dem Jahre 1585 einzureihn, betitelt „Æsops fables in true orthography with grammar-notes“ von William Bullokar (1520–1590). Dieser wollte seinen Landsleuten zeigen, wie falsch ihre Rechtschreibung wäre und wie sie lautlich richtig schreiben müßten. Wollte er sich von seinen Bemühungen Erfolg versprechen, so mußte er einen Stoff wählen, der möglichst vielen bekannt und geläufig war. Daß er für seinen Versuch Äsopische Fabeln wählte, spricht wohl genügend für ihre weite Verbreitung.

Wenn ich über Bullokars Fabeln ausführlich handle — ausführlicher als über bedeutendere spätere Übersetzer —, so geschieht dies mit Rücksicht auf den hier beigefügten Neudruck seiner Fabeln. In literarischer Hinsicht ragen sie nicht hervor, sie erreichen kaum den Durchschnitt, wenn auch Wartons Urtheil, in dem Bullokars Sprache als English dogrell bezeichnet wird, vielleicht etwas zu streng ist (s. History of Engl. poetry 3 III 139). Wir müssen beachten, daß diese Fabeln in erster Linie für Kinder bestimmt sind; daher mußte Bullokar eine einfache und leicht verständliche Sprache wählen. Ferner bemühte er sich, so wortgetreu als möglich zu übersetzen. Für Bullokars Englisch war dieses doppelte Bestreben nicht von Vorteil. Seine Entschuldigung in der Vorrede zu den Fabeln S. 7, er übersetze nicht: in the best phrase, damit der Latein lernende Leser beide Sprachen um so leichter vergleichen könne, bessert die Sache nicht. Auch begnügte er sich oft nicht mit einer einzigen Übertragung eines Wortes oder Satzes, sondern stellte andere, ebenso gut mögliche Ausdrücke -- häufig gerade bei den einfachsten Wendungen -- in Klammern daneben, um seinen Schülern copiam verborum beizubringen. Diese Zutaten machen uns heutzutage seine Sprache ziemlich ungenießbar. Er stellte zwar in der Vorrede S. 7 in Aussicht, seine nächste Übersetzung in gutem und fließendem Englisch zu schreiben; doch hat er sein Vorhaben nicht mehr ausführen können.

Da Bullokar hauptsächlich für Kinder schreibt, so sollte man eigentlich erwarten, daß er nur die besten und für seinen Zweck geeignetsten Fabeln ausgewählt hätte. Aber er überträgt alles, ohne im geringsten zu prüfen. So kommt es, daß viele Fabeln — oft fast wörtlich, oder doch nur mit geringen Abweichungen — mehrmals erzählt werden, z. B. „Of the wolf and the crane“, „Of the emot and the grass-hopper“ je zweimal, „Of a cat being changed into a woman“, „Of a husbandman and his sons“, „Of two friends and a bear“ je dreimal. Bei den drei letzten ist allerdings die Überschrift etwas geändert, indem es einmal heißt „Of a young man and

a cat“, „Of the husbandman teaching his sons“, „Of two friends and a she-bear“. Andererseits darf man sich⁹ jedoch durch die Titel im Inhaltsverzeichnis nicht irreführen lassen, denn manchmal tragen verschiedene Fabeln dieselbe Bezeichnung, z. B. „Of a countryman and a snake“ oder „Of the eagle and the crow“.

In seiner Auswahl nahm er kritiklos alles auf, was den Namen Äsops trägt. An dem festbegründeten Ruhm einer solchen Autorität wagte man damals noch nicht zu zweifeln: dazu bedurfte es noch eines Zeitraumes von etwa 100 Jahren und vor allem eines Bentley. Wenn Bullokar auch Fabeln übersetzt wie „Of a man refusing a glister“ oder „Of a young man being feeble through the act of generation and a wolf“ und andere, ähnlichen, für uns anstößigen Inhalts, die man also heute wohl schwerlich Kindern vorlegen würde, so darf uns dies nicht weiter befremden: denn einerseits müssen wir auch hier wieder die Ehrfurcht vor der Autorität berücksichtigen, und dann brauchen wir uns nur daran zu erinnern, daß das 16. Jahrhundert in Sitten und Anschauungen viel derber war. Auch über die Nutzenwendungen dürfen wir nicht zu streng urteilen.

Über die phonetische Schreibung Bullokars wird in dem Vorwort zu den Neudrucken gehandelt werden.

Auf die Quelle von Bullokars Fabeln geh ich etwas näher ein, um bei dieser Gelegenheit zu zeigen, wie die Übersetzungen Äsops anfangen, sich durch Veränderungen und Hinzufügungen mehr und mehr von der ursprünglichen Vorlage zu entfernen. Bullokar folgt laut Vorrede einem lateinischen Text: I mostly followed one only impression in Latin to the end thereof. Leider kann er uns dieses Buch nicht näher bezeichnen, da er es verlegt hat. Im Vorwort vor dem Inhaltsverzeichnis nennt er ein bei Thomas Marsh in London 1580 gedrucktes Buch, das seiner Quelle am nächsten komme, und ein zweites, das 1571 bei den Erben von James Junta in Lyon veröffentlicht worden sei. Beide Drucke konnte ich nirgends auftreiben, selbst nicht im Brit.

Museum noch in der Bodleiana; auch von Bibliographen kennen sie weder Watt, noch Hazlitt, noch Lowndes. Daher war es nicht möglich, festzustellen, in welchem Verhältnisse die genannten Texte zu unserer Übersetzung stehn. Den einzigen, noch dazu recht dürftigen, Anhaltspunkt gibt Bullokar in seinem Inhaltsverzeichnisse. Hier führt er neben den Fabelüberschriften und Seitenzahlen in seinem Buche auch stets die lateinischen Titel mit an, auf denen die entsprechenden Fabeln in den Ausgaben von 1580 und 1571 gestanden haben. Immerhin genügt diese Mitteilung, um zu erkennen, daß die Lyoner Ausgabe von 1571 als Quelle nicht in betracht kommen kann; denn es fehlen darin nicht weniger als 113 Fabeln, dabei ganz die den Schluß bildenden 11 des Poggius. Außerdem stimmt bei vielen vorhandenen wieder die Reihenfolge nicht. Dagegen könnte man die Londoner Ausgabe von 1580 als Bullokars Vorlage bezeichnen, so gut paßt alles nach seinen Bemerkungen im Inhaltsverzeichnis, hätte er nicht ausdrücklich betont, daß er einem anderen Text folgte. Alle Fabeln einschließlich der 11 Geschichten des Poggius haben danach bei Marsh gestanden und zwar in derselben Anordnung. Eine ganz nahe Verwandtschaft zwischen Bullokars Quelle und der Ausgabe von 1580 ist zweifellos.

Handschriftliche Vermerke des Exemplares Douce A 51 der Bodleiana aus dem Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts, da bereits auf Th. Wartons Literaturgeschichte verwiesen wird, die Bullokars Übersetzung einmal auf W. J. Wordes „Æsop“ 1535, dann über Myddylton 1550 auf Caxtons „Æsop“ und endlich auf eine lateinische Ausgabe um 1475 zurückführen, sind ohne Wert.

Mit diesen Andeutungen habe ich mich nicht begnügt, sondern versucht, Bullokars — wenigstens mittelbare — Vorlage zu ermitteln. Abgesehen davon, daß eine stattliche Zahl von Ausgaben durchzugehen war, wurde meine Aufgabe noch dadurch erschwert, daß die Fabeln vieler älterer Drucke unnumeriert sind, oft fehlt sogar die Angabe der Seiten-

zahlen, manchmal auch ein Inhaltsverzeichnis; daneben stören häufig viele Ungenauigkeiten. Doch das ganze Material ließ sich bald in bestimmte Gruppen teilen — ich gebe hier natürlich bloß das Ergebnis an —, von denen schließlich nur eine für uns in betracht kommt, die eröffnet wird durch den Straßburger Druck von 1515.

Dieser besteht aus einem Leben Äsops nach M. Planudes, 139 Fabeln und den „Familiarum colloquiorum formulae et alia quaedam per Des. Erasmus Roterodamum“. Nach mittelalterlicher Sitte erscheinen für die Fabeln als interpretes atque authores eine Reihe von Namen wie Guilielmus Goudanus, Hadrianus Barlandus, Erasmus Roterodamus und andere. In den Neudrucken von 1516 und 1517 (apud Matthiam Schurerium), ebenso wie in allen späteren, fehlen die „Formulae“ des Erasmus. Bereits aus dem Jahre 1519 haben wir eine vierte Ausgabe. Diese hat eine ausführlichere Lebensbeschreibung Äsops und fügt hinzu: 1 Fabel des Nicolaus Gerbellius Phorensis, 100 Fabeln des Laurentius Abstemius und 33 des Laurentius Valla; die Fabeln der beiden letzten Verfasser sind ohne Nutzenanwendungen.

In der nächsten in Venedig 1534 erfolgten Ausgabe wurden die Fabeln abermals vermehrt um 100 des Rimicius, während die des Abstemius und Valla Nutzenanwendungen erhalten haben. Diese Fabelsammlung ist mehrfach nachgeahmt worden, so schon in demselben Jahre in einem Pariser Druck und im folgenden durch Wynkyn de Worde. Die Pariser Ausgabe und ihre zahlreichen Ausflüsse sind aber so abweichend vom Original und Bullokar gestaltet, daß sie nicht von Bullokar benutzt worden sein können. Paris 1534 hat zunächst ein um viele Abenteuer bereichertes Leben Äsops (fast zehnmal so lang), dann folgen in etwas veränderten Text die 33 Fabeln des Valla und 78 Fabeln von den 100 des Rimicius; dahinter kommt erst die Fabel vom Hahn und Edelstein, die den Anfang der 140 Fabeln Äsops in Venedig 1534 macht; während diese übereinstimmen, weichen die des Abstemius wieder ab. Es fehlen in Paris 1534: Fabel 29

„De heremita virgine aegrotante“ (übrigens auch bei Bullokar), Fabel 31 „De vidua virum petente“, Fabel 74 „De sene ob impotentiam libidinem carnis relinquente“. Neu dagegen sind: Fabel 95 „De viro clysteria recusante“ und Fabel 96 „De asino aegrotante et lupis visitantibus“; im ganzen sind es also nur 99 Fabeln. Lyon 1535 ist ein genauer Abdruck von Paris 1534 und nicht von Venedig 1534, wie der Katalog des Brit. Museums sagt.

Wynkyn de Wordes „Æsop“ von 1535 ist dagegen eine genaue Wiedergabe von Venedig 1535 in Prologen, Widmungen, Gewährsleuten, Text, Zahl und Reihenfolge der Fabeln. Außerdem sind noch 19 Geschichten des Poggius neu angereiht worden. Es ist die letzte erhaltene Ausgabe, auf die Bullokars Übersetzung zurückgeht. Kleinere, aber verhältnismäßig unwesentliche Unterschiede bestehn auch zwischen Bullokar und W. d. Worde. Vor dem Leben und den Fabeln Äsops hat Bullokar zwei Prologe in Versen und drei Widmungen in Prosa weggelassen, ferner die Namen der meisten interpretes atque authores, ebenso alle auf Abstemius, Valla und Rimicius bezüglichen Widmungen und Beschreibungen. Fabel 37 „De vipera et lima“ und Fabel 38 „De lupis et agnis“ sind in der englischen Fassung umgestellt worden (ob dies auch bei Marsh 1580 der Fall ist, läßt sich nicht feststellen, da beide von Bullokar als auf S. 9 stehend verzeichnet sind). Fabel 131 „De simiis et pardale“ fehlt. Von den 100 Fabeln des Abstemius sind nicht übersetzt: Fabel 19 „De nautis sanctorum auxilium implorantibus“, Fabel 23 „De viro, qui ad cardinalem nuper creatum gratulandi gratia accessit“, Fabel 29 „De heremita virgine aegrotante“, Fabel 44 „De scurra et episcopo“, Fabel 50 „De heremita et milite. Vallas Fabeln sind wieder vollständig, dagegen ist die 15. Fabel des Rimicius „De homine et ligneo deo“ ausgelassen und von den 19 Fabeln des Poggius fehlen Fabel 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17 und 18.

Es muß dahingestellt bleiben, ob diese Veränderungen von Bullokar herrühren oder ob er eine bloß verwandte

Vorlage ohne jede Abweichung übertrug; obgleich die letzte Annahme durch seine Worte in der Vorrede gestützt wird. Es läßt sich folgende Tabelle für Bullokars Äsop aufstellen:

1515 Straßburg:	139 Fab. Äsops + Formulae.	
1516 „	139 Fab. Äsops.	
1517 „	139 Fab. Äsops.	
1519 „	140 Fab. Äsops + 100 Fab. d. Abstemius + 33 F. Vallas.	
	<u>273 Fabeln.</u>	
1534 Venedig:	140 Fab. Äsops + 100 Fab. d. Abstemius + 33 Fab. Vallas + 100 Fab. d. Rimicius.	
	<u>373 Fabeln.</u>	
1535 Wynkyn de Worde:	140 + 100 + 33 + 100 + 19 d. Poggius	1534 Paris: 33 Fab. Vallas + 78 Fab. d. Rimicius + 140 Fab. Äsops + 99 Fab. d. Abstemius = 350 Fab.
	<u>392 Fabeln.</u>	1535 Lyon: 350 Fabeln.
		1539 „ 350 Fabeln.
		1545 Paris, 1554 Lyon, 1561 Paris, 1563 Venedig: 350 + 43 Fab. d. Babrius; 1564 Paris: 350 Fabeln.
1580 Thomas Marsh	139 + 95 + 33 + 99 + 11	1585 Bullokar: 139 + 95 + 33 + 99 + 11
	<u>377 Fabeln.?</u>	<u>377 Fabeln.</u>

Besonderen Erfolg scheint Bullokars Übersetzung nicht erzielt zu haben; am meisten hinderlich war wohl seine phonetische Schreibung. Hier ist wieder ein handschriftlicher Vermerk des Exemplares Douce A. 51 der Bodleiana anzuführen: There are other editions of this book in 1621 and 1647, but they are both different from the present. Eine Ausgabe des „Äsop“ von 1621 ist weder im Brit. Museum, noch in der Bodleiana vorhanden, auch kennt sie keiner der genannten Bibliographen. Aus dem Jahre 1647 ist nur ein Neudruck von Caxtons „Äsop“ überliefert. Der Zusatz: but they are both different from the present läßt mit ziemlicher

Sicherheit darauf schließen, daß auch mit dem „Æsop“ von 1621 eine Nachahmung Caxtons gemeint war.

Von Zeitgenossen Spensers sind noch Robert Greene und Thomas Nash hervorzuheben. Jener hatte 1592 in „A groatsworth of witte bought with a million of repentaunce“ Shakespeare bezeichnet als die aufstrebende Krähe, geschmückt mit unsern Federn, nach der bekannten Fabel von der Krähe, die sich mit Pfauenfedern putzte. Auch in den anderen, nicht dramatischen Werken Greenes (ed. Grosart in der Huth Library) finden sich Auspielungen auf Fabeln. So heißt es in „Mamilla, a mirror or looking-glasse for the ladies of England“ (II 52): But the foxe will eate no grapes, nach der Fabel von dem Fuchs und den Weintrauben (= Caxton IV Fab. 1). Ferner in der „Anatomie of fortune“ (III 192): It is hard for thee with the crabbe to striue against the stream, so auch in „Planetomachia“ (V 115) und in „Metamorphosis“ (IX 32), entsprechend der Fabel, die schon in den „Old English homilies“ steht. Ähnliche Stellen sind noch, um nur einige zu nennen: The cat may catch a mouse and neuer haue a bel hanged at her eare (Mourning garment IX 167); Wylt thou wyth the wolfe barke at the moone (Anatomie of fortune III 224, Planetomachia V 55).

Ein beredtes Zeugnis für die große Beliebtheit der Fabeln sind besonders die Dichtungen von Thomas Nash (ed. Grosart, Huth Library, London 1883/84). In fast allen Werken begegnen Anspielungen auf Äsopische Fabeln, meistens wird sogar Äsop angeführt. Ich beschränke mich aber auch hier auf einige Beispiele, die mir bei einer Durchsicht der Dichtungen von Nash aufgefallen sind.

In der Vorrede zu Robert Greenes „Menaphon“ von 1589 „To the gentlemen students of both universities“, heißt es (S. XXIV): the glowworme mentioned in Æsops fables, namelie the apes follie, to be mistaken for fire, S. XXVI: which makes his famisht followers to imitate the kidde in Æsop, who enamored with the foxes newfangles, forsooke all hopes of life to leape into a new occupation.

Nach Prof. J. Schicks Auffassung (vgl. Archiv, Bd. 90 S. 190 ff.) in seiner Besprechung von Gregor Sarrazins Buch „Thomas Kyd und sein Kreis“, ist unter dem kiddle der Dichter Thomas Kyd zu verstehen. Wahrscheinlich schwebte Nash die Fabel von dem leichtgläubigen Zicklein und dem Fuchs vor, die Spenser in der Mai-Ekloge des „Shepheard's calendar“ erzählte.

In der Epistel zu Sir Philip Sidneys „Astrophel and Stella“ von 1591 sagt er (S. XI): and that the cockseombes of our days, like Æsop's cock, had rather haue a barley kernell wrapt up in a ballet; S. XLV erwähnt er wieder Æsop's glowworme.

In der „Anatomie of absurditie“ führt er auf S. 45: Æsop's cocke, which parted with a pearle for a barlie kurnell an, S. 49: except you haue recourse to those recorded fables of crowes and rauens. Daß Nash die Fabeln für sehr geeignet hält, um daraus zu lernen, sagt er S. 43: yet euen as the bee out of the litterest flowers, and sharpest thistles gathers honey, so out of the filthiest fables, may profitable knowledge be sucked and selected.

In „The death and buriall of Martin Mar-Prelate“ S. 186 lesen wir: They will praise you as the fox did the foolish crow: und auf derselben Seite wird auch eine Episode aus der Tiersage herangezogen: They will commend you to the skies, as the wolfe did the cornie, and the ramme; and say to you, o you are no ravenous beast; you content your selues with grasse usw., but at the last, he will eat you both (quoth Reinold the Foxe, who is mine author). Ferner äußert er sich hier ähnlich über die Fabeln wie in der „Anatomie of absurditie“, nämlich: To conclude, (for it is now no time to fiddle out fables, though it be the fittest learning for your capacities).

In „Martins mouths minde“ erzählt er die Geschichte vom Fuchs und Löwen. Vom Fuchs heißt es S. 150: first peer-ing at him a farre of: then looking on him, but behinde a bush, till at the last, finding his roaring to be without biting.

he presumed to iest cheek by iole with him. Während in Spensers Februar-Ekloge ein Affe an die Stelle des Fuchses getreten war, folgt Nash wieder der Äsopischen Überlieferung.

Es genügt wohl, darauf hinzuweisen, daß sich auch in den „Harvey-Greene tractates“ (1593) und in „Lenten stufte“ Fabeln finden. In der letztgenannten Dichtung erwähnt er neben Äsop einen Alfonsus Poggius, womit wohl Petrus Alfonsus oder Poggius the Florentin gemeint ist, die er beide nicht mehr kennt und daher in einem Namen zusammenbringt. Eine sonderbare Vorstellung hat er übrigens von Äsop und dessen dichterischem Schaffen gehabt, wenn er, ähnlich wie einst John of Salisbury im „Polycraticus“, im „Pierce Pennilesse“ S. 93 schreibt: Not Roscius nor Æsope, those tragedians admyred before Christ was borne.

Seine Fabelkenntnis verwendet Nash im „Pierce Pennilesse“ an mehreren Stellen: I will not contradict it, but the dog may worry a sheepe in the dark (S. 47) oder: If he be a judge or a justice (as sometimes the lyon comes to giue sentence against the lamb) S. 53.

Während die Tiersage mit Raynard the Fox, der: may well beare up his taile in the lion's den (S. 35), nur flüchtig angedeutet wird, nehmen die Abenteuer des Bären einen breitem Raum ein. Der Bär ist chiefe burgomaster aller Tiere unter dem Löwen und hat dank seiner Stellung ganze Herden von Schafen, Ochsen, Ziegen und andern Tieren verzehren können; aber er ist ein Feinschmecker, der mehr Abwechslung verlangt. Besonders angetan hat es ihm horseflesh. Das Ziel seiner Wünsche ist bald gefunden, jedoch ist er zum offenen Angriff zu feige, weil es ein großes Tier war und well shod. So versucht er es denn mit einer List. Seine Absicht wird indes von der Stute durchschaut, und sie versetzt ihm einen fürchterlichen Schlag mit dem einen Hinterfuß. Andere Abenteuer des Bären reiñh sich an. Zunächst holt er sich beim Affen Rat über sein Mißgeschick. Obwohl ihn der Hunger plagt, wagt er sich doch nicht an eine Herde heran, da die Wächter in der Nähe

sind, und vergiftet nun den Bach, wo diese zu trinken pflegen. Vollkommen wiederhergestellt, richtet sich sein Sinn für einige Zeit auf Honig. Der Fuchs soll ihm den Honig verschaffen und für diesen Dienst für immer des Königs poulterer sein. Zu diesem Zweck verbindet sich der Fuchs mit einem alten Chamäleon, aber ihr Anschlag wird durch eine Fliege vereitelt, und sie werden gefangen gesetzt. Über ihr Schicksal kann uns der Dichter keine genaue Auskunft geben: Einige sagen, sie seien gehängt worden. Der Bär geht, nachdem alle seine Unternehmungen fehlgeschlagen sind — auch eine Hirschkuh ist ihm entwischt — melancholisch in die Wälder zurück und stirbt dort for pure anger.

Diese Erzählung — eine der wenigen selbständigen Schöpfungen auf dem Gebiete des Tierepos — ist im allgemeinen recht ansprechend, wenn auch das Ende des Helden etwas sonderbar anmutet. Für das Abenteuer des Bären mit der Stute war die bekannte Fabel Äsops von dem Wolf und der Stute die Quelle. Wie weit der Dichter bei den übrigen Schilderungen vom Reineke Fuchs, wie weit er von den Äsopischen Fabeln beeinflusst ist, oder wie weit es seine eigenen Erfindungen sind, läßt sich nicht feststellen.

Wie Anders in seinem wertvollen Buche über Shakespeares Belesenheit (Shakespeare's books, Berlin 1904, S. 2 und 17 ff.) nachgewiesen hat, konnte der große Dramatiker die Äsopischen Fabeln, die auch er wahrscheinlich noch als Schulbuch in lateinischer Sprache gelesen hat. Die häufige Verwendung in seinen Dichtungen läßt vermuten, daß Shakespeare keine geringe Meinung über ihre Nützlichkeit gehabt hat. Anders hat außer allgemeinen Anspielungen folgende sieben Fabeln angeführt: „Landmann und Schlange“; „Krähe mit fremden Federn“; „Esel in der Löwenhaut“; „Wolf in Schafshaut“; „Fuchs und Weintrauben“; „Jäger und Bär“; „Eiche und Riedgras“. Die beiden ersten und die letzte Fabel kommen an zwei und mehr Stellen vor. Zu diesen

ist die Fabel von der Ameise und Heuschrecke nachzutragen in Lear II 4, wo der Narr zu Kent sagt: We'll set thee to school to an ant, to teach thee there's no labouring i'the winter.

Von hervorragenden Schriftstellern der Zeit Shakespeares sind noch Thomas Lodge und Francis Bacon zu erwähnen. In Lodges „Catharos, Diogenes in his singularity“ (ed. im Hunterian Club XXVIII) werden eine ganze Reihe von Fabeln erzählt, einige mit Änderungen. Übereinstimmend mit der Überlieferung ist die Fabel vom hungrigen Fuchs, der die Krähe, die ein Stück Fleisch hat, zum Singen verleitet (S. 28), und die vom geizigen Bauer, der die Henne tötet, die ihm jeden Tag ein Ei legte, und dann in ihrem Innern nichts findet (S. 31). Ähnlich ist die Fabel von den Schäfern, die auf den Rat der Wölfe die Hunde abschaffen, damit bessere Beziehungen zwischen ihnen eintreten. Jetzt fressen die Wölfe ungehindert ihre Schafe auf (S. 17). Ferner die vom Hahn und Kapaun, die der Fuchs beide überlistet (S. 27). Die Beschreibung des Hahnes: with a crimson combe, the verie Chauntecleere of all the dunghill ist Chaucer nachgebildet. Abweichend geschildert sind die Fabeln vom Wolf, der dem Esel Staub in die Augen wirft, um ihn zu töten, aber seine boshafte Tücke selbst mit dem Leben büßen muß (S. 19); von der Wachtel, die sich von den Habichten töten läßt, um ihre Jungen zu retten (S. 24); und vom Hasen, der sich dem Löwen als lawyer vorstellt und in drei Prüfungen seine Gelehrsamkeit und seinen Scharfsinn beweist (S. 20). Äsops Name begegnet in Æsop's mouse und Æsop's crow.

Francis Bacon führt in seinen englisch und lateinisch geschriebenen Werken (ed. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath, London 1859) oft Aussprüche aus den Fabeln Äsops an. In dem „Advancement of learning“ teilt er die Poesie in 1. Narrative, 2. Dramatic, 3. Parabolical. Hier hebt er unter 3. die Fabeln Äsops an erster Stelle hervor. Sonst macht Bacon keinen Unterschied zwischen erfundenen Geschichten und

Tierfabeln, die er beide als Fabeln bezeichnet in seiner Schrift „Of the wisdom of the Ancients“.

Auf die Fabel vom Hahn und Edelstein wird in dem „Advancem. of learning“ (III 319) und in den lateinisch geschriebenen „De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum“ (I 480) hingewiesen. Ausführlicher sind die Fabeln in den „Colours of good and evil“ geschildert. So die von den beiden Fröschen, deren längjähriger Wohnsitz — ein flacher Teich — während einer großen Dürre austrocknet, und die vermeiden, in einen tiefen Brunnen zu springen, da sie hier nicht wieder herauskommen würden, wenn nicht genügend Wasser vorhanden wäre (VII 81); die Fabel vom Fuchs, der sich eben rühmt, vor den Hunden sicher zu sein und gleich darauf von ihnen ergriffen wird, während sich die Katze durch ihre eine Kunst, durch Klettern, auf einen Baum rettet: *Multa novit vulpes, sed felis unum magnum* (VII 82), die ebenfalls in „De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum“ (I 687) steht; die Fabel vom alten Mann wird vorgetragen, der in der Tageshitze ermattet unter seiner Bürde zusammenbricht und den Tod herbeisehnt, aber bei dessen Erscheinen seinen voreiligen Wunsch bereut (VII 83). Als Bacon in den „Essays civil and moral“ über *vain-glory* (VI 503) handelt, führt er wieder Äsop an: *It was prettily devised of Æsop: The fly sat upon the axle-tree of the chariot-wheel, and said: What dust do I raise?* usw. In dem Abschnitt „Of nature in men“, wo er beweisen will, daß die angeborene Natur des Menschen bei jeder Gelegenheit oder Versuchung wieder durchbricht, beruft er sich auf Äsops Fabel von der Katze, die in eine Frau verwandelt worden war und die: *sat very demurely at the board's end, till a mouse ran before her* (VI 470).

In dieser Zeit ist mit dem Tierëpos eine Wandlung vor sich gegangen. Der unbekannte Verfasser der „*Most delectable history of Raynard the Fox*“ von 1629 verbessert und reinigt zunächst Caxtons Sprache und verändert dabei gleichzeitig den Stoff, indem er unter Zusammenziehung der 43 Kapitel Caxtons in 25 einzelne Stellen ausläßt, andere neu

einschaltet. Aber er verkennet vollkommen den Zweck der Tiersage, wenn er Nutzenanwendungen hinzufügt: with sundry excellent morals and expositions upon seuerall chapter. Die Technik Odos und der Kleriker, Lydgates und Henrysones ist übernommen, denn wie sie einst in ihren Nutzenanwendungen zu den Fabeln, so erklärt hier der Verfasser ausdrücklich, wen man unter Fuchs, Wolf usw. zu verstehn habe. Durch diese moralisierende Tendenz wird auch die Tierepik allmählich zum bloßen Zweckmittel herabgederückt. Ein Neudruck dieses Buches erfolgte 1640.

Im Auftrage von Francis Eglesfield brachte William Barret 1639 eine lange Biographie und 113 Fabeln Äsops in englische Verse. Die Fabeln, besonders aber die Nutzenanwendungen sind kurz und schlicht erzählt; inhaltlich stehn sie Bullokars Übersetzung nahe, doch wurden einige, wie die 16. Fabel „Fox and eagle“, die 25. Fabel „Hart and sheep u. a. neu aufgenommen.

1646 erschien für Andrew Hebb, der die beiden Neudrucke von Caxtons „Äsop“ von 1634 und 1647 veranstaltet hatte, eine Übersetzung von 45 Fabeln des Äsop und 31 des Phädrus wörtlich nach dem Lateinischen des Guilielmus Hermannus Goudanus, mit dem ausdrücklichen Hinweis, daß sie für den Gebrauch in grammar schools bestimmt seien. Die Äsopischen Fabeln stimmen mit Wynkyn de Worde 1535 und Bullokar überein. Dem Namen des Phädrus, der seit 1596 durch R. Pithon wieder zu Ehren gebracht war, begegnen wir zum erstenmal auf unsrer Wanderung in England. Vollständig wurden seine Fabeln in London erst 1668 herausgegeben in lateinischer Sprache, wie es heißt, in der: editio apud Anglos prima. Von 1708 ab, fast am Ende unseres Abschnittes, folgen dann neue Ausgaben — zunächst alle noch lateinisch — in kurzen Abständen.

Thomas Browne (1605—1682) spricht in seiner „Pseudodoxia epidemica“ (ed. S. Wilkin, London 1880) oft von Fabeln: used for moral and religious illustrations (I 72). Er denkt dabei aber nicht an Tierfabeln, sondern erzählt Geschichten

von Orpheus, von Geryon und Cerberus, von Niobe usw. Dagegen zeigen Kenntniss der Äsopischen Fabeln Aussprüche wie: I wish men were not still content to plume themselves with other feathers, nach der Fabel von der Krähe mit den Pfauenfedern (I 359), oder: wheter a lion be also afraid of a cock (I 365), nach der Fabel vom Esel, Löwen und Hahn. Als wichtiges Zeugnis dafür, daß der Bieher sich selbst verstümmele, um seinen Verfolgern zu entgehn, wird auf Äsops Fabeln hingewiesen (I 240).

Der berühmte Kanzelredner Jeremy Taylor (1613 - 67) bezeugt uns, daß die Geistlichen noch im 17. Jahrhundert eine bereits seit dem 13. Jh. beobachtete Gewohnheit beibehalten hatten: ihre Predigten durch Tierfabeln zu erläutern und interessanter zu machen. Wie viele Zitate in Taylors Werken (ed. R. Heber, London 1828) dartun, benutzte er eine lateinische Ausgabe der Fabeln des Phädrus; daneben kannte er auch Avian (VI 560). Sehr ausführlich erzählt er die Fabel vom Affen, der Richter ist zwischen Fuchs und Wolf (XIV 309). Der Fuchs hat einen Diebstahl begangen und ist um die Beute vom Wolf geprellt worden. Beide klagen einander des Diebstahls an, werden aber vom Affen gebührend zurückgewiesen. Die Fabel von der eitlen Fliege (III 304) und die von dem Esel, der die Gerste verschmäht, die das Schwein übrig gelassen hat, da er dessen Schicksal vermeiden will (V 322), sind kürzer behandelt. Nicht als Fabel anzusehn ist die Geschichte von Abraham und dem idolatrous traveller (II 330).

Endlich sei noch Miltons gedacht, der in lateinischer Sprache — wahrscheinlich in seiner Jugend — eine Fabel geschrieben hat „Apologus de rustico et heror“ (ed. R. J. Todd, London 1826, VI 263), die aber erst 1673 veröffentlicht wurde. Ein Pächter bringt dem Besitzer seines Grundstückes in jedem Jahre einige sehr schöne Äpfel. Dieser läßt den Apfelbaum, da er alle Früchte haben wollte, umpflanzen. Nun geht der Baum ein, und so verliert er alles, da er alles haben wollte.

9. Die Fabelübersetzungen und -bearbeitungen in der zweiten Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts.

In der zweiten Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts erscheinen in unaufhörlicher Reihenfolge, fast Jahr für Jahr, neue Übersetzungen oder doch neue Ausgaben älterer Drucke. Die Fabeln müssen, nach der Zahl der Veröffentlichungen zu urteilen, einen der am meisten bevorzugten und begehrten Lesestoffe der damaligen Zeit gebildet haben. Gegen die Wende dieses und den Anfang des nächsten Jahrhunderts werden daneben einige selbständige Fabeldichtungen geschrieben, die aber weniger beachtet worden sind. Eine Änderung tritt erst mit dem Erscheinen des ersten Bandes von Gays Fabeln ein; denn jetzt treten die Äsopischen mehr zurück. Gay hat dann eine ganze Reihe mehr oder weniger bedeutende Nachfolger gefunden. Die meisten von ihnen wurden indessen bald wieder schnell vergessen, und nur seine Fabeln haben es vermocht, neben den gegen Ende des 18. und im ganzen 19. Jahrhundert von neuem stark hervortretenden Äsopischen ehrenvoll ihren Platz bis auf die heutige Zeit zu behaupten.

Eine in Versen geschriebene Übersetzung von 231 Fabeln des Äsop „The Phrygian fabulist“ gab Leon Willan 1650 heraus, mit einer Lebensbeschreibung nach Maximus Planudes, der auch für die übrigen die Hauptquelle blieb.

Von größerer Bedeutung ist John Ogilby (1600—1676), der sich schon vorher als Übersetzer Virgils und Homers einen Namen gemacht hatte, mit seinen 81 „Fables of Æsop“ paraphrased, in verse“, von 1651. Dieses Buch, von William D'Avenant und James Shirley empfohlen und mit einigen für Äsop und Ogilby äußerst schmeichelhaften Versen ausgeschmückt, wurde bereits zwei Jahre später neu gedruckt. Der dritten, vermehrten Ausgabe (132 Fab.) von 1665 wurde ein zweiter Teil „Æsopic's or a second collection of fables“ („Androcleus or the Roman slave“, 31 Fabeln — „The Ephesian matron or widows tears“, 17 Fabeln) beigegeben, der eigene Geschichten und Fabeln Ogilbys enthält.

Die Angaben des „Dictionary of national biography“ (ed. Sidney Lee, London 1895) Vol. LII 17: He is known to have written two heroic poems called „The Ephesian matron“, and „The Roman slave“, and . . . „but the first two were never published, etc. sind daher zu berichtigen. Der erste Teil wurde 1668 schon wieder neu herausgegeben und, zusammen mit den „Æsopic's“, 1675 zum fünftenmale, ein Jahr vor seinem Tode. Die meisten Fabeln sind in heroischen Reimpaaren geschrieben, daneben verwendet Ogilby aber auch andere, oft kunstvolle Strophen.

Aus dem Jahre 1651 besitzen wir noch eine andere Sammlung von 213 Fabeln des Äsop in Prosa und Versen, die bei F. Eglesfield in London erschien und sich noch größerer Beliebtheit erfreute als das Werk Ogilbys. Der Übersetzer benutzt eine griechische Vorlage. Er wendet sich, wie dies schon Ogilby getan hatte, mehr an die erwachsenen Leser: Let children look upon the pictures, look thou further (Vorrede). Die Fabeln seien zwar meist bekannt, aber er habe sie etwas geändert, vergrößert und vor allem verbessert. Der Erfolg hat dem Verfasser recht gegeben, denn 1698 war das Buch bereits zum 14., 1721 zum 18. male erschienen. Die 14. Ausgabe ist als school book bezeichnet, exactly corrected by W. D. oder W. Dugard, wie die auf die Fabeln folgende Abhandlung „The English rudiments of the Latin tongue“ zeigt. In dieser Gruppe ist die Vita Æsopi den Fabeln nachgestellt.

Die „Fabulae selectiores“ von James Shirley von 1656 bieten uns 40 Äsopische Fabeln in griechischer, lateinischer und englischer Sprache. Sie sind ebenso wie die vorhergehenden „Colloquia familiaria“ und die folgenden „Dialogi“ Lucians für den Schulgebrauch bestimmt.

Nur in lateinischem und englischem Text abgefaßt sind „Æsops fables“ von Charles Hoole (1610–1667) aus dem folgenden Jahre, die 1700 neu aufgelegt wurden. Das erste Buch enthält 233, das zweite 207 Fabeln. Hoole scheint dieselbe oder eine ähnliche Vorlage benutzt zu haben wie Bullokar.

denn bis zur 157. Fabel ist seine Reihenfolge festgehalten, von da ab sind vereinzelt neue Fabeln eingeschoben worden.

Ein zwischen 1665 und 1666 veröffentlichtes Werk von 110 Fabeln ist in englischer, französischer und lateinischer Sprache geschrieben. Die englische Fassung, von Aphara Behn, ist in Versen und zwar weit kürzer als die beiden anderen in Prosa. Das Leben Äsops, wieder nach M. Plaudes, hat T. Philipott verfaßt. Neu erschienen ist diese Sammlung 1687 und 1703.

Der unbekannte Übersetzer von 350 Äsopischen Fabeln in Versen von 1673 hat sich Oglesby (= Ogilby) wegen seiner ausgezeichneten Sprache zum Muster genommen. Der Wert der Fabeln, nicht bloß für Kinder, sondern gerade für weise Leute, stehe außer Zweifel, da u. a. auch Bacon ihrer Nützlichkeit höchstes Lob spendet und sie häufig in seinen Essays und anderen Schriften anführt. 130 Fabeln habe er Ogilbys Sammlung entlehnt, während 150 von den übrigen bisher noch in keiner Übersetzung enthalten seien. Nur den Text der Nutzenanwendungen hat er etwas verändert.

Bisher waren im 17. Jahrhundert fast nur Fabelübersetzungen begegnet. Die weite Verbreitung der Fabeln und das starke Interesse für diese — denn nur so lassen sich die vielen Ausgaben erklären -- haben zweifellos auch die Teilnahme für das nah verwandte Tierepos wieder lebhafter angeregt, das zuletzt im „Pierce Pennilesse“ des Thomas Nash und im „Raynard“ von 1629 vertreten war. Aus dem Jahre 1681 stammt die „Most delightful history of Reynard the Fox“ von John Shurley. Die Prosa von 1629 ist in heroische Verse gebracht; nur Kap. 14 fehlt, in dem berichtet wird, wie Isegrimm und seinem Weibe Arsewind die Schuhe abgezogen werden für Reynard, der nach Rom pilgern will. Die Nutzenanwendungen behält Shurley bei; er hebt sogar hervor, daß der „politische“ Staatsmann und der schmeichelnde Höfling hierin ihren Schatten erblicken mögen wie in einem kristallinen Spiegel.

Neben Reynard wird jetzt auch sein Sohn Reynardine

Mittelpunkt und Held zahlreicher Abenteuer. So bereits 1684 in der Geschichte von „Reynard the Fox, and Reynardine his son“. Die mit D. P. gezeichnete Vorrede scheint fast eine Wiederholung der von 1681 zu sein, obgleich nicht Shurley, sondern eine in Deutschland geschriebene Reineke-Fuchsdichtung die Quelle war. Der erste Teil besteht aus 8, der zweite aus 9 Kapiteln. Die Nutzenanwendungen sind ebenfalls bewahrt.

Etwa 20 Jahre nach Ogilby versuchte sich der bedeutendste Dichter der zweiten Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts auf dem Gebiete der Fabeldichtung, ohne indessen Hervorragendes zu leisten. 1687 veröffentlichte Dryden sein Gedicht „The hind and the panther“, das unter dem Bilde der Hindin den Katholizismus gegen den Vertreter der englischen Kirche, den Panther, verteidigt (ed. Sir Walter Scott. Revised and corrected by G. Saintsbury, Edinburg 1884).

Dryden schwebte dabei, neben Äsops Fabeln und Chaucers „Erzählung des Nonnenpriesters“, vornehmlich Spensers „Mother Hubbard's tale“ vor, wie aus seinen eigenen Zeilen hervor geht. Um dem Vorwurfe zu begegnen, daß er Tiere eingeführt habe, die not natives of Britain seien, entschuldigt er sich im dritten Teil auf S. 195 mit den Worten:

Let Æsop answer, who has set to view
Such kinds as Greece and Phrygia never knew;
And mother Hubbard, in her homely dress,
Has sharply blamed a British lioness.

Aber ebenso wenig wie die letzte Geschichte kann Drydens Gedicht zum Tierepos gerechnet werden, da auch hier die Tiere nur die Einkleidung bilden, von einer Tierfabel natürlich gar nicht zu reden. Schon Sir Walter Scott hat richtig über die Form des Gedichtes geurteilt, indem er in der Vorrede dazu schreibt: Dryden gives us two examples of the more pure and correct species of fable. There, which he terms in the preface episodes, are the tale of the swallows reduced to defer their emigration, and that of the

pigeons, who choose a buzzard for their king. Selbst diese beiden Erzählungen sind so ausführlich und umständlich und mit so viel Schilderungen ausgestattet, daß man sie kaum als Fabeln bezeichnen kann; die Stoffe sind zwar der Tierfabel entnommen, diese tritt aber zu sehr zurück. Von beiden ist die „Tale of the swallow“ jedenfalls weit eher eine Fabel, als die „Tale of the pigeons and the buzzard“, in der der Dichter nach mehr denn 200 Versen endlich den Bussard einführt, nachdem er uns vorher den Charakter Jakobs II., das Taubenhaus und die Tauben beschrieben hat. Auf den Inhalt näher einzugehn kann ich mir ersparen.

Ein weiteres Zeugnis der Kenntnis Äsopischer Fabeln findet sich im zweiten Teil, wo es heißt: Methinks, an Æsop's fable you repeat; You know who took the shadow for the meat, mit einer Anspielung auf die bekannte Fabel vom Hund und Schatten.

Aus der Tiersage begegnen die Namen Reynard, mit dem Zusatz false, Isgrim und wiederholt Chanticleer.

Drydens „Hind and panther“ rief eine Gegenschrift hervor, betitelt „The hind and the panther transvers'd to the story of the country-mouse and the city-mouse“, verfaßt von Matthew Prior und Charles Montague, dem späteren Lord Halifax. Da auch hier nur die äußere Form unserer Dichtgattung entlehnt ist, kann ich auf nähere Angaben verzichten.

Beide Dichter haben aber zweifellos wie ihr Gegner die Fabeldichtungen gekannt, wie Stellen in Priors Werken (ed. London 1779) bezeugen. Zunächst hat er zwei eigene Fabeln „When the cat is away, the mice may play“, und „The widow and her cat“ die von einigen Swift zugeschrieben werden; indes mit Unrecht, denn, wie wir noch bei Gay sehn werden, hat Swift wohl versucht, Fabeln zu schreiben, aber keine vollendet. Eine dritte ist bezeichnet „A fable from Phædrus“, bestehend aus nur 6 Zeilen, 1710 geschrieben. Eine Anspielung findet sich noch in „Paulo Purganti and his wife“, Z. 83:

The lion's skin too short, you know
(as Plutarch's morals finely show),
Was lengthened by the fox's tail.

Anstelle von Äsop ist hier einmal Plutarch genannt, der, wie oben gezeigt ist, Äsops Fabeln in seinen Werken verwendet hat. Als Vertreter der Tiersage ist wieder Chanticleer zu begrüßen in „The widow and her cat“.

Als Fabelübersetzer in englische Prosa betätigte sich 1689 Philip Ayres mit „Three centuries of Æsopian fables“, von Äsop, Phädrus, Camerarius und anderen, die 1702 neu aufgelegt wurden. Die Vorrede enthält eine ganze Reihe von testimonia Æsopi, die meist griechischen und römischen Schriftstellern entnommen sind. Viele von den Fabeln sind kleine Geschichten verschiedenen anekdotenhaften Inhalts.

1691 schloß sich Robert Burton an mit seinen „Delightfull fables in prose and verse“, die 1712 neu erscheinen konnten als „Æsop's fables in prose and verse“.

Hieran reiht sich dann eine der erfolgreichsten Fabelübersetzungen in England, die des Sir Roger l'Estrange „Fables of Æsop and other eminent mythologists with morals and reflexions“ vom Jahre 1692. L'Estrange schreibt die Fabeln, um einem Übelstande abzuhelpen. Seiner Meinung nach lehre man in allen Schulen die Fabeln in einer durchaus unwürdigen Weise, die in Versen geschriebenen entfernten sich zu weit von der eigentlichen Erzählung, die in Prosa hätten eine ungenügende Moral. Um eine gute Grundlage für einen besseren Unterricht der Kinder zu gewinnen, wählt er von den verschiedensten Sammlungen die besten Beispiele aus; auch französische Autoren benutzt er darunter La Fontaine. Die Zahl der Fabeln erreicht 500; von diesen haben 180 über Deutschland nach Rußland Eingang gefunden. Die Fabeln und Nutzenanwendungen sind in gutem und ansprechendem Stil erzählt, aber überflüssigerweise ist zur Erläuterung der Nutzenanwendung immer noch eine reflexion hinzugefügt, die genau, oft an neuen Beispielen, das erläutert, was man aus der Fabel lernen soll und kann. Was

l'Estrange mit seinen reflexions erstrebte, ist ihm gründlich mißlungen. Es ergibt sich auf den ersten Blick, daß sie, obgleich oft sehr geistreich, für Kinder viel zu schwer und umfangreich sind. Als krassestes Beispiel führe ich Fabel 38 an, wo Fabel und Nutzenanwendung eine halbe Seite ausfüllen, die reflexion vier und eine halbe.

Geradezu unbrauchbar als Schullektüre sind sie durch das Hineinziehn politischer Zwecke, da er eifrig die Ziele und Bestrebungen der Jakobiten unterstützt. In den Neuauflagen ist dann mancherlei geändert und verbessert worden. So wurden schon in der zweiten von 1694 neue Fabeln aus Phädrus, Avianus und Camerarius, in der dritten von 1699 ein neuer zweiter Teil angefügt als „Fables and storyes moralized“, hier fehlen die reflexions; andere folgten noch 1704, 1708, 1714 und 1724.

Im ausgehenden 17. Jahrhundert hatte sich Äsop auch die englische Bühne erobert. Sir John Vanbrugh machte ihn zum Helden seines Stückes „Æsop“, das 1697 mit sehr annehmbarem Erfolge aufgeführt wurde (ed. W. C. Ward, London 1893). Durch die Erzählung von 8 Fabeln erzielt Äsop an den geeigneten Stellen großen Eindruck. Vanbrugh selbst bezeichnet seinen „Æsop“ als eine freie Übersetzung der französischen Komödie „Les fables d'Ésope“ von Boursault (1638—1701), die 1690 in Paris gespielt worden war. (Boursault hatte auch noch eine andere Komödie verfaßt „Ésope à la cour“; neben ihm ist ferner Lenoble zu nennen mit seinem „Ésope-Arlequin“). Vanbrugh schrieb, wahrscheinlich durch den Erfolg des ersten Teiles ermuntert, eine Fortsetzung des „Æsop“. Von dieser ganz selbständigen Schöpfung sind aber nur drei Szenen vollendet worden. Über die Unterschiede zur Quelle handelt kurz Ward, ausführlicher und zugleich den ganzen Aufbau berücksichtigend M. Dametz (John Vanbrughs Leben und Werke in den Wiener Beitr. z. Engl. Philologie, Bd. VII).

Das Jahr 1697 ist außerdem wichtig durch das Erscheinen von R. Bentleys berühmter Schrift „A dissertation

upon the epistles of Phalaris, the fables of Æsop". Der hervorragende Kritiker tritt als erster in England den abenteuerreichen, entstellten und unmöglichen Berichten über Äsops Leben entgegen. Er schließt sich dabei den Anschauungen des Franzosen Meziriac an, der bereits 1646 in „Les fables d'Æsope, traduites . . . du Grec . . . par M. P. Millot. Ensemble la vie d'Æsope composée par Monsieur de Meziriac" (Bourg en Bresse), die alten Lebensbeschreibungen als ungeheuerliche Phantasiegebilde verworfen und Äsop mehr als einen Philosophen geschildert hatte. Bentley hatte sich diese Auffassungen zu eigen gemacht, obgleich er Meziriacs Beschreibung nur vom Hörensagen kannte. Dafür mußte er sich dann bittere Vorwürfe gefallen lassen von Boyle, dem vierten Grafen von Orrey, in dessen mißglückter Widerlegungsschrift „Dr. Bentley's dissertations on the epistles of Phalaris, and the fables of Æsop examin'd", 1698. Bentleys Ansicht trug den Sieg davon und war schon nach kurzer Zeit überall anerkannt.

Endlich brachte das Jahr 1697 einen „Æsop naturaliz'd, and expos'd to the publick view in his own shape and dress", in Cambridge erschienen, in einer Auswahl von 100 Fabeln in Versen.

1698 veröffentlichte Dr. Walter Pope einen Band von 110 „Moral and political fables, ancient and modern", in Prosa mit Reimen untermischt.

Drydens „Fables", die 1700 herauskamen, haben, wie bereits in der Einleitung angedeutet wurde, nichts mit Tierfabeln zu tun. Nur die darin enthaltene Erzählung von Chaucers „Nun's priest's tale" ist hier zu erwähnen.

Ferner nenne ich noch ein 1700 in Edinburg erschienenenes Buch, betitelt „Some observations on the fables of Æsop". Fabeln sind darin nicht enthalten; der Verfasser hat jedoch die des l'Estrange gelesen und gibt zu etwa 133 Fabeln ausführliche Erklärungen, ähnlich den reflexions. Fabeln gleichen oder verwandten Inhalts betrachtet er dabei zusammen.

10. Von 1701—1725.

Im 18. Jahrhundert ist zunächst ein Denkmal der Tier-
sage zu verzeichnen „The most delectable history of Reynard
the Fox“ von 1701. Es ist ein genauer, nur sprachlich ver-
besserter Abdruck von 1629. Dahinter folgt dann ein zweiter
Teil des Reynard, während die Abenteuer und der Tod des
Reynardine den Schluß bilden.

Ein Jahr später veröffentlichte Thomas Yalden (1671
—1736) seinen „Æsop at court or state fables“, bestehend
aus einem Prologe und 16 Fabeln. Alte überlieferte Stoffe
aus den Äsopischen Fabeln sind vom Dichter frei be-
handelt worden, aber mit starkem politischen Einschlag.
Im Prolog „Æsop to the king“ kündigt er an, für wen er
schreibt; denn wenn er beginnt mit: Victorious prince!
Parties distract the state, so kann damit nur Wilhelm III.
gemeint sein. Dieser war hauptsächlich von den Whigs
herübergerufen worden, die ihn aber nur so lange unter-
stützten, als er sich ihrem Parteiinteresse gefügig zeigte.
Da die Tories genau so verfahren, wechselten sich beide
oft ab in den leitenden Stellen. Yalden ist ein Gegner der
Whigs. So sagt er von ihnen in der 4. Fabel: How senseless
are our modern Whiggish tools Beneath the dignity of Bri-
tish fools. Auf der anderen Seite lobt er natürlich die Führer
der Tories. Wegen der Hereinziehung politischer Zwecke
haben wir den Dichter in gewisser Weise als Vorläufer Gays
zu betrachten, nur mit dem Unterschiede, daß dieser nicht
mehr in der Partei steht, sondern mehr über den Parteien.
Die Fabeln sind kurz erzählt; immer aber geht den Reden,
die weit überwiegen, und den Handlungen eine vorbereitende
Einleitung voran. Auch die Nutzanwendung zeichnet sich
durch Kürze aus; leider paßt die Anwendung meist nicht
zur vorher gegebenen Fabel. Die Rhetorik begnügt sich
wesentlich mit Ausruf und Frage, daneben sucht der Dichter
auch öfter durch Häufung von Synonymen die Wirkung zu
erhöhen. Yalden hat die Fabeln in den verschiedensten Ver-
maßen geschrieben; er nimmt sich sogar die Freiheit, die

Nutzanwendung in einem anderen Metrum zu geben als dem in der Fabel angewendeten. Die Tiersage vertritt wieder Reynard, in abgekürzter Form auch Ren. Die Gattung des Streitgedichtes, dem wir schon bei Lydgate und Henrysone begegnet waren, kommt in der 10. Fabel vor, wo sich Nachtigall und Kuckuck streiten, wer besser singen könne, und der Esel den Schiedsrichter spielt.

Eine eigentümliche Erscheinung der englischen Literatur glaube ich am besten im Zusammenhange mit Thomas Yalden zu behandeln, da er ihr hervorragendster Vertreter ist. Wie ich bereits zeigte, stehn wir in dieser Zeit inmitten der hartnäckigsten Parteikämpfe zwischen Whigs und Tories. Um peinliche Folgen zu vermeiden und gewiß auch um populär zu wirken, griffen manche Politiker — denn um solche handelt es sich vornehmlich — zu einem eben so gefährlosen wie die Phantasie ansprechenden Mittel: sie schrieben anonym unter dem Namen Äsops und gebrauchten dabei seine Fabeinkleidung. Wie die zahlreichen Bücher dieser Art zeigen, muß dieses Verfahren während der letzten Jahre des 17. und der ersten zwanzig des 18. Jahrhunderts geradezu eine Modesache gewesen sein, die allerdings schnell wieder erloschte. Mehrere solcher Schriften sind überdies verloren gegangen, wie aus Erwähnungen ihrer Titel hervorgeht. Alle ohne Ausnahme sind politisch gefärbt und voll von Anspielungen auf Staatsaktionen, mögen es nun — je nach der augenblicklichen Stellung des Verfassers zur herrschenden Partei — Anklage- oder Verteidigungsschriften sein. Gegen das Prinzip der Fabel sind individuelle Personen eingeführt, wenn auch ihre Namen gewöhnlich nur mit dem Anfangsbuchstaben angedeutet werden; spätere Leser haben sie oft mit Tinte ausgefüllt. Im allgemeinen sind 8 bis 15 Fabeln zu einem Bande vereinigt. Alle sind in Versen abgefaßt: betreffs Erfindung sind manche jedoch neuartig. Auffallend häufig werden in den Fabeln Namen aus der Tiersage gebraucht: Chanticleer, Reynard, Isgrim, Bruin und andere, und nach La Fontaines Beispiel werden den Tieren schon

hier, besonders in der Anrede, Titel verliehn. Die ältesten dieser Schriften, die für 6 d. oder 1 s. käuflich waren, da es den Verfassern auf möglichst große Verbreitung ankam, gehören dem Jahre 1698 an.

Im „Æsop at Tunbridge“, geschrieben by no person of quality, werden mit scharfer Satire in 12 Fabeln die Tagesereignisse gegeißelt. Diese Schrift greift die Regierung der Whigs an und verteidigt, wie l'Estrange, die Anhänger der Stuarts; sie hatte in diesem Jahre sogar zwei Auflagen. Der Verfasser des „Æsop at Bathe“ nennt sich, im Gegensatz zu dem des „Æsop at Tunbridge“, a person of quality und wendet sich in 8 Fabeln heftig gegen die Jakobiten und zugleich gegen die Whigs. „Old Æsop at Whitehall“, by a person of what quality you please, gibt den jungen Æsops in Tunbridge und Bathe in 10 Fabeln gute Ratschläge und nimmt die Regierung gegen ihre Anschuldigungen in Schutz. Hier heißt es in der Vorrede: It is now the mode, it seems, for brutes to turn politicians. Ein ähnliches Ziel verfolgt der Verfasser des „Æsop at Epsom“ in 10 Fabeln, die Charles Montague, dem inimitable author of the country-mouse and city-mouse gewidmet sind. Mit den Anschauungen des „Old Æsop at Whitehall“ ist er nicht ganz einverstanden; er hält zu Wilhelm III., den er in der Nutzenanwendung der letzten Fabel zu trösten sucht, aber nicht zu den Whigs. Ebenfalls an den „Old Æsop at Whitehall“ schreibt „Æsop at Amsterdam“, wo der Verfasser in der Verbannung lebt. In 11 Fabeln setzt er auseinander, daß und warum er ein Gegner aller monarchischen Maxime ist; seine Ideale sind freedom, liberty und property. Zum Schluß preist er Amsterdam, das die Flüchtlinge schützt. Die im „Æsop at Tunbridge“ vertretene Ansicht wird fortgesetzt im „Æsop return'd from Tunbridge“, bestehend aus 12 Fabeln, und im „Life of Æsop at Tunbridge“, nur 3 Fabeln enthaltend. Endlich stammt aus dem Jahre 1698 noch eine Schrift „An answer to the dragon and grasshopper“. In einem kurzen Dialoge zwischen einem old monkey und weazel wird im Sinne der Whigs energisch

Front gemacht gegen die bisher genannten Schriften und gegen einen „Æsop at London“, den ich nicht habe auf-treiben können.

Aus dem nächsten Jahre besitzen wir nur den „Æsop from Islington“, der sich in 8 Fabeln fast ausschließlich mit der Habeas-Corpus-Akte beschäftigt.

1701 erschienen: „Æsop at Paris“, worin zu jeder der 9 Fabeln, die letzte ausgenommen, ein längerer Brief in Prosa hinzugefügt ist, und „Æsop in Spain“, eine Epistel und 8 Fabeln enthaltend, 1703 unverändert neu gedruckt als „Æsop's advice both to the princes and people of Europe“. Beide Schriften befassen sich mehr mit politischen Einzelheiten, ohne ein bestimmtes Parteiinteresse zu vertreten.

„Æsop the wanderer“ von 1704 richtet sich in einer Einleitung und 10 Fabeln gegen die Politik Ludwigs XIV., während Marlboroughs Siege gepriesen werden. Dabei werden auch die gesamten europäischen Verhältnisse besprochen.

Von späteren Schriften sind noch erhalten: „Æsop at Oxford“ von 1709, ausnahmsweise 27 Fabeln enthaltend, die von politischen Tagesanspielungen aller Art geradezu wimmeln; „Æsop at the Bell tavern in Westminster“ von 1711, dessen Verfasser ein Anhänger der Stuarts ist, der einige von den Fabeln des l'Estrange ausgewählt hat; „Æsop at Utrecht“ von 1711 oder 1712, aus nur 2 Fabeln bestehend, die beide im Sinne der Torgs die Königin von England preisen und den König von Frankreich verspotten; und endlich „Æsop in Masquerade“ von 1718, der in 15 Fabeln ungenannten Höflingen treffliche Lehren erteilt.

Die überlieferten englischen Denkmäler sind hiermit erschöpft, bis auf einen „Æsop in Downing-Street“ von 1831. Die Äsop-Mode blieb nicht auf England beschränkt, sie ergriff, wenn auch nicht in demselben Maße, Holland und Frankreich.

Wieder frei von politischen Anspielungen ist eine John Locke zugeschriebene Übersetzung von 203 Äsopischen Fabeln aus dem Jahre 1703, betitelt „Æsop's fables in English and

Latin“. Als Gewährsleute werden hauptsächlich Gulielmus Hermannus Goudanus und H. Barlandus angeführt. Eine neue Auflage erschien 1723.

Im folgenden Jahre übertrug John Toland die Fabeln Äsops mit den *moral reflections of Monsieur Baudoin* aus dem Französischen. Toland benutzte nicht den ersten Druck von Baudoins Übersetzung von 1660, der 118 Fabeln enthält, sondern einen der folgenden von 1669 oder 1680, die nur 117 Fabeln haben. Während nun Baudoin das Leben Äsops noch nach M. Planudes erzählte, folgt Toland — sicherlich durch Bentleys Schrift angeregt — als erster Übersetzer in England dem Franzosen Meziriac. Toland handelt auch über das Wesen der Fabel und unterscheidet fünf Arten: *reasonable oder rational, moral, mixed, proper und most proper fables*.

Ebenfalls ganz unter französischem Einfluß steht der im gleichen Jahre veröffentlichte „*Æsop dressed or a collection of fables writ in familiar verse*“ des Bernard Mandeville. Wie er in der Einleitung hervorhebt, ahmt er La Fontaine nach, und nur zwei von den 39 Fabeln hat er selbst erfunden; da es ohne Zweifel die schlechtesten sind, so verhehlt er uns ihren Namen. Unter dem *familiar verse* versteht er das Kurzreimpaar. Die Fabelsammlung ist enthalten in dem 1724 in zweiter Ausgabe erschienenen Buche „*The virgin unmask'd or female dialogues*“ etc.

Die letzte Reynard-Dichtung unseres Abschnittes fällt in das Jahr 1706. In vier Büchern wird berichtet vom „*Crafty courtier or the fable of Reynard the Fox*“, wie der Titel lautet. Pfingsten, das liebliche Fest, wird nicht genannt; hier heißt es nur: der Frühling war gekommen. Der unbekannte Verfasser übersetzt die lateinischen Jamben des Hartmannus Schopperus aus Frankfurt a. M. von 1567, Kaiser Maximilian II. gewidmet. Schopper folgt dem niederdeutschen „*Reynke Vosz de olde, nyge gedruket by Ludowich Dietz*“ in Rostock 1549. Dieses Werk war schon 1550 und 1562 in Frankfurt neu gedruckt worden (s. K. Goedeke, *Grundriß z. Geschichte d. deutsch. Dichtung*, Dresden 1884, I 482).

Schottland scheinen 2 Fabeln anzugehören, die sich in den „Petitions, tracts etc. relating to the union of the English and Scottish Parliaments“ von 1706 und 1707 finden, da sie zusammen mit dem „Generous and noble speech of William Wallace of Elderslie at the battle of Falkirk“ und einem Bericht über den tapferen Angriff des Bischofs von Dunkeld, William Sinclair, gegen überlegene englische Plünderer auf dem vorletzten Blatte stehn. Es ist die Fabel von der Stadtmaus und Landmaus, ohne Titel, und die Fabel vom Pferd und Hirsch. Beide sind im heroischen Reimpaar in bemerkenswerter Kürze abgefaßt.

1708 folgte Edmund Arwacker mit „Truth in fiction, or morality in masquerade, a collection of 225 select fables of Æsop and other authors“ in Versen. Zu den Nutz- anwendungen sind noch lateinische und griechische Zitate gefügt.

In demselben Jahre erschien ferner eine Übersetzung von J. Jackson, 216 Fabeln enthaltend. Er benutzte die Fabeln des l'Estrange, den er wegen seiner hervorragend guten und fließenden Übertragung ins Englische lobt. Nur die reflexions läßt er weg, da sie erstens ihren Zweck nicht erfüllten und dann zu offen erkennen ließen, daß sie gewissen Partezwecken dienten. Als Ersatz dafür werden auch hier, ähnlich wie bei Arwacker, einige englische Verslein zu jeder Nutzanwendung gestellt. Interessant ist seine Einteilung in rational fables, wo nur Menschen, in moral fables, wo nur Tiere, und in mixt fables, wo beide gemeinsam vorkommen. Neu heraus- gegeben wurde das Buch 1715 und 1727.

Der Verfasser des Gedichtes „Eagle and robin“ des Jahres 1709, H. G. oder Horat. Gram., wie er ein andermal schreibt, ist stolz auf sein Werk, da weder Mr. Ogleby (= Ogilby) noch Sir Roger l'Estrange Äsops Adler kannten. Durch einen glücklichen Zufall habe er diese Fabel mit fünf anderen in seiner Bibliothek entdeckt und aus dem Griechischen in Kurzreimpaaren übersetzt. Indessen weicht diese Geschichte von eagle und robin insofern von der Form

einer Äsopischen Fabel ab, als nebensächliche Dinge zu ausführlich geschildert werden. Ähnlich verhält es sich in seiner selbständigen Schöpfung „Robin Read-breast with the beast“.

In bescheidenem Maße haben sich ferner Addison und Steele als Fabeldichter versucht. Addison äußert sich über den Wert der Fabeldichtung in sehr günstigem Sinne im *Tatler* No. 147 aus dem Jahre 1710: The virtue which we gather from a fable, or an allegory, is like the health we get by hunting; und im *Spectator* No. 183 von 1711: Fables were the first piece of wit that made their appearance in the world, and have been still highly valued not only in times of the greatest simplicity, but among the most polite ages of mankind. Er gibt dann im Anschluß hieran einige Beispiele von alten Fabeln und Allegorien und nennt einige Fabeldichter, darunter Boileau und La Fontaine, who by his way of writing, is come more into vogue than any other author of our time.

Als Steele von verschiedenen Seiten gefragt wurde, warum er sich den wiederholten Angriffen seiner Gegner gegenüber ruhig verhalte, antwortete er im *Tatler* No. 115: I shall act like my predecessor Æsop, and give him a fable instead of a reply; er erzählt darauf die Fabel „The mastiff and the curs“. Unter gleichen Umständen bedient sich Addison, wahrscheinlich nach Steeles Vorbild, im *Tatler* No. 229 der Fabel „The owls, the bats, and the sun“.

Die Fabel vom Zwiegespräch zwischen Mann und Löwe, auf die Chaucer im Prolog der Erzählung der Frau von Bath anspielt, schildert Steele in anschaulicher Weise im *Spectator* No. 11 von 1711, während sich auf die Fabel vom Esel, der sich mit der Löwenhaut bekleidet, der Ausspruch bezieht: an ass in a lion's skin, im *Tatler* No. 212.

Von einer 1711 in dritter Auflage erschienenen Sammlung von 180 Fabeln sind die beiden ersten Drucke unbekannt. Außer Äsopischen Fabeln sind auch solche von Locman, Pilpay und anderen übersetzt; alle haben sehr kurze

Nutzanwendungen. In der Ausgabe von 1711 sind am Schluß 50 neue Fabeln hinzugefügt worden.

Der letzte und zugleich hervorragende Fabelübersetzer vor Gay ist Samuel Croxall, der 1722 mit 196 Fabeln von Äsop und anderen an die Öffentlichkeit trat. Wie er in der Vorrede betont, will er über die Persönlichkeit und das Leben Äsops noch nicht abschließend urteilen. Der neuen Richtung Meziriac-Bentley steht er zweifelnd gegenüber, wenn er auch viele Fehler in der Beschreibung des M. Planudes zugibt. Die Fabeln sind zumeist kurz und treffend in anschaulicher Prosa geschrieben; Naturschilderung fehlt, wie überhaupt jede Ausschmückung. Die Nutzenanwendungen ersetzt er durch applications, die im allgemeinen ausführlicher sind als die Fabeln. Er folgt hierin dem Beispiele von l'Estrange, der die Nutzenanwendungen noch um reflexions vermehrt hatte. Aber während dieser eifrig die Sache der abgesetzten Stuarts vertrat, ist Croxall ein Anhänger der Whigs und unterstützt das Haus Hannover. Seine applications, die das heranwachsende Geschlecht im Sinne der Wahrheit, Freiheit und Tugend erziehen sollen, richten sich ausdrücklich gegen Sir Roger l'Estrange, von dem er in der Vorrede sagt: In every political touch, he shews himself to be the tool and hireling of the popish faction. Leider tritt auch bei ihm das Parteiinteresse zu sehr in den Vordergrund. Townsend und Valentine, die 110 Fabeln Croxalls und 50 von l'Estrange in den „Chandos Classics“ 1866 neu herausgaben, haben daher mit Recht die applications und reflexions weggelassen; unklug handelten die beiden, eigene hinzuzudichten. Immerhin war Croxalls Fabeln ein großer Erfolg beschieden, denn bereits 1724 wurden sie zum zweitenmale und bis 1836 sogar 24 mal veröffentlicht.

Viel Aufsehn unter den Zeitgenossen erregte 1723 Bernard Mandevilles Dichtung „The fable of the bees“. Der Titel ist nicht ganz treffend gewählt; denn der Dichter selbst bemerkt in der Vorrede: to be a tale they want probability, and the whole is rather too long for a fable. Nur die Ein-

kleidung, soweit der grumbling hive in betracht kommt, ist unserer Dichtgattung entlehnt, während die Fabel von Anfang an nur ein äußerer Vorwand zu einer ätzenden Anklage sozialer Mängel ist.

11. Fabelanspielungen in Sprichwörtern.

Bevor ich zu Gay übergehe, will ich noch auf Fabelanspielungen in Sprichwörtern hinweisen. Ihr Vorkommen ist ein wichtiger Beweis, daß die Fabeln Gemeingut und allen Schichten des Volkes geläufig geworden waren. Thomas Wright sieht in der lateinischen Fabel „De pullo busardi“ (Percy Soc. VIII 228) den Ursprung des sehr alten und volkstümlichen Sprichworts: It is a dirty bird that fouleth its own nest, das bereits in dem frühme. Gedicht von der Eule und Nachtigall, V. 98—100, begegnet: Thar-bi men segget a vorbisne Dahet habbe that ilke best That fuleth his owe nest (ed. Percy Soc. XI 4). Wie die Sammlung „Adagia“ des Erasmus um 1500 zeigt, waren fabelartige Sprichwörter auch in lateinischem Text gebräuchlich: Multa novit vulpes, sed echinus (sonst meist felis) unum mgnuam (I 5). Bei einer Durchsicht von Hazlitts „English proverbs and proverbial phrases“ (London 1869) habe ich zahlreiche ähnliche Stellen gefunden wie die folgenden: A barley-corn is better than a diamond to a cock (S. 2); Fie upon hens, quoth the fox, because he could not reach them (S. 130); Foxes, when they cannot reach the grapes, say they are not ripe (S. 137); The raven chides blackness (S. 383), usw. Einmal wird sogar Äsop genannt: Thou must learn of Æsop's dog to do as he did (S. 402).

C. Die Fabeln John Gays.

1. Äussere Entstehungsgeschichte.

Gay hat zwei Bände Fabeln geschrieben. Der erste, den er auf Wunsch der Prinzessin von Wales verfaßte, besteht aus einem Dialog zwischen einem Hirten und einem Philosophen und fünfzig Fabeln und wurde 1726 vollendet, jedoch erst ein Jahr später gedruckt. Der zweite Band, den der Dichter kurz vor seinem Tode beendigte, enthält nur sechzehn Fabeln und wurde sechs Jahre später, 1738, veröffentlicht. Über die Quellen seiner Fabeln gibt der Dichter weder in diesen, noch in seinen übrigen Werken oder Briefen irgendwelche Andeutungen. Alle Stellen aus Briefen Gays und seiner Freunde, soweit sie sich überhaupt auf die Fabeln beziehen, lasse ich hier gesammelt folgen (s. Elwin, *Works of Pope*, London 1871, Vol. VII).

Den ersten Hinweis finden wir in einem Briefe Popes und Bolingbrokes an Swift vom 14. Dezember 1725; hier heißt es: Gay is writing tales for Prince William. Swift schreibt am 27. November 1726 an Pope und ist erstaunt, daß Gay nur so langsame Fortschritte mache; er sagt: How comes friend Gay to be so tedious? Another man can publish fifty thousand lines sooner than he can publish fifty fables. Gay erwidert darauf am 18. Februar 1727, die Fabeln seien bereits vollendet und er hoffe, daß sie bald veröffentlicht werden können. In einem Briefe an Pope — ohne Datum — der aber kurze Zeit nach dem Erscheinen der Fabeln geschrieben sein muß, bedauert Gay, daß er sie verfaßt habe, ohne den Rat des Freundes befolgt zu haben:

Why did I not take your advice before my writing fables for the Duke, not to write them; denn seine Hoffnungen auf eine gute Stelle bei Hofe waren nicht in Erfüllung gegangen.

Damit sind alle Hindeutungen auf die Fabeln des ersten Theiles erschöpft. Über die Quellen, die er benutzt haben mag, enthalten sie nichts, nur für die Zeit der Abfassung sind sie von Wert; zugleich zeigen sie uns den persönlichen Mißerfolg, der ihn sehr verstimmt.

In einem Schreiben vom 1. Dezember 1731 teilt er Swift mit, daß er damit beschäftigt sei, einen zweiten Band Fabeln zu schreiben. Im folgenden Jahre berichtet er ihm, er hoffe sie bald zu beendigen, und schließt mit den Worten: *I find it the most difficult task I ever undertook, but have determined to go through with it; and after this, I believe I shall never have courage enough to think any more in this way.* Noch mehr sagen uns die beiden folgenden Briefe. Der erste, vom 16. Mai 1732, ist an Swift, der zweite, aus demselben Jahre, von diesem an Gay und die Herzogin von Queensberry gerichtet. Unser Dichter glaubt, Swift billige es nicht, daß er wieder Fabeln schreiben wolle: er habe aber schon fünfzehn oder sechzehn vollendet, und zwar seien sie in der Nutzanwendung mehr politischer Art. Dann fährt er fort: *Though this is a kind of writing that appears very easy, I find it the most difficult of any that I ever undertook. After I have invented one fable and finished it, I despair of finding out another; but I have a moral or two more, which I wish to write upon.* Swift erwiderte darauf, Gay habe ihn ganz mißverstanden: *For there is no writing I esteem more than fables, nor anything so difficult to succeed in, which however you have done excellently well, and I have often admired your happiness in such a kind of performance, which I have frequently endeavoured in vain. I remember, I acted as you seem to hint; I found a moral first and "then" studied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleased, and so left off that scheme for ever.*

Diese wichtige Stelle zeigt außerdem deutlich, daß die Fabeln von Prior „When the cat is away, the mice may play“ und „The widow and her cat“ mit Unrecht Swift zugeschrieben wurden.

Diese Briefe sind deshalb wertvoll, weil sie angeben, wie Gay beim Dichten seiner Fabeln verfuhr. Quellen zu den Fabeln werden auch hier nicht genannt, diese vielmehr als *invented* bezeichnet, was durch die Widmung an den Prinzen von Cumberland bestätigt wird, wo es heißt: *these new fables, invented for his amusement*. Gays Aussprüche deuten klar an, daß wir von vornherein darauf verzichten müssen, bei *invented fables* genaue Übereinstimmungen mit alten Fabeln zu finden. Soweit sich indes mit einiger Sicherheit Ähnlichkeit des Stoffes, sei es betreffs der handelnden Tiere oder der Handlungen oder der Umgebung findet, habe ich natürlich solche Fabeln mit herangezogen. Dagegen sind die Fabeln mit umso größerem Nachdruck auf stilistische Beeinflussungen hin zu untersuchen.

2. Allgemeines Verhältniß La Fontaines zu England.

Als der Dichter von der Fürstin seinen Auftrag erhielt, standen ihm Vorbilder in überreichem Maße zur Verfügung.

Die alten heimischen Erzeugnisse waren allerdings vergessen, aber die Fabelmode der letzten Jahrzehnte im allgemeinen und die Fabeln von Croxall im besonderen blieben nicht ohne Einfluß auf ihn. Croxall folgte, gleich seinem formalen Meister l'Estrange, der Nützlichkeitsrichtung, gab die Erzählung möglichst knapp und trocken und betonte mit aller Kraft die Nutzenanwendung. Einige Spuren wenigstens verraten, daß ihn Gay benutzt hat.

Abweichend von diesem vorherrschenden Schema hatten La Fontaine und seine Nachahmer die Fabeln behandelt, und selbst ein oberflächlicher Kenner der Fabeln Gays wird sofort durch die Ähnlichkeit seiner Technik auf La Fontaine hingewiesen. Eine Übereinstimmung zwischen beiden haben

die Kritiker auch längst behauptet, ohne sie jedoch näher zu begründen.

Schon in Charakter, Temperament und Lebensgewohnheiten erinnert Gay an La Fontaine. Auch er ist ein begabter und geistvoller Kopf, dem es an Ehrgeiz mangelt, außer dem eines Hofmannes. Jeder Zwang ist ihm ebenso zuwider; seiner ausgeprägten Sinnlichkeit genügt es, das Leben in ungebundener Weise und in behaglicher Untätigkeit zu genießen. Gleich ihm versteht er es nicht, mit seinem Gelde auszukommen, und bedarf stets der Gönner, um auf deren Kosten zu leben und zu reisen.

Beachtenswert ist demnächst, daß Gay die Fabeln nicht aus eigenem dichterischen Antriebe oder literarischen Interesse schrieb. Daß die Prinzessin Karoline gerade unsern Dichter aufforderte, der sich auf dem Gebiete der Fabeldichtung weder versucht noch bewährt hatte, erklärt sich allein aus den Beziehungen Gays zum Hofe; denn von seinen Schöpfungen hatte nur „*Trivia, or the art of walking the streets of London*“ von 1716 einen größeren Erfolg erzielt. Da in dieser Zeit die Erziehung an den Fürstenhöfen Europas wesentlich nach französischem Muster geschah, so liegt es nahe anzunehmen, daß die Prinzessin Karoline unsern Dichter auf La Fontaine als Vorbild hingewiesen hat, der seine Fabeln, 1568 zuerst veröffentlicht, dem Dauphin gewidmet und darin hervorgehoben hatte, daß sie Wahrheiten enthalten: *qui servent de leçons*, während er das 12. Buch von 1694 dem Enkel Ludwigs XIV. zugeeignet hatte.

Ferner unterstützten die beiden Reisen Gays nach dem Festlande, wo er sich hauptsächlich in Frankreich aufhielt, die Möglichkeit französischer Beeinflussung. Die französische Kultur und Literatur, die damals allen als erstrebenswertes Ideal vorschwebten — denn Frankreich stand zu jener Zeit auf dem Gipfel geistiger Macht —, konnte er so im eigenen Lande kennen lernen. Gay hat zwar keinen der großen Vertreter der französischen Literatur mehr gesehn,

aber der Ruhm und Einfluß ihrer Werke bestanden noch unvermindert, da es von der späteren Regierungszeit Ludwigs XIV. an bis zum Auftreten Voltaires keinen wirklich hervorragenden Autor mehr hervorgebracht hatte. Daß unser Dichter die französischen Klassiker — ohne allerdings La Fontaine zu nennen — kannte und schätzte, zeigt seine „Epistle to the Right Honourable William Pulteney, Esq.“ Dieser hatte ihn im Sommer 1717 zur Wiederherstellung seiner geschwächten Gesundheit nach Frankreich mitgenommen. Längere Zeit weilten sie auch in Paris. Die zweite Reise nach Frankreich, von der wir nur wenig wissen, machte der Dichter im Jahre 1719.

Bereits lange vor dieser Zeit hatte La Fontaines Name in London einen hervorragenden Klang. Während der Regierung Karls II., an dessen Hofe sich eine kleine Kolonie freiwilliger und verbannter französischer Flüchtlinge gebildet hatte, wurde La Fontaine in der englischen Hauptstadt mehr gefeiert als in Paris. Bei der Vorliebe der katholischen Stuarts für französische Sitten und Gebräuche ist es erklärlich, daß die Franzosen — unter ihnen waren Träger der höchsten Namen — bald einen großen Einfluß auf den König und dessen Umgebung gewannen. In der Politik und in literarischer Hinsicht spielten sie bald die führende und tonangebende Rolle. Am Londoner Hofe ging es fast so zu wie am Pariser, darnach wurden auch in den vornehmen Kreisen Londons ganz nach Muster der Pariser Salons feingeistige Gespräche über Dichter und Philosophen, Religion und Theater geführt. Die Herzogin von Mazarin war die Führerin dieser Gesellschaft und St.Évremond ihr literarisches Haupt. Beide waren bestrebt, einen der großen Dichter Frankreichs nach England herüber zu rufen. Ausschlaggebend war das Urteil St. Évremonds, der La Fontaine als seinen Lieblingsschriftsteller empfahl: daß dieser auf das glänzende Angebot eingehn würde, durfte man umso eher voraussetzen, als er sich meist in Geldnot befand. Die Verhandlungen zogen sich mehrere Jahre hin. La Fontaine war nicht abgeneigt, der Einladung zu

folgen (vgl. M. Saint-Marc Girardin, *La Fontaine et les Fabulistes*, Paris 1876; Ch. Marty-Laveaux, *Œuvres complètes de La Fontaine*, Paris 1863, Bd. III). Der Schwester des englischen Gesandten in Paris, die ihren Bruder im Jahre 1683 besuchte und La Fontaine mit nach England nehmen wollte, widmete er die Fabel „Le renard Anglais“. In der Widmung à madame Harvey — lobt er diese, England und die Engländer. La Fontaine kam nicht nach London, da er inzwischen neue Gönner in Paris gefunden hatte. Jedenfalls werden diese Bestrebungen, infolge deren der französische Dichter auch die Fabel „Un animal dans la Lune“ geschrieben hat, seinen Namen und seine Werke in London berühmt gemacht haben.

Unmittelbare Zeugen für das Bekanntsein La Fontaines in England nach der Revolution von 1688 waren zunächst die Fabeln von l'Estrange 1692. Stofflich ganz abhängig von La Fontaine war Mandevilles „Æsop“ von 1704, während Addison im *Spectator* No. 183 aus dem Jahre 1711 besonders die künstlerische Vollendung seiner Fabeln betonte. Zu diesen gesellt sich ferner Prior, der La Fontaine in seinem „Hans Carvel“ nachahmte und in dem Gedicht „The turtle and the sparrow“ Z. 330 ff. zitiert:

And what La Fontaine laughing says,
Is serious truth in such a case:
“Who slights the evil, finds it least;
And who does nothing, does the best”.

3. Übereinstimmungen zwischen La Fontaine und Gay.

Die folgenden Beispiele dürften zeigen, daß Gay durch den französischen Dichter in stofflicher Hinsicht angeregt wurde. Da La Fontaine keine Fabel erfunden, sondern alle der Überlieferung entnommen hat, so war diese bei der Vergleichung mit zu berücksichtigen. Als typische Vertreter der Tradition habe ich dabei die Fabeln von l'Estrange und

Croxall zu grunde gelegt. Ferner mußte noch das Verhältnis der französischen Nachahmer La Fontaines zu Gay untersucht werden. In erster Linie habe ich solche Fabeln beider Dichter angeführt, die in ihren übereinstimmenden Zügen mehr oder weniger von der Überlieferung abweichen. Besonderes Gewicht ist dabei auf Übereinstimmungen in der Nutzanwendung gelegt: denn, wie aus den mitgeteilten Briefstellen hervorgeht, war diese für Gay am wichtigsten: erst zu dieser dichtete er die passende Fabel. Daher kommen Ähnlichkeiten der auftretenden Tiere, ihrer Handlungen und Reden, sowie ihrer Umgebung erst in zweiter Reihe in Betracht. Entsprechen sich Nutzanwendung und Fabel, dann hat sicher eine Entlehnung stattgefunden. Manchmal hat Gay aus mehreren Fabeln Züge geborgt, die wesentlich auf gleicher Nutzanwendung aufgebaut, wenn auch verschieden in der Ausführung waren.

Am deutlichsten ist Gays „The spaniel and the chameleon“ (I Fab. 2) von La Fontaines „Philomèle et Progné“ (III Fab. 15) geborgt. Zwar fehlt es nicht an Verschiedenheit der redenden Tiere und der Nutzanwendung — der englische Dichter zeigt die Schäden der Höfe, der französische die schlechten Seiten der Menschen überhaupt. Dagegen stimmen beide Dichtungen darin vorzüglich überein, daß sie zwei in gleicher Lage und Umgebung befindliche Tiere vorführen, deren Handlungen und Reden gleichen Beweggründen entspringen und dasselbe Ziel verfolgen. Progné findet eines Tages zufällig Philomèle, die schon seit langer Zeit ein zurückgezogenes Leben in der Einsamkeit führt: sie macht ihr den Vorschlag, das bisherige stille Dasein aufzugeben. Sie möge ihre Talente verwerten, und eine glänzende Zukunft sei ihr sicher: *Le désert est-il fait pour des talents si beaux? Venez faire aux cités éclater leurs merveilles.* Aber Philomèle kennt die Schlechtigkeit der Menschen nur zu gut, sie hat zu trübe Erfahrungen gemacht und weiß genau, wie es hinter der glänzenden äußeren Hülle aussieht, und welches Schicksal ihr schließlich doch bestimmt wäre. Sie lehnt daher

die Einladung ab und sagt: En voyant les hommes, hélas! Il m'en souvient bien d'avantage.

Die Rolle der Progné hat bei Gay der Wachtelhund, übernommen, der auch ganz zufällig das in der Einsamkeit lebende Chamäleon findet, dessen Dasein durchaus dem der Philomèle entspricht. Es folgt nun fast der gleiche Dialog zwischen beiden; also zuerst die Einladung des Hundes:

Dear emblem of the flatt'ring host,
What, live with clowns! a genius lost!
To cities and the court repair;
A fortune cannot fail thee there;
Preferment shall thy talents crown.
Believe me, friend, I know the town.

Dann die Ablehnung von seiten des Chamäleons; nur ist die Entgegnung — es sollte an den Hof kommen —, besonders gegen die Höflinge gerichtet, nicht allgemein gegen die Menschen überhaupt. Daß das Chamäleon einst am Hofe gelebt und dort eine hervorragende Rolle gespielt hatte, aber für verschiedene Missetaten von Jupiter in seine jetzige Gestalt verwandelt worden war, ist eine Zutat des englischen Dichters.

Ein zweites gutes Beispiel sind „Le loup et le renard“ (XII Fab. 9) und „The fox at the point of death“ (I Fab. 29), in denen sich die Nutzenwendungen und teilweise auch die Tiere entsprechen. Betrachten wir zunächst die französische Fabel. Ein Fuchs, unzufrieden mit seiner Beute — oft nur ein alter Hahn oder magere Küchlein — begibt sich in die Lehre zu einem Wolf. Bald hat er auch dessen Handwerk erlernt und sucht sich nun, bekleidet mit einem Wolfsfell, neue Nahrung. Das Glück ist ihm hold, er findet bald ein Schaf; eben schickt er sich an, das erwählte Beutestück zu packen; da kräht plötzlich ein Hahn in der Nähe. Vergessen sind alle guten Lehren, er eilt davon, den Hahn zu suchen. Der Dichter schließt:

Que sort-il qu'on se contrefasse?
Prétendre ainsi changer, est une illusion:
L'on reprend sa première trace
À la première occasion.

Der englische Dichter schildert einen Fuchs, der sein letztes Stündlein herannah sieht. Seine Sippen sind um ihn versammelt, und er rät ihnen, ihr sündhaftes Leben aufzugeben und ein ehrenhaftes zu beginnen. Ein anderer Fuchs entgegnet darauf, ein guter Name, einmal verloren, sei nicht wieder zurück zu gewinnen. Der erste schickt sich gerade an zu antworten, da ereignet sich ein unvorgesehener Zwischenfall, der ihn alle guten Vorsätze vergessen läßt. Es heißt bei Gay:

Nay then, replies the feeble fox,
(But hark! I hear a hen that cucks)
Go, but be moderate in your food;
A chicken too might do me good.

In den vorliegenden Beispielen habe ich Übereinstimmungen und zugleich Abweichungen ausführlicher hervorgehoben, um dadurch die freie Art anzugeben, mit der Gay seine Vorlage benutzte: in den folgenden Fabeln will ich hauptsächlich nur ähnliche Züge berücksichtigen, denn die Verschiedenheiten sind hier meist noch größer.

Die Quelle zu „The shepherd's dog and the wolf“ (I Fab. 17) seh ich in „Le loup et les bergers“ (X Fab. 6). In der französischen Fabel denkt der Wolf darüber nach, woher es wohl kommen möge, daß er sich so allgemeinen Haß zugezogen habe: daß er hin und wieder ein Schaf verzehre, um seinen Hunger zu stillen, sei alles, was er getan habe: aber in Zukunft wolle er auch dies vermeiden und sich nur noch von Gras ernähren oder lieber vor Hunger sterben. Da erblickt er plötzlich mehrere Hirten mit ihren Hunden, die sich gerade ein gebratenes Schaf schmecken lassen, und alle seine guten Vorsätze sind dahin. Die Menschen sind ja weit schlimmer, sie ernähren sich von den Tieren, die sie bewachen sollten, und da sollte er auf Beute verzichten, wo sein Verbrechen weit geringer ist! Bergers, bergers, le loup n'a tort, schließt der Dichter.

Gay hat an die Stelle der schmausenden Hirten einen Schäferhund gesetzt, zu dem der Wolf spricht. Die Gedanken

und Begründungen seiner Rede sind durchaus dieselben, ebenso das Schlußwort des Wolfes, daß die Menschen weit gefräßiger und schlimmer seien als Wölfe: *A wolf eats sheep but now and then — Ten thousands are devour'd by men.*

Dieblers Annahme, daß diese Fabel nach Henrysones elfter vom Wolf and Widder verfaßt sei, ist bereits widerlegt worden (s. o. S. XLVI). Dagegen hat Croxalls fünfzehnte Fabel „*The wolf in sheep's clothing*“ eine leise Ähnlichkeit mit der elften von Henrysone; nur verkleidet sich hier der Wolf als Schaf und gewinnt so Gelegenheit, in aller Ruhe viele Schafe zu verzehren, bis ihn endlich doch sein Schicksal ereilt und er gehängt wird. Näher jedoch steht sie La Fontaines „*Le loup devenu berger*“ (III Fab. 3).

Daß der Mensch schlechter und verwerflicher handle als die Tiere, finden wir ferner bestätigt in „*La perdrix et les coqs*“ (X Fab. 8), wo es heißt: *C'est de l'homme qu'il faut se plaindre seulement*; und in „*L'homme et la couleuvre*“ (X Fab. 2), wo die Schlange mit anderen Worten dasselbe ausdrückt. In zwei Fabeln Gays, die in der Ausführung allerdings sehr abweichen, ist die gleiche Nutzenanwendung ausgesprochen: in „*The philosopher and the pheasants*“ (I Fab. 15), wo der Dichter einen Fasan sagen läßt: *Man then avoid, detest his ways*, und ähnlich in „*Pythagoras and the countryman*“ (I Fab. 36).

In „*Le paon se plaignant à Junon*“ (II Fab. 17) erwidert die Göttin auf die Klagen und Wünsche des Vogels, er möge damit aufhören, denn Fehler hätten alle: er möge vielmehr das Gute schätzen lernen, das ihn vor anderen auszeichne. In „*The peacock, the turkey, and the goose*“ (I Fab. 11) beklagt sich nicht der Pfau, sondern die beiden anderen Vögel. Er entgegnet darauf, wie Juno in der französischen Fabel: Neid verführe sie, nur seine Fehler zu sehn und seine Vorzüge dabei zu vergessen, die sie lieber anerkennen sollten. Croxalls „*The peacock's complaint*“ (Fab. 97) ist ähnlich, paßt aber, abgesehen von kleinen Abweichungen, besser zu der französischen Fabel.

Der Bär in „La cour du lion“ (VIII Fab. 7) ist zu aufrichtig: er läßt sich den schlechten Geruch anmerken, der sich in der Höhle des Löwen unangenehm fühlbar macht und wird dafür vom Löwen bestraft. Das gleiche widerfährt dem Affen, der in zu dummer Weise schmeichelt, während sich der Fuchs — um schlaue Ausflüchte nie verlegen — aus der gefährvollen Lage rettet. Der Maler in „The painter who pleased nobody and everybody“ (I Fab. 18) verfährt anfänglich wie der Bär (*parleur trop sincère*): er malt zu natürlich, ohne zu schmeicheln. Daher ist sein Atelier bald verödet. Er verfällt dann aber nicht in die törichte Handlungsweise des Affen (*fade adulateur*), sondern handelt schlau wie der Fuchs, indem er sich eine Venus- und eine Apollobüste kauft und bald von der einen, bald von der anderen bei seinen Bildern Züge verwendet. Nun verbreitet sich sein Ruhm schnell, und er ist gerettet.

Dies ist übrigens die einzige Fabel, bei der ich Übereinstimmungen mit einer solchen von Lamotte finden konnte, der 1719 fünf Bände Fabeln (ed. Paris) veröffentlicht hatte. In „Le portrait“ (S. 220) hat ein Maler ein Bild vollendet und zeigt es dem Auftraggeber; dessen Freunde üben eine ungünstige Kritik, die auch bei einem zweiten Versuche nicht besser ausfällt. Um nun dem Besteller zu zeigen, wie nichtig und falsch das Urteil seiner Freunde ist, wendet der Maler eine List an, durch die sie sich wirklich täuschen lassen. Einige Züge in der Erzählung zeigen eine gewisse Ähnlichkeit mit Gays Fabel, die Nutzenanwendung ist dagegen verschieden.

In „Le renard, le singe et les animaux“ (VI Fab. 6) ist der Löwe gestorben. Die Tiere versammeln sich, um einen neuen König zu wählen. Die Wahl fällt auf den Affen. Der Fuchs, darüber erbittert — seinen Groll läßt er aber niemand merken —, stellt dem Affen eine Falle. Dieser fällt darauf hinein und wird abgesetzt. Nur wenige sind geeignet, eine Krone zu tragen. Dieser Fabel entspricht Gays „The lion, the fox and the geese“ (I Fab. 7). Der Löwe

ist nicht tot, aber regierungsmüde: er beruft infolgedessen eine Versammlung der Tiere, in der ein Fuchs zum Vizekönig ernannt wird. Ein anderer Fuchs preist schon im voraus dessen weise und gerechte Regierung, während die Gans für ihr Geschlecht traurige Zeiten kommen sieht. Die Fabel klingt wieder damit aus, daß nur wenige würdig sind, eine Krone zu tragen. Die Übereinstimmung in der Wahl der Tiere, der Umgebung — in beiden eine Tierversammlung — und in der Nutzenanwendung lassen deutlich die Abhängigkeit von der Vorlage erkennen.

Ferner sind zu nennen „L'ours et l'amateur des jardins“ (VIII Fab. 10) und „The gardener and the hog“ (I Fab. 48), die neben einzelnen Parallelzügen der Ausführung vollständige Ähnlichkeit der Nutzenanwendung zeigen. In der einen Fabel heißt es: Rien n'est si dangereux qu'un ignorant ami, und in der anderen: Who cherishes a brutal mate Shall mourn the folly soon or late. Dadurch, daß Gay an die Stelle des Bären ein Schwein setzte, sah er sich natürlich zu manchen Abweichungen veranlaßt.

Nach „Les souhaits“ (VII Fab. 6) wird der englische Dichter wahrscheinlich seine Fabel von „The father and Jupiter“ (I Fab. 39) geschrieben haben. Trotz mancher Änderungen bleibt der Kern der Fabeln gleich. In beiden wird nachgewiesen, daß jene höchst töricht sind, die perdent en chimères le temps. Gut paßt es ferner, daß es sich in beiden um drei Wünsche handelt. La Fontaine empfiehlt sagesse zu suchen, Gay virtue.

Auf gemeinsamen Grundgedanken aufgebaut sind „L'oiseau blessé d'une flèche“ (II Fab. 6) und „The wild boar and the ram“ (I Fab. 5). Bitter beklagt sich der von einem Pfeile getroffene Vogel über die Grausamkeit der Menschen; die Vögel lieferten ihnen das Material zu den Pfeilen, um dann durch diese den Tod zu finden. Einen Trost findet er wenigstens noch darin, daß den Menschen oft das gleiche Schicksal bestimmt ist: Des enfants de Japet toujours une moitié Fournira des armes à l'autre. Ganz ähnlich erwidert

der Widder dem Eber, wenn er ausführt, daß er und seine Gefährten sich in ihr Los ergeben hätten und daß den Menschen ihre Übeltaten keinen Segen brächten: For in these massacres they find The two chief plagues that waste mankind.

Hiermit ist die Reihe der Fabeln erschöpft, in denen neben mehreren gemeinsamen Zügen die Nutzenanwendung übereinstimmt. Die übrigen Beispiele schließen eine Zufälligkeit in der Behandlung des Stoffes nicht aus und können ebensogut der englischen Überlieferung entlehnt sein. Einzelne Ähnlichkeiten sind noch nachweisbar zwischen Gays „The old hen and the cock“ (I Fab. 20), in der der junge Hahn, da er auf die Warnungen seiner Mutter nicht achtet und diesen zuwider handelt, in einen Brunnen fällt, und La Fontaines „L'astrologue qui se laisse tomber dans un puits“ (II Fab. 13). Diese Fabel begegnet bei Croxall als „The astrologer and the traveller“ (Fab. 24), aber in sehr abweichender Form von Gay.

In La Fontaines „Le mal marié“ (VII Fab. 2) wird darüber geklagt, daß so viele Ehescheidungen stattfänden; dies hänge damit zusammen, daß sich so viele vereinigen, ohne sich näher zu kennen und zu prüfen. Wegen geringfügiger Dinge entstünden dann Streitigkeiten, und als einfachstes Mittel greife man zur Scheidung und bringe die Ehe dadurch in schlechten Ruf. In ähnlicher Weise spricht sich Gay aus in „Cupid, Hymen, and Plutus“ (I Fab. 12); nur richtet er seine Vorwürfe gegen Männer und Frauen, während in der französischen Fabel die Schuld den Frauen allein zugeschrieben wird.

Die Quelle zu Gays „The Persian, the sun, and the cloud“ (I Fab. 28) war wahrscheinlich La Fontaines „Phébus et Borée“ (VI Fab. 3). Dem Perser entspricht der Reisende (Borée et le soleil virent un voyageur), der Sonne Phébus, während an die Stelle von Borée die Wolke tritt. Wie Phébus über Borée den Sieg davon trägt, so erweist sich die Sonne stärker als die Wolke. Auch Croxall hat die Fabel in nur wenig veränderter Gestalt als „The wind and the sun“ (Fab. 55).

Vielleicht hat Gay mehrer Fabeln La Fontaines benutzt in „The eagle and the assembly of animals“ (I Fab. 4), wo Jupiter seinen Adler zu den Tieren schickt, unter denen große Unzufriedenheit herrscht, und diesen sagen läßt:

Be happy then and learn content;
Nor imitate the restless mind
And proud ambition of mankind.

Die Person des Gottes und die Versammlung der Tiere — diese allerdings erst auf Jupiters Befehl — lagen vor in „La besace“ (I Fab. 7), die Unzufriedenheit der Tiere in „Les grenouilles qui demandent un roi“ (III Fab. 4); auch in „L'âne et ses maitres“ (VI Fab. 11), wo es heißt: Notre condition jamais ne nous contente — La pire est toujours la présente. Die gleichen Grundgedanken können freilich auch Croxalls „Jupiter and the camel“ (Fab. 96) und „The fox und the hare appeal to Jupiter“ (Fab. 59) entlehnt sein.

Die anmaßende und prahlende Fliege in „The man, the cat, the dog, and the fly“ (II Fab. 8) wird in gleicher Weise gebührend zurückgewiesen in La Fontaines „La mouche et la fourmi“ (IV Fab. 3) und in Croxalls „The ant and the fly“ (Fab. 73).

Ebenso hatte Gay für das eitle und dummstolze Lastpferd in „The pack-horse and the carrier“ (II Fab. 11) zwei Vorbilder zur Verfügung: La Fontaines „Le mulet se vantant de sa généalogie“ (VI Fab. 7) und Croxalls „The boasting mule“ (Fab. 145). Hier zeigt sich größere Übereinstimmung Gays mit der englischen Fassung.

Noch geringer sind die gemeinsamen Züge in „The dog and the fox“ (II Fab. 1) und „Le loup et le chien“ (I Fab. 5), wo in dem gemeinsamen Spaziergang und den angeknüpften Unterhaltungen eine gewisse Ähnlichkeit vorliegt: in „The cur, the horse, and the shepherd's dog“ (I Fab. 46) einerseits und „Le cheval et le loup“ (V Fab. 8) und „Le renard, le loup et le cheval“ (XII Fab. 17) andererseits, in denen die Angreifer durch den Huf des Pferdes die gebührende Strafe erhalten. „L'homme et la puce“ (VIII Fab. 5)

und „The man and the flea“ (I Fab. 49) sind die einzigen Fabeln, die bei beiden Dichtern denselben Titel haben.

Gays „The counsel of horses“ (I Fab. 43) ist nach dem Vorbilde von Croxalls „The wanton calf“ (Fab. 77) geschrieben, während La Fontaine keine entsprechende Fabel hat.

4. Gays Streben nach Originalität.

Auffällig bleibt es immerhin, daß sich bei Gay so wenig unmittelbare Übereinstimmungen gerade der beliebtesten Fabelstoffe zeigen. Schon seine Zeitgenossen, dann auch alle späteren Forscher bis auf Underhill bestätigen und erkennen seine Originalität besonders rühmend an. Daß Gay so sehr nach Originalität strebte, erklärt sich zum Teil aus den hohen Erwartungen, die er an seinen Auftrag knüpfte. Um seinen Anspruch auf eine gute Stellung am Hofe, die ihm in Aussicht gestellt war, zu rechtfertigen, wollte er nicht als bloßer Nachahmer oder Übersetzer erscheinen, sondern seine Fabeln sollten möglichst selbständige Schöpfungen sein. Wie aus Briefen an Swift und andere Freunde hervorgeht, wurde er durch seine Ernennung zum gentleman-usher der kleinen Prinzessin Luise bitter gekränkt und enttäuscht, und trotz des glänzenden Erfolges der „Beggars's opera“ hat er die Entfremdung vom Hofe nie verwinden können.

Außerdem führe ich dieses Streben Gays in gewissem Grade auf eine Anregung von Lamotte zurück, der sich in seinem „Discours sur la fable“ rühmt, seine Fabeln erfunden zu haben, denn er will zugleich Äsop und La Fontaine sein. Er stellt dabei folgenden Grundsatz auf: Il faut d'abord chercher la vérité morale qu'on peut trouver. Cela fait, on cherche l'allégorie qui doit déguiser l'instruction, puis l'action dans l'allégorie, puis l'expression. Sein Beispiel ahmten die meisten Fabeldichter des 18. Jahrhunderts in Frankreich und England nach. Daß sich auch Gay diese Vorschriften Lamottes beim Dichten seiner Fabeln zum Muster genommen hatte, zeigte sehr deutlich sein oben (S. XC.) mitgeteilter Briefwechsel mit Swift aus dem Jahre 1732.

Im allgemeinen hat dieses Bemühen nach Selbständigkeit den Fabeln unsers Dichters im hohem Maße geschadet. Denn gerade die erfundenen Fabeln sind oft nur geistreiche Erdichtungen, deren Handlungen kalt lassen: die Reden der Personen interessieren nicht oder wir können ihnen nicht glauben, weil die rhetorische Absicht zu sichtbar ist. Eine Ausnahme bilden etwa „The hare with many friends“ (I Fab. 50) oder „The ravens, the sexton, and the earth-worm“ (II Fab. 16).

5. Stil von Gays Fabeln.

Wahl der Personen.

Die Auswahl der Gestalten ist von großer Mannigfaltigkeit. Etwa die Hälfte der Fabeln besteht aus reinen Tiergeschichten. Der Dichter verwendet darin einheimische und exotische Tiere, jedoch so, daß die ersteren bei weitem überwiegen. Hier sind es wieder vornehmlich Haustiere, die er gerne auftreten läßt, und von den wild lebenden vor allem solche, die fast jedermann kennt und gesehn hat, wie Fuchs, Wolf, Bär, Hirsch, Rabe, Eule, Adler, Geier, Rebhuhn und andere. Auch von den exotischen Tieren hat er nur die bekanntesten ausgewählt: Löwe, Tiger, Leopard, Elefant, Affe, Papagei, Pfau. Eine Ausnahme bilden das Chamäleon, das sich aber häufig in der englischen Fabeldichtung findet, und der Schakal, der selten vorkommt. Gay hat die Tiere nicht in Klassen eingeteilt, sondern er führt sie alle durcheinander vor, ohne Rücksicht auf ihr Zusammensein in der Wirklichkeit.

Von den Tieren sind die Vierfüßler in der Mehrheit, doch stellen auch die Vögel ein verhältnismäßig starkes Aufgebot. Von den Insekten erscheinen Ameise, Biene, Wespe, Schmetterling, Fliege und Spinne, von den niederen Tierstufen Schnecke und Regenwurm. Diese beiden Tiere sind insofern von Beachtung, als sie mit den Menschen weniger in Berührung kommen, besonders der Regenwurm, der meist in der Erde lebt. Für die Fische ist bei Gay

überhaupt kein Raum, während die Pflanzenwelt nur einen handelnden Vertreter stellt: die Rose.

Der Dichter hat eine Vorliebe, den Tieren, vor allem den Haustieren, neben allgemein gebräuchlichen Bezeichnungen häufig in der Anrede auch solche Namen und Titel zu verleihn, die uns ihre Eigenschaften und Fähigkeiten im voraus ankündigen. Er ahmt hierin La Fontaine nach. Der junge Löwe wird als puppy, die Katze als puss oder poor puss bezeichnet; denselben Namen hat der Hase und selbst der Affe, der sonst pug oder poor pug heißt. Das Pferd nennt er einmal blind ball, dann dun, pad oder roan. Bei den Hunden begnügt sich Gay nicht mit dem einfachen dog oder hound, sondern er unterscheidet verschiedene Arten, so den spaniel, greyhound, mastiff, cur, shepherd's dog, setting dog. Der cur heißt außerdem yap und puppy, der shepherd's dog auch lightfoot; daneben kommt noch ringwood vor. Die Tiersage lebt weiter in dem unverwüsthchen Reynard. Der Adler, als Bote Jupiters, ist der royal bird, die Eule der Athenian bird oder meistens blockhead, der Papagei poll.

Gay hat sich aber nicht auf die Tierwelt beschränkt, auch Menschen- und Göttergestalten sind zahlreich in den Fabeln verwendet worden. Die verschiedensten menschlichen Berufe stellen ihre Vertreter, vom Hirten, Totengräber, Fuhrmann, Koch, Gärtner, Jäger und Landmann geht es aufwärts bis zum Künstler, Dichter, Philosophen, adligen Höfling und König, von der Hexe, Bäuerin, Köchin und Amme bis zur feinen Hofdame. Das Interesse des Dichters haftet mehr an den vornehmen und hervorragenden Persönlichkeiten, den minderen gönnt er keine so eingehende Betrachtung, sie haben selten individuelle Bedeutung.

Von den Hauptgöttern des Altertums kommen nur Jupiter und Plutus vor, von den untergeordneten und Halbgöttern Cupid, Hymen, Pan, Proteus und Fortune, die das Amt des unparteiischen Richters übernommen haben oder sich als Beschützer der schwächeren Partei betätigen. Aus der keltisch-

romanischen Mythologie stammt die Gestalt der fairy, eines munteren Kobolds, der allerlei lustigen Spuk und Scherz mit den Menschen treibt, aus der christlichen Religion die des helfenden Engels.

Während Menschen und Tiere, sowie Menschen und Götter ohne jeden Zwang miteinander verkehren, bedürfen Götter und Tiere eines Vermittlers. In „The eagle and the assembly of animals“ (I Fab. 4) bedient sich Jupiter des Adlers als Boten, der in seinem Namen zu den Tieren spricht, sie warnt und mit ihnen verhandelt. Es ist dies übrigens der einzige Fall dieser Art bei unserm Dichter; zu seiner Erklärung gehört noch, daß nach der überlieferten Vorstellung Jupiter ohne den Adler kaum zu denken ist.

An letzter Stelle sind noch Allegorien oder Dinge mit allegorischer Bedeutung zu erwähnen, wie Death, Care, Fever, Gout, Consumption, Vice, Time, sowie Pin, Needle, Sun, Cloud, Barlow-Mow, Dunghill, die in ihrem Treiben und ihren Beschäftigungen nur mit den Menschen in Berührung kommen.

Bei dieser Wahl der Gestalten ist kein erheblicher Unterschied von den früheren Fabeldichtern festzustellen; nur sind nach dem Muster von Lamotte allegorische und mythische Züge etwas bevorzugt. Der wesentliche Kern der Personen, wenigstens in den Tierfabeln, mußte bewahrt bleiben, da man von Anfang an auf die Naturbeobachtung angewiesen war. So bleibt auch bei unserm Dichter, um nur ein Beispiel zu geben, der Bär der alte Tölpel und eingebildete Geck, der er in der Fabeldichtung von jeher war.

Wahl der Begebenheiten.

Gay hat verhältnismäßig wenig Geschehnisse; den breitesten Raum nehmen Reden ein, die besonders im zweiten Teil überwiegen. Es ist natürlich nicht möglich, alle Handlungen und Vorgänge einzeln aufzuzählen. Der Dichter folgt auch hierin wesentlich der Überlieferung, indem er — in mehr oder weniger abweichender Form — Kämpfe, Versammlungen, Besuche und andere Szenen aus dem Tierleben

schildert. So kämpfen Löwe und Tiger miteinander um die Herrschaft des Waldes: grausam zerfleischen sie sich, und den Tatzenhieben des Löwen unterliegt der Tiger, das buntgefleckte Fell mit Blut bespritzt (I Fab. 1). Lange Zeit übersteht der Stier großmütig die Schikanen und Belästigungen des mürrischen Hundes, schließlich wehrt er sich gegen die wiederholten Angriffe und speißt ihn auf seine Hörner (I Fab. 9). Da von den Hunden keiner dem anderen die erbeuteten Knochen gönnt, fallen sie sich grimmig an; während ihres erbitterten Streites werden ihnen diese entwendet (I Fab. 34). Oder die Tiere versammeln sich, um Jupiter ihre Unzufriedenheit mit den bestehenden Verhältnissen und mit den ihnen verliehenen, aber für sie nicht ausreichenden Fähigkeiten auszusprechen (I Fab. 4). Von seinem zahlreichen Geschlecht wird der Fuchs für einige Zeit als geeignetster Vertreter des amtsmüden Königs Löwe gepriesen und gewählt, sehr zum Leidwesen der schutzbedürftigen und schwachen Untertanen, die eine schwere Zukunft nahen sehen (I Fab. 7). Der sterbende Fuchs (I Fab. 29), der seine Sippschaft zu sich berufen hat, um ihnen vor seinem Tode ins Gewissen zu reden, ein tugendhaftes Leben zu beginnen, erliegt selbst der ersten Versuchung. Im Räte der Pferde (I Fab. 43) werden die anmaßenden und zum Ungehorsam gegen die scheinbaren Wohltäter aufreizenden Reden des unerfahrenen Füllens gebührend getadelt und verurteilt. In der Not klopft der Hase (I Fab. 50) vergeblich an die Türen seiner vermeintlichen Freunde und wird überall unter nichtigen Vorwänden zurückgewiesen. Oft begnügt sich der Dichter mit Spaziergängen (I Fab. 2) und zufälligem Zusammentreffen (I Fab. 17, II Fab. 1), an die sich die moralisierenden Reden anschließen.

Am häufigsten werden Begebenheiten in den reinen Tiertabellen vorgeführt, während sie da, wo Menschen und Gotter mitwirken oder allegorische Dinge hereinspielen, noch mehr zu gunsten der Reden zurücktreten. In einigen Fabeln fehlen eigentliche Handlungen, sie werden aber doch ange-

deutet oder als geschehn hingestellt, oft sogar ohne mit den Hauptpersonen in unmittelbare Berührung zu kommen. In anderen sind selbst diese Hinweise unterdrückt; wir haben eine ganze Reihe von Fabeln, die nur aus Reden bestehn.

Daß bei Gay, an La Fontaine gemessen, die Geschehnisse den Reden gegenüber zurücktreten, hat besonders darin seine Ursache, daß er nicht wie La Fontaine belehren und gleichzeitig — darauf legt Gay Gewicht — unterhalten und ergötzen will. Ihm liegt mehr die Lehre am Herzen, daher hat er meist nur so viel Handlung, wie zur Erläuterung des beabsichtigten Zweckes erforderlich ist. Hierin läßt sich ein Nachwirken der englischen Fabeldichtung spüren, wie sie schon von Odo und den Klerikern, von Lydgate und Henrysone bis zu Gay gepflegt werden war, mit der so stark ausgeprägten lehrhaften Tendenz, die auch bei unserm Dichter eine gewisse Eintönigkeit hervorruft.

Wichtig ist es dabei, ob die Handlungen und die Beweggründe, aus denen sie erwachsen, der Wirklichkeit entsprechen, wie dies bei La Fontaine so wunderbar der Fall ist, der die Tiere so vorführt, wie es auf der Bühne mit Personen geschieht: sie handeln und reden immer so, wie sie in ihrer Lage handeln und sprechen müssen. In England wurde gerade vor Gay, besonders in den selbständigen Erzeugnissen der Fabeldichtung, oft hiergegen verstoßen. Auch er ist vielfach auf dem Wege zu seinem Vorbilde stecken geblieben, ohne dessen Vollendung ganz zu erreichen. So sind die Abenteuer des Bären in „The bear in a boat“ (II Fab. 5) zu unwahrscheinlich und die Begebenheiten lassen sich nicht aus der individuellen Eigenart des Tieres ableiten. Ebenso wenig glaubhaft und willkürlich angenommen sind die Handlungen der Tiere in „Two owls and the sparrow“ (I Fab. 32), „The vulture, the sparrow, and other birds“ (II Fab. 2), „The ant in office“ (II Fab. 4) und anderen. Aber in einigen Beispielen überragt er alle seine englischen Vorläufer, und mehrere Fabeln sind vorhanden, die sich denen des französischen Dichters in dieser Hinsicht ebenbürtig an

die Seite stellen (I Fab. 29, Fab. 50 und anderer, indem die Begebenheiten und ihre Triebfedern aus der eigensten Natur der Tiere entspringen.

Wahl der Umgebung.

Da Gay hauptsächlich zur Belehrung eines Prinzen schrieb, so ist es natürlich, daß die vornehme Gesellschaft, besonders die Hofkreise und ihre Lebensgewohnheiten den Haupthintergrund abgeben. Die Fabeln sind insofern von umso größerem Wert, als Gay durch seine Beziehungen zum Hofe aus eigener Anschauung schreiben konnte.

Das ganze Streben der Höflinge, die alle einflußreichen Stellen zum Schaden des Landes innehaben, geht dahin, den König zu isolieren und allein ihrem Einflusse geneigt zu machen, um dadurch ihre eigenen selbstsüchtigen und staatsgefährlichen Absichten besser zu verbergen. Durch gefügige und bestechliche Abgeordnete und gefälschte Berichte beherrschen sie auch das Parlament. Gay schildert in lebhaften Farben erregte Parlamentssitzungen (II Fab. 4) und enthüllt dabei die verwerfliche Kampfweise der Minister, die selbst vor verbrecherischen Mitteln nicht zurückschrecken. Auch sonst erfahren wir von der vornehmen Welt nur Schäden, Auswüchse und Laster.

Ähnlich sieht es in den übrigen Ständen aus, die in den verschiedensten Abstufungen der menschlichen Gesellschaft vorgeführt werden. Bürgerliche Tätigkeiten meidet Gay nicht, ebenso ist von Verrichtungen im Haushalt und in der Wirtschaft die Rede; doch deutet der Dichter die Handlungen meist nur flüchtig an; bei der Arbeit in Haus, Küche und Feld läßt er im allgemeinen die Personen nicht sehn. Ebenso wenig verweilt er eingehend bei Familienszenen. Am ehesten macht es ihm Spaß, die Verrichtungen bei der Zurechtstutzung des Modegecken im Barbierladen in den kleinsten Einzelheiten zu schildern (I Fab. 22). Wenig erfahren wir von damaligen Sitten und Gebräuchen der ärmeren Bevölkerung; u. a. hören wir, daß man zu Weihnachts-

seinen Truthahn zu essen pflegte, oder daß die verschiedenen Handwerke ihren Stand durch besondere Zeichen kenntlich machten.

Mehrmals werden Straßen und Stadtteile Londons als Schauplatz der Begebenheiten genannt. Von Temple-Bar und Aldgate-Street heißt es: *How many saucy airs me meet From Temple-Bar to Aldgate-Street* (I Fab. 35). Ferner führt er Hockley-Hole und Mary-Bone an, die *the combats of my dog have known*. Wie Underhill (II Fab. 372) zu dieser Stelle bemerkt, befanden sich zu Gays Zeiten dort Bären-gärten, wo die Hunde aus den benachbarten Gegenden zusammenkamen. Von Gebäuden Londons ist Gresham Hall erwähnt, von Orten außerhalb Londons Newmarket, wo damals bereits berühmte Pferdewettrennen abgehalten wurden. Lustig ging es besonders auf den Jahrmärkten in Southwark zu. Die größte Anziehungskraft übte das Possentheater aus, zu dem sich alle Welt drängte, *to catch Jack-Pudding's jokes*; der Dichter läßt sich die Gelegenheit nicht entgehen, eine solche Vorstellung in drastischer Weise zu beschreiben (I Fab. 40).

Auf Tagesfragen spielt der Dichter an, wenn er von dem *south-sea prey* spricht, wobei er sein ganzes Vermögen verloren hatte. Von Zeitgenossen Gays begegnen nur seine Freunde Swift, dem er die Fabel „*The degenerate bees*“ (II Fab. 10) gewidmet hat, und Pope; beide Dichter hatten ihrer Wahrheitsliebe und Offenheit wegen viele Angriffe zu erdulden; ferner nennt er den Buchhändler Curll, der durch seine zahlreichen Streitigkeiten mit Pope bekannt war. Weit mehr liebt es Gay, auf das klassische Altertum zurückzugreifen. Sokrates, Plato, Cicero, Plinius und andere berühmte griechische und römische Philosophen und Dichter werden zitiert; daneben auch auf hervorragende Zeugen der Renaissancezeit hingewiesen, auf Raphael, Titian und andere.

Wenig Raum nimmt bei Gay die Naturschilderung ein. Wie bei den Begebenheiten hat auch hier das allzu starke Vorherrschen der lehrhaften Tendenz hemmend eingewirkt.

Im Gegensatz zur zahlreichen Fauna ist die Flora bei Gay nicht üppig entwickelt; er begnügt sich im wesentlichen mit einigen kurzen Andeutungen der Landschaft, ohne dabei charakteristische Züge hervorzuheben. Gay ist kein so großer Naturfreund wie La Fontaine, der die Natur als Künstler liebte; ihm dient sie nur als unentbehrlicher Hintergrund. Er schildert und besingt wohl manchmal die Reize und den zarten Zauber der umgebenden Natur, aber er genießt nicht selbst die Einsamkeit des rauschenden Waldes oder die Annehmlichkeiten des Landlebens.

Von Bäumen nennt er die Ulme, die Eiche, die mit reverend, und die Eibe, die mit venerable bezeichnet wird; sonst heißt es immer nur, wenn er einen Wald beschreibt: the wood, the forest, höchstens einmal: the deep forest. Es ist landläufige Naturumgebung, die sich auf jeden Ort anwenden läßt. Etwas reichlicher vorhanden sind Baum- und Gartenfrüchte, sowie Blumen. An drei Stellen, in den Fabeln 24, 48 und 49 des ersten Teiles, war der Dichter durch den Stoff gezwungen, hierauf etwas näher einzugehen. Aber selbst da erwähnt er nur die bekanntesten Vertreter: von Baumfrüchten: Birne, Pflaume, Nuß, Pfirsich und Feige; von Gartenfrüchten: Bohne, Erbse, Kartoffel, Mohrrübe und Weintraube; von Blumen: Rose, Tulpe, Nelke. Sonst sagt er kurz: the flowery plain oder the fragrant ground.

Tageszeitschilderung, wie wir sie bei Henrysone fanden, wenn er die mond- und sternenhelle Nacht beschreibt, hat Gay nicht. Hier zeichnet er sich durch vorteilhafte Kürze aus; so heißt es bei ihm vom Morgen einfach: The wind was south, the morning fair. Die schönste Jahreszeit ist dem Dichter der heitere Frühling, besonders der Wonnemonat Mai; von ihm singt er: A poet sought the sweets of May. In „The Persian, the sun, and the cloud“ (I Fab. 28) liegen zwei Naturkräfte miteinander im Kampf; aber diese Schilderung steht zurück hinter der ebenso kurzen und dabei doch viel zutreffenderen von La Fontaine in „Phébus et Borée“ (VI Fab. 3).

Auffassung.

Um Gays besondere Art, Menschen und Dinge aufzufassen, in den Fabeln richtig zu beurteilen, scheint es mir geboten, beide Teile getrennt zu betrachten, da sich zwischen ihnen ein wichtiger Unterschied zeigt. Beiden gemeinsam und für unsern Dichter stets charakteristisch ist seine verstandesmäßige, nüchterne, stark moralisierende und streng sittliche Auffassung. Während aber im ersten Band die Nutzanwendung in der Mehrzahl eine allgemeine, philosophische Geltung hat, nur mit gelegentlichem Eindringen einer politischen Tendenz, ist der zweite Band wesentlich politisch. Äußere Umstände und persönliche Erfahrungen Gays haben dabei eine ausschlaggebende Rolle gespielt. Den ersten Teil verfaßte er auf Bestellung; die Fabeln waren für die Erziehung eines jungen Prinzen bestimmt, dem sie gute Ratschläge und zugleich Warnungen sein sollten. Da Gay sich damals in Hofkreisen bewegte, so mußte er auf diese Rücksicht nehmen. Seine eigene Auffassung tritt hier zurück, diese hören wir besser aus dem zweiten Teil kennen lernen. Rühmlich ist es dabei, daß Gay schon im ersten Band die Tätigkeit der Höflinge und Minister so scharf kritisierte. Seine Aufgabe barg für den Dichter ein deutliches Dilemma. Einerseits mußte er den Prinzen auf die schädlichen Einflüsse des Hoflebens aufmerksam machen; auf der anderen Seite lag es auf der Hand, daß die angegriffene und an den Pranger gestellte Hofgesellschaft dies nicht ruhig hinnehmen sondern den lästigen Mahner anfeinden würde. Tatsächlich scheint es so gekommen zu sein, denn Gay und seine Freunde erblickten in der geringen Belohnung und der folgenden Entfremdung vom Hofe die Rache der erbitterten Hofkreise, wie es Swift im *Intelligencer* No. 3 bestätigt: *Even in his fables . . . dedicated to the Duke of Cumberland, for which he was promised a reward, he has been thought somewhat too bold upon courtiers.*

Im autonomen England wurden die Fabeln sehr früh tendenziös und nahmen in hervorragendem Grade das Gepräge

ihrer Zeit an. Den Anfang damit hatte Odo von Cheriton gemacht, der die Übelstände bekämpfte, die im Klerus überhand zu nehmen drohten. Seinem Beispiel waren die Kleriker, die daneben Anklagen gegen den Adel erhoben und sich zugleich der Armen annahmen, und Jean of Sheppey gefolgt. Ganz nach diesem Muster schrieb Lydgate mit sehr starker Hervorhebung des religiösen Elementes, wesentlich so auch Henryson, der ebenfalls Zuflucht zum Glauben empfahl, aber auch die anderen Mißstände seiner Zeit geißelte. Spenser warnte besonders vor Mißwirtschaft in Staat und Kirche und übte an den Strebern unter den Höflingen, denen er Sir Philip Sidney als Beispiel vorhielt, eine derbe und vernichtende Kritik. Während es sich bei Dryden nur um religiöse Dinge handelte, spielten in einigen Fabelübersetzungen bereits politische Anlässe herein. L'Estrange fügte zu den Nutzenwendungen noch applications hinzu, um die Sache der Stuarts zu fördern, Yalden unterstützte die Tories, Croxall die Whigs.

La Fontaines Fabeln dagegen sind fast ganz philosophisch. Wenige richten sich gegen den Hof und die Höflinge, wie etwa „La cour du lion“ (VII Fab. 7), „Le lion, le loup, et le renard“ (VIII Fab. 3), „Les obsèques de la lionne“ (VIII Fab. 14) und einige andere. Sonst schildert er nur — oft in humorvoller Weise — unsere Fehler und Laster. Er kämpft nicht gegen die bestehende Gesellschaft und ihre Gesetze und Einrichtungen, wie es bei den Schriftstellern Frankreichs im 18. Jahrhundert Sitte wurde und wie es auch Lamotte in seinen Fabeln tut. Während die Engländer, besonders Pope und Swift, die Regierung angreifen, suchen die Franzosen die gesellschaftliche Ordnung zu stürzen; ein Parlaments- oder Ministeriumswechsel bringt ihnen nicht die ersuchte Veränderung, dazu bedurfte es der Revolution. In England jedoch, das seine Revolution schon 1688 hatte, zielen die Schriftsteller nicht gegen die Gesellschaft zu Felde — denn zu dieser gehören auch sie —, sondern gegen die Minister als Minister, d. h. also gegen Personen und Dinge,

die wechseln können. In diesem Sinne kämpft auch Gay, besonders im zweiten Teil, gegen die Minister und Höflinge, die er für die Urheber der meisten Übelstände in England ansieht.

In kurzen Zügen entwickelt der Dichter sein Programm in der Widmung an den Prinzen von Cumberland, indem er schreibt (I Fab. 1 Z. 7—12):

Learn to condemn all praise betimes;
For flattery's the nurse of crimes:
Friendship by sweet reproof is shown,
(A virtue never near a throne);
In courts such freedom must offend,
There none presumes to be a friend.

Der Dichter ist sich also der Gefahr bewußt, der er sich aussetzt; und wenn er es trotzdem weit von sich weist zu schmeicheln, so offenbart sich darin seine hohe sittliche Auffassung. Der Kampf gegen die Schmeichelei ist denn in der Tat vorherrschend im ersten Teil; am meisten werden natürlich davon die Höflinge betroffen. Aber diese verderbliche Untugend ist eben überall zu Hause, und die Menschheit ist leider zu sehr geneigt, gerade Schmeichlern ihr Ohr zu leihen, während sie wahre und wirklich wohlmeinende Freundestreue sehr oft verkennt und mit Undank belohnt. Jedoch wird, wie Gay zuversichtlich glaubt, die gerechte Strafe für Schmeichler wie für ihre Gönner nicht ausbleiben.

Daß Gay auch sonst mit den Hofleuten schon im ersten Teil scharf verfährt, mögen zwei Beispiele zeigen. In Fabel 30 läßt er eine der auftretenden Gestalten sagen: You came from court, you say. Adieu (Z. 37); womit er alles, was mit dem Hofe in Verbindung steht, abweist. Und in Fabel 33 spricht der Höfling, der sich verschlagener erweist als Proteus, den er überwindet, selbst aus: All courtiers are of reptil race (Z. 26).

Sonst sind es vornehmlich die herkömmlichen Schwächen der Menschen, die verurteilt werden, wie Geiz, Stolz — be-

sonders der von Emporkömmlingen und Dummköpfen — Neid, Undankbarkeit, Tücke, Grausamkeit und andere. Empfohlen werden Tugendhaftigkeit und Zufriedenheit, Nachsicht und Gerechtigkeit, Streben nach wirklichem Ruhm. Schließlich tragen doch Tugend und Verdienst den Sieg davon: *Thus envy breaks, thus merit shines*. Demgegenüber steht die Unverbesserlichkeit des einmal angeborenen und vererbten Characters, wie es der eine Fuchs in Fabel 29 behauptet, wenn er sagt: *A lost good name is ne'er retriev'd* (Z. 46), und der andere so vorzüglich bestätigt, als er eine Henne glucksen hört und tatsächlich alle guten Vorsätze über Bord wirft. Leider habe das Laster die größte Macht auf der Erde: das schlimmste sei die Unmäßigkeit, die für die Menschen eine böserte Plage bedeute als die gefährlichsten Krankheiten. Der Mensch müsse ein ehrbares Leben führen, denn Sorge und Krankheit verfolgen den Müßiggänger, um ihn schließlich elend zu grunde zu richten.

Von den dem Frauengeschlechte eigentümlichen Untugenden werden Eitelkeit, Geschwätzigkeit und besonders Aberglaube gegeißelt. So ist es in Fabel 37 für die Bäuerin von schlechter Vorbedeutung, daß Salz verschüttet worden ist und Messer und Gabel übereinander gelegt wurden, noch dazu an einem Freitage: in der Nacht hat sie dann einen Sarg vom Feuer springen sehn, alles Dinge, die sie in Furcht und Schrecken versetzen. Auch das Krächzen eines Raben am frühen Morgen faßt sie als Unheil verkündendes Zeichen auf. Gay macht sich über diesen sinnlosen Aberglauben lustig, ebenso wie er die in den damaligen vornehmen Kreisen herrschende Unsitte, sich in lächerlich übertriebener Weise zu kleiden und auszuputzen, verspottet (Fab. 14 u. Fab. 22).

Im allgemeinen behandelt Gay unsere Schwächen in ernster und nachdenklicher Weise, im Gegensatz von La Fontaine, der nicht allein strenger Sittenrichter ist, sondern meist einen heiteren und humorvollen Ton anschlägt: er lacht, aber er haßt nicht, wie man von ihm sagt. La Fontaine

beobachtet darum nicht weniger scharf, aber seine launige und unbefangene Darstellung verdeckt oft die beißende Satire und überläßt es dem Leser, sich selbst die sittliche Lehre zu suchen. Bei Gay tritt die sittliche Entrüstung über die vorhandenen Übelstände offener hervor, umso mehr, als wir unsern Fehlern und Lastern gegenüber häufig machtlos sind. Aber der Humor fehlt nicht ganz im ersten Teil. Humoristische Schilderungen blitzen hin und wieder durch als wirksames Gegenbild und zeigen, wie in Fabel 8, 14, 29, 37 und einigen anderen, daß auch Gay in anmutigem und reizvollem Vortrage und mit harmloser Miene die Vorgänge zu malen und aufzufassen versteht.

Sofort in die Augen springend ist ferner ein Unterschied zwischen Gay und der englischen Fabeldichtung vor ihm: das gänzliche Fehlen jeder religiösen Tendenz. Während Lydgate, Henrysone und Dryden für den wahren Glauben eintraten und kämpften, nimmt Gay in keinem Falle seine Zuflucht zu Gott und zur Religion. Daß er diese Bestrebungen nicht übernommen hat, ist erklärlich, denn nach dem Sturz der Stuarts waren die religiösen Fragen mehr und mehr zurückgetreten gegenüber den politischen. Im zweiten Teil begegnet der Name Gottes einige Male, aber in so allgemeinen Wendungen, daß es unmöglich ist, daraus irgend einen Schluß zu ziehen.

Im zweiten Teil der Fabeln tritt die politische Auffassung in besonders gesteigerter Form entgegen; sie bildet den wesentlichen Inhalt, und alle übrigen Fragen sind im Vergleich dazu von untergeordneter Bedeutung. Dies war bereits von dem ersten Herausgeber von 1738 bemerkt worden, denn im vorangestellten advertisement heißt es: *We hope they will please equally with his former fables, though mostly on subjects of a graver and more political turn*: wie es Gay auch schon selbst ausgesprochen hatte in dem oben mitgeteilten Briefe vom 16. Mai 1732 an Swift und die Herzogin von Queensberry. Wenn Dobson später in der Vorrede zu seiner Ausgabe von Gays Fabeln (London 1882

S. 39) sagt: that these little pieces . . . are often wearisome, almost unmanly, in their querulous insistence on the vices of servility and the hollowness of courts, so ist es sicher im Hinblick auf den zweiten Teil gemeint. Gay schreibt jetzt aus innerer Überzeugung ohne Rücksicht auf eine Gönnerin und deren Umgebung. Bestimmenden Einfluß übten dabei persönliche Kränkungen und Mißerfolge. Zu Gays Feinden gehörte auch Robert Walpole. Gegen den allmächtigen Minister war eine Schmähschrift erschienen, als deren Verfasser man ihm unsern Dichter genannt hatte; und obgleich Walpole geäußert hatte, er sei überzeugt, daß sie nicht von Gay herrühre: yet he never would pardon him, but did him a hundred ill offices to the princess, wie es bei Swift heißt (Suffolk Letters II 47). Hinzu kam noch, daß Ende 1728 die Aufführung von „Polly“, der Fortsetzung der „Beggars Opera“, auf Betreiben der Hofkreise untersagt wurde, wodurch sich Gay von neuem beleidigt fühlen mußte. Aus dieser Stimmung der Erbitterung und Enttäuschung, in dem Gefühle schnöden Undanks und unverdienter Zurücksetzung — denn die Wunde war noch nicht vernarbt, die die Kaltstellung durch den Hof geschlagen hatte — schrieb er den zweiten Teil. Mit der Hofgesellschaft hält er scharfe Abrechnung, und ausgeprägter Haß gegen diese führt seine Feder. Gay ist dabei über das richtige und erlaubte Ziel weit hinausgegangen, selbst wenn wir zugestehn, daß damals schlimme und unhaltbare Zustände am Hofe geherrscht haben. Er übertreibt in maßloser Weise, denn an Höflingen und Ministern läßt er kein gutes Haar, er hält sie jeden Betrug und aller Schandtaten für fähig. Eine Gestalt wie die des sir Philip Sidney ist für unsern Dichter undenkbar. Besser kommt der König bei ihm weg, der das Wohl seines Volkes will: daß er nicht die richtigen Wege einschlägt, daran sind eben wieder nur seine Ratgeber schuld. Als der einzig Unterdrückte steht ihnen der Landmann (II Fab. 6) gegenüber, der des Königs Augen öffnen könnte. Als er es tut, werden die Höflinge, mit Schande bedeckt, verjagt. Ob Gay noch

immer hoffte, die königliche Gunst wieder zurück zu gewinnen? Vielleicht haben wir in dem Landmann ein Weiterleben der Figur des Piers Plowman zu erblicken.

Mit der ersten Fabel ist eine Einleitung verknüpft, worin sich der Dichter als strengen Sittenrichter vorstellt, der das Laster da angreift, wo er es findet und sei es in den höchsten Stellen: *Shall not my fable censure vice, Because a knave is over-nice?* (Z. 45/46).

Von besonderem Interesse und großer Wichtigkeit für Gays Charakter und seine Auffassung über den Beruf des Dichters ist die 4. Fabel, die wahrscheinlich gegen Robert Walpole gerichtet war. Ein Freund hatte ihm geraten, nicht in so scharfer Weise gegen die Höflinge zu schreiben, da die Dichter von der Gunst und der Unterstützung der Adligen abhängig seien; ja, um vorwärts zu kommen, müßten sie selbst den Lastern ihrer Gönner schmeicheln. Gay weist ein solches Anerbieten mit Entrüstung und Verachtung von sich: *If I must prostitute the muse, The base conditions I refuse* (Z. 15/16). Er wird nicht aufhören, Laster und Verderbtheit aufzudecken und zu geißeln, wenn er sich auch dadurch viele Feinde zuziehn sollte: *Be virtue mine, be theirs the bribe* (Z. 22). Aus diesen Worten spricht unzweifelhaft eine große Achtung und sittliche Tiefe des Dichterberufs, wie sie bestätigt wird in der 10. Fabel, die eine hohe Ehrung seiner Freunde Swift und Pope enthält. Er lobt beide, daß sie so unentwegt und vorurteilslos für Gerechtigkeit und Ehrenhaftigkeit kämpften, obgleich sie dadurch sehr unter der Verfolgung und Schmähung ihrer vielen Feinde zu leiden hätten.

Eine große Wandlung ist mit Gay vor sich gegangen, wenn er jetzt schreibt, daß er nur eine *private station* haben wolle: *Title and profit I resign* (II Fab. 2 Z. 71). Vor 1727, vor seinem Bruche mit dem Hofe, hätte er wohl schwerlich so gesagt.

Gay ist auch ein guter Patriot, der nur das Beste seines Landes will, dem er in großer Liebe zugetan ist. Es bereitet

ihm unendlichen Schmerz, zu sehn, wie England durch die Mißwirtschaft der Minister immer mehr in Schulden kommt und wie diese so wenig Achtung zeigen vor dem public good, daß sie sich auf betrügerische Weise aneignen und für ihre Zwecke benutzen. In der 8. Fabel, die der Dichter seinem native country gewidmet hat, entwickelt er sein politisches Programm. Die Wohlfahrt und die Machtstellung Englands beruht darnach allein auf dem Handel: vor allem müsse es sich hüten, sich in irgend einer Weise in die Streitigkeiten anderer Staaten einzumischen. Jeder habe die heilige Pflicht, in seinem Wirkungskreise und nach seiner Kraft zum Gedeihn des Vaterlandes nach Möglichkeit beizutragen, denn nur durch eine gemeinsame Betätigung aller Stände sei dies möglich. Dabei wird eine ganze Reihe von verschiedenen Berufen jener Zeit aufgezählt. Der herrschende Gedanke ist auch hier, daß alle, voran der König und die Minister, dem public weal dienen müssen.

Von der 11. Fabel an läßt sich ein Zurücktreten dieser politischen Tendenz feststellen, ganz verschwindet sie nirgends: denn wo es nur anging, ergreift sich der Dichter immer wieder in heftigen Ausfällen gegen die Hofkreise, aber daneben treten doch andere Gesichtspunkte mehr hervor. Den Geburtsadel schätzt Gay gering, der sich nur auf seine großen Vorfahren beruft, selbst aber auf keine Leistungen hinweisen kann. Er fordert die Adligen auf, ihren Ahnen an Tüchtigkeit nachzustreben. Junge Erben warnt er vor dem Spielteufel und dem Müßiggang. Vornehme Mütter mögen ihre Kinder nur zu dem Berufe erziehen, zu dem sie geeignete Fähigkeiten besitzen, dabei immer Seitenhiebe auf die Minister austeilend, die selbst ihren unfähigsten Freunden Stellen verschafften.

Während sich die Fabeldichtung in England vor Gay sehr lebhaft mit der traurigen Lage der Armen beschäftigte, behandelt er im ersten Band diese Frage überhaupt nicht, im zweiten kommt er nur einmal, in der 15. Fabel „To a poor man“, darauf zu sprechen. Mitleid mit den Armen

kennt er nicht, und das Streben nach Verbesserung ihrer sozialen Lage spricht er ihnen ab als scheinbar ungerechtfertigt; denn als seine letzte Weisheit ruft er ihnen schließlich zu: *Let envy and learn content* (Z. 105/106), und — merkwürdig genug für Gay — er vertröstet sie auf Gott, indem er sagt: *God is just*. Ein Eintreten für die Kirche und ihre Diener findet sich nirgends. Aus einer Andeutung geht das gerade Gegenteil hervor, daß nämlich die Hofkaplane auch zu den Schmeichlern gehören und genau so schlecht seien wie die übrigen Höflinge.

Den Humor vermissen wir hier ganz; dagegen macht sich eine Neigung zu recht bitterem und scharfem Sarkasmus geltend, wie denn der Dichter überhaupt in einem derberen Ton redet. Auch der Ausblick, daß die Strafe für die Übeltaten nicht ausbleibe, fehlt nicht, und zwar so, daß der, der sich von Habgier und Betrug leiten läßt, von einer schlechten Handlung zur anderen getrieben wird, bis ihn schließlich sein hartes, aber wohlverdientes Schicksal ereilt, während auf der anderen Seite die Belohnung nicht ausbleiben wird. Dieser letzte Punkt war im ersten Teil noch nicht so stark betont worden.

Eine andere Auffassung hat Gay gewonnen in bezug auf den Wert des Unterrichts und der Erziehung. Im ersten Band urteilt er darüber ziemlich geringschätzig: *I ne'er the paths of learning tried* (Prol. Z. 26). Er empfiehlt vielmehr Naturbeobachtung, die — auch ohne Schulbildung — genüge, den Menschen gut und weise zu machen. In der 10. Fabel macht er sich geradezu lustig über die angeblichen Gelehrten, die sich, wenn sie nur etwas gelernt hätten, anheischig machten, über alle möglichen Dinge zu schreiben, wie es gerade Mode wäre. Anders im zweiten Teil, hier heißt es: *If you the paths of learning slight, You're but a dunce in stronger light* (II Fab. 11 Z. 27/28) oder: *Learning by study must be won* (Z. 41). Größeren Einfluß auf den Menschen räumt er jetzt der Erziehung ein, wenn er sagt: *Just education forms the man* (II Fab. 14 Z. 10).

Hinweisen will ich noch auf einen Widerspruch Gays, der zeigt, wie wenig Gewicht oft auf Äußerungen von Dichtern zu legen ist. In der 2. Fabel verwahrt er sich gegen die Annahme, daß er sich, wenn er frei mit den Höfen verfare, dabei den englischen zum Vorbild nehme und daß er sich in keine Staatsaktionen einlasse, wie denn überhaupt seine: *cautious rhymes Always except the present times* (Z. 75). In der 4. Fabel gesteht er dann zu, daß diese *bears allusion to state affairs* (Z. 74).

Komposition.

In der Komposition der Fabeln zeigt sich am deutlichsten der Einfluß La Fontaines, den Gay im Gegensatz zur eingebürgerten Überlieferung nachahmt. Denn gerade im Aufbau und in der Behandlung der Fabeln unterscheidet sich La Fontaine am meisten von seinen Vorgängern. Äsop und seine Nachahmer, besonders die in Prosa schreibenden, geben in den Fabeln nur Tatsachen an, aber nicht die Ursachen, aus denen sie entspringen. Wir erhalten nur einen ganz kurzen Bericht der Geschehnisse, ohne etwas vom Leben der Tiere zu erfahren. Äsop braucht dies nicht, denn er will bloß eine moralische Regel aufstellen und diese durch seine Erzählung erläutern. Daher hat er wenig Umgebung und keine Einzelheiten. Die Tiere sprechen nicht zu uns, sondern der Dichter redet für sie. Äsop wendet sich nur an den Verstand: Tiere und Pflanzen sind allein dazu da, um an ihnen Laster und Tugenden zu zeigen. Äsop ist nur Moralist, aber eigentlich nicht Dichter; denn daß wir Interesse gewinnen an den Tieren und ihren Handlungen, liegt nicht in seiner Absicht. Er muß dies sogar zu verhindern suchen, sonst könnten wir über dem Vergnügen an den Tieren die Nutzenanwendung vergessen, oder ihre Wirkung könnte doch abgeschwächt werden.

So wurde die Fabel wesentlich im Mittelalter und später behandelt. Auch Lessing will sie ausnahmslos so aufgefalt

wissen. In seinen Fabeln hat er nur das, was durchaus nötig ist: gemessenste Kürze des Berichts ohne jeden Schmuck. La Fontaine tadelt er, weil er dieses Schema nicht beibehalten hatte. Beim französischen Dichter tritt die lehrhafte Absicht mehr zurück, sie ist nicht das einzige Ziel. Bei ihm haben die Tiere wirkliches Leben. Die allgemeinen Züge bleiben; dazu kommen neue, persönliche, aber keine überflüssigen. Der Dichter spricht nicht mehr für die Tiere, er läßt sie unmittelbar handeln und reden. La Fontaine erklärt nicht mehr, er zeigt uns die Tiere in ihren Handlungen. Er schafft Charaktere, die unser Interesse gerade wecken sollten. Den Tieren gibt er daher Namen und Titel, die uns ihre Fähigkeiten und Würden kundtun. Tiere und Pflanzen sind nicht mehr bloß dazu da, um Tugenden und Laster an ihnen zu erläutern, unter ihrem Bilde schildert er uns seine Zeitgenossen und deren Sitten. La Fontaine ist zugleich Moralist und Dichter.

In England schreiben noch l'Estrange und Croxall die Fabeln nach dem Vorbilde Äsops. Direkte Reden fehlen fast ganz, sie geben nur einen kurzen Bericht, die Fabel ist ihnen bloße Fiktion. Da sie nicht genügt, fügen beide eine Ergänzung hinzu, die reflexion und application. Etwas war allerdings schon Lydgate von diesem Schema abgewichen und mehr noch Henryson. Aber ein Hauptfehler ihrer Dichtungen lag darin, daß sie nicht verstanden, ein richtiges Verhältniß in der Komposition obwalten zu lassen. Infolge der ausführlichen Breite der Erzählung nahmen nebensächliche Züge zu viel Raum ein, und die beabsichtigte Wirkung war daher gering. Welches Mißverhältniß zwischen Fabel und Nutzenanwendung bei ihnen vorherrscht, ist an den betreffenden Stellen nachgewiesen worden. Dabei verstanden sie es nicht — dies ist ein sehr wesentlicher Punkt —, eine kurze und passende Nutzenanwendung von allgemeiner Geltung zu geben, die sich anwenden läßt auf die verschiedenen Lebensalter, die zutrifft für alle Gesellschaftsklassen, wie es La Fontaine mit wenigen charakteristischen

Zügen geglückt ist, die um so anziehender und reizvoller wirkt, je versteckter und unvorhergesehener sie ist (s. Gay I Fab. 29).

Vor Gay läßt sich bereits bei Yalden und Mandeville ein Einfluß La Fontaines in dieser Hinsicht spüren. Aber erst unserm Dichter ist es gelungen, La Fontaine die Kunst abzulauschen in der glücklichen Verbindung von kleinen Dingen und großen allgemeinen Wahrheiten, die Fabel als eine Handlung darzustellen, die sich entwickelt, Zwischenhandlungen und Katastrophen hat, ein Ziel besitzt. Auch bei Gay haben die Tiere Leben, er führt sie handelnd und redend vor und gibt ihnen — im Unterschied zur Überlieferung und sicher nach dem Vorbilde des französischen Dichters — Namen und Titel, kurz: Er hat sich die Technik La Fontaines angeeignet, ohne indes in allen Fabeln die Harmonie und die Vollendung seines Meisters zu erreichen. In einem Punkte aber unterscheidet sich Gay stark von La Fontaine. Dieser deutet dem Leser die Nutzenanwendung oft nur an: wenn er will, kann er sie sich nehmen. Dem Engländer kommt es dagegen mehr auf Nützlichkeit an, die lehrhafte Absicht wird daher stärker betont. Hierin folgt er also wieder der Überlieferung.

Es lassen sich drei Arten des Anfangs unterscheiden, wenigstens im ersten Band. In mehr als der Hälfte der Fabeln führt uns Gay sofort mitten in die Handlung; in den anderen stellt er eine Einleitung voran. Auch hier läßt sich wieder ein Unterschied wahrnehmen. In einigen — es sind sieben — besteht diese Einleitung, die gewissermaßen als Motto vorangeht, aus zwei bis höchstens sechs Zeilen. Man kann sie als eine Art Sprichwörter ansehen, da sie allgemein gültige Wahrheiten enthalten, wie etwa folgende Stelle: *In beauty faults conspicuous grow; The smallest speck is seen on snow* (I Fab. 11) oder als vorangestellte Nutzenanwendungen bezeichnen, da sie gut zu dem Inhalt passen. Die übrigen Fabeln haben einen längeren Eingang von moralisierender Beschaffenheit, der aber nicht störend wirkt,

da er immer mit der Fabel übereinstimmt und nicht zu ausgedehnt ist. Diese Technik hat er dann allein im zweiten Teil verwendet, hier aber sehr zum Nachteil der Fabeln, denn die Einleitung ist meist so lang wie die Fabel selbst, oft noch länger. Geradezu überflüssig und schädlich ist sie aber dadurch, daß sie einerseits Dinge vorwegnimmt, die die Fabel erst erläutern sollte, andererseits solche erörtert, die zu dieser in keiner Beziehung stehn. Auf die Einleitung legt der Dichter bedeutend mehr Gewicht als auf die Fabel: Gestalten aus dieser werden aber nicht genannt.

Zur Einführung der Gestalten boten sich dem Dichter mehrere Möglichkeiten dar. In den meisten Fällen macht er uns unmittelbar mit den Hauptpersonen selbst bekannt; und zwar verfährt er dabei so, daß er eine der beiden Parteien, die aus einem oder mehreren Vertretern bestehen können, vorführt, die dann zufällig die andere trifft oder sie erst durch ihr Verhalten herbeiruft. Oder aber beide Parteien treten zugleich auf, bereits mitten in der Handlung stehend oder diese erst beginnend. Daneben werden auch manchmal in vorbereitender Weise die früheren Taten und Erlebnisse einer Person erzählt, nicht der Schilderung wegen, sondern mit der bestimmten Absicht, uns ihre späteren Reden dadurch verständlich zu machen. Selten werden Nebenpersonen dazu benutzt, durch ihr Benehmen die Hauptpersonen herbeizurufen, um dann wieder zu verschwinden.

Hatte der Dichter auf eine der angedeuteten Arten die Hauptakteure vorgestellt, so reiht sich daran meist die Handlung, und dann, wie es natürlich ist, entspringen daraus die moralisierenden Reden. Doch auch der umgekehrte Fall ist häufig, daß die Reden erst gehalten werden und dann aus ihnen die Handlung erwächst. Gewöhnlich geht es dabei ohne die Beteiligung von Nebenpersonen ab. Schon bei den Begebenheiten wurde darauf hingewiesen, daß diese der stark lehrhaften Tendenz wegen sehr zurücktreten und die Reden für Gay wichtiger sind. So kommen denn in der Tat Fabeln vor, in denen die Hauptpersonen nicht oder doch

nur mittelbar an der Handlung beteiligt sind: sie haben die Rolle von Zuschauern übernommen; aber das, was sie sehn, gibt ihnen die erwünschte Gelegenheit, mit moralisierenden Betrachtungen aufzuwarten. Hier mußte der Dichter Nebenpersonen einführen. Nicht oft indessen kommen diese mit den Hauptpersonen unmittelbar in Berührung, reden oder handeln mit ihnen; meistens wird ihre Tätigkeit, obgleich sie doch ausschlaggebend ist, nur vom Dichter angedeutet oder als gegeben hingestellt. Niemals werden sie dazu verwendet, etwas über die Hauptgestalten auszusagen oder deren Tätigkeit zu erklären. Selten holen diese selbst frühere Erlebnisse ihres Lebens nach; geschieht es einmal, so ist damit ein ganz bestimmter Zweck beabsichtigt, eine Warnung z. B., wenn das Chamäleon (I Fab. 2) dem Hund seine Verwandlung erzählt, die zur Strafe für seine Übeltaten erfolgt sei.

Am wichtigsten ist für Gay die Nutzanwendung, die im allgemeinen in passendem Verhältnis zur Fabel steht. Wie aus den angeführten Briefstellen hervorging, sah der Dichter selbst die Nutzanwendung als das wesentlichste der Fabel an. In weitaus den meisten Fällen stellt er sie — in wenigen Versen — an das Ende der Fabeln; nur in einigen geht sie diesen voran (von den längeren moralisierenden Einleitungen seh ich dabei ab). Regel — aber nicht ausnahmslos — ist nun, daß eine der beteiligten Hauptpersonen die Nutzanwendung ausspricht. Daneben kommt es aber auch vor, daß der Dichter eigens eine neue Gestalt einführt, die nur Zuschauer oder Zuhörer war, und ihr die Moral in den Mund legt; endlich haben wir solche Fälle, in denen er selbst sie gibt. Anerkennen müssen wir, daß es Gay verstanden hat, den springenden Punkt in wenigen Zeilen — oft in einem einzigen Satz — zu liefern, manchmal so vortrefflich, wie es La Fontaine nicht besser hätte tun können. Seltener begegnet es, daß Nutzanwendung und Fabel nicht gut zueinander passen.

Verskunst.

Als Versmaß wählte Gay viertaktige jambische Verse mit fortlaufenden Reimpaaren. Nur einmal ist dieses Schema durchbrochen in der Fabel vom Dichter und von der Rose (I Fab. 45), wo zwei Septenarpaare mit Binnenreim, beide durch ein Reimpaar getrennt, eingestreut sind (Z. 19—28):

Go, rose, my Chloe's bosom grace;
 How happy should I prove,
 Might I supply that envied place
 With never-fading love!
 There, Phoenix-like, beneath her eye,
 Involved in fragrance, burn and die!
 Know, hapless flower, that thou shalt find
 More fragrant roses there;
 I see thy with'ring head reclined
 With envy and despair!

Dies war eine Abschwenkung zum Vers des volkstümlichen Heldengedichts in jener Zeit: so begegnet das Septenarpaar mit Binnenreim auch in Robin Hood-Balladen des 16. Jahrhunderts, z. B. in „Robin Hood and the beggar“ (ed. Fr. J. Child, *The English and Scottish popular ballads*, London 1888, III 158); immer Binnenreim haben „Robin Hood and Queen Katherine“ (Child III 202) und „A trule tale of Robin Hood“ (Child III 227).

Das Kurzreimpaar mit regelmäßigem Wechsel von Hebung und Senkung, wie es Gay sonst immer gebraucht, hat eine andere Tradition. Gay hat es nicht von La Fontaine entlehnt, der den vers libre verwendet, sondern er folgte heimischer Gepflogenheit. In England reicht das Versmaß zurück bis in die frühe Normannenzeit, in der es bereits als ein Lieblingskleid der höfischen Epik erscheint (Eule und Nachtigall) — im Gegensatz zum Kurzreimpaar nationaler Richtung, mit unregelmäßiger Senkung, das volkstümlichen Charakter hatte und daher in der Volksballade blieb. In der ersteren, der höfischen Form, ist es noch bei Chaucer gebraucht (Buch von der Herzogin, Haus der Fama), tritt dann allerdings aus der Epik zurück in die Lyrik, in der

es bei Wyatt und Surrey, in Drameneinlagen der Shakespeares-Zeit, bei Milton (*Allegro, Penseroso* und Stellen im *Comus*) und Denham (*On Mr. Abraham Cowley*) beliebt ist. Aber mit Butlers „*Hudibras*“ eröffnet sich ihm wieder die Epik und zwar die humoristische. Fortan ist es das Lieblingsversmaß der Zeit für leichte Erzählungstoffe: bei William King 1663—1712 (*Orpheus and Eurydice, The eagle and the robin, Robin red-breast with the beasts*), John Hughes 1677—1720 (*Hudibras imitated, The hue and cry*), Matthew Prior 1664—1721 (*The laddle, Hans Carvel, Paulo Purganti and his wife, Protogenes and Apelles, An English ballad, Alma or the progress of the mind*, ein Lehrgedicht in Koserieform), William Congreve 1670—1728 (*An impossible thing, The peasant in search of his heifer*), Elijah Fenton 1683—1730 (*The fair nun, The widow's wile, A letter to the knight of the sable shield*), Jonathan Swift 1667—1745 (*Baucis and Philemon, The fable of Midas u. a. m.*). Bezeichnenderweise wird dies Kurzreimpaar auch benutzt, um Episteln des Horaz zu übersetzen, so von Pope (Buch I Ep. 7).

In der Lyrik blieb es nach wie vor beliebt für Gelegenheitsgedichte: Richard Duke 1659?—1711 (*Epithalamium*); für Oden: John Hughes (*Anacreon, Beauty*), Ambrose Philips 1671—1749 (*On his lute, On women, On love*); für Nachahmungen und Übersetzungen horatischer Oden: John Dryden (Buch I Ode 3 und 9), John Hughes (Buch I Ode 22, Buch II Ode 20), Pope (Buch IV Ode 9); für Hymnen: Thomas Parnell 1679—1717 (*Hymn to contentment, Hymn for morning*), Ambrose Philips (*A hymn to Venus*), und in sonstigen kleinen lyrischen Gedichten von Addison, Prior, Sheffield und anderen.

Es war daher durchaus normal und natürlich, daß auch Gay für seine behaglichen Fabeln dieses Versmaß wählte: umso mehr, als bereits Thomas Yalden in Teilen seines „*Æsop at court*“ von 1702 und Bernard Mandeville im „*Æsop dressed*“ von 1704 das Kurzreimpaar in die Fabeldichtung eingeführt hatten. Gay selbst hatte es vor 1726 auch im Prolog der „*Shepherd's week*“ 1714 gebraucht, sowie in den

Episteln IX „Bounce to Fop“, XII „To a young lady with some lampreys“ und XIII „To a lady on her passion for old china“, die 1720 veröffentlicht wurden.

In bezug auf seine Behandlung des Versmaßes haben die englischen Kritiker immer seine Glätte und Korrektheit anerkannt. Was zunächst die Senkungen betrifft, so hat er stets einsilbige. Um sich gelegentlich einer überzähligen Silbe zu entledigen, bedient er sich natürlich der überlieferten metrischen Freiheiten, also: der Verschleifung auf der Hebung (*heaven, ever*), wie sie bereits im ags. üblich war; der in me. Zeit auftauchenden Verschleifung in der Senkung (*th'oration, th'other, th'interpreter*); und der Synkope von Zwischen-silbe in dreisilbigem Wort (*favourite, avarice*), doch beides nur selten. Auch liebt er in der Art der Umgangssprache die Apokope eines anlautenden Partikelvokals (*'tis, 'twas, she's, he's, you'll, you'd, you're, who'd, let's, envy's (= is)* usw.

Was den Auftakt angeht, so gehört Gay zu der strengeren der zwei Dichterklassen, in die Schipper (*Neuenglische Metrik*, Bonn 1888, II 293 ff.) die damaligen Verwender des Kurzreimpaars zerlegt. Viele ließen nämlich den Auftakt bald stehn, bald fehlen. Der freien Richtung gehörten die *Madrigaldichter* an, namentlich in den sangbaren Einlagen, die sie für Dramen herstellten, auch Milton und später Duke, King, Parnell, Sheffield, Philips und John Dyer. Ihnen standen als strenge Richtung einige Lyriker gegenüber (*Denham*), besonders aber fast alle Epiker, so Butler, Hughes, Prior, Congreve, Fenton und Swift. Hiermit war die Behandlung des Auftaktes unserm Dichter schon durch den ererbten Zeitgeschmack vorgeschrieben.

Was das Verhältniß von Hebung und Senkung betrifft, verlegt Gay nach Sitte seiner Zeit oft eine schwerere Silbe oder eine ebenso schwere in die Senkung, als in einer anstoßenden Hebung steht, z. B.: *And the vast sense of Plato weigh'd* (Prol. Z. 18) oder: *The bird, obedient, from heav'n's height* (I Fab. 4 Z. 9). Dahin gehören auch die Fälle, wo

Bildungssuffixe die Hebung tragen und wo sie sogar im Reim stehn — nach älterer englischer Art etwas ganz Normales. Beispiele hierfür kommen allerdings nur selten vor: ein deutliches aus dem Versinnern ist: *The bookseller, who heard him speak* (I Fab. 10 Z. 57); das auffälligste im Reim ist: *“A needle”, says th’interpreter — dear Sir* (I Fab. 16 Z. 26). Taktumstellung am Anfang — von Dryden bekanntlich gemieden — ist dagegen beliebt, z. B.: *Cowards are cruel, but the brave* (I Fab. 1 Z. 33) oder: *Brother, I grant, you reason well* (I Fab. 22 Z. 52); im ganzen über hundert Fälle.

Die Reinheit der Reime ist manchmal nur in der Schreibung vorhanden. Solche Augenreime sind: *regards-rewards, arm-warm, charms-swarm* (17 Fälle); *wan-began, wand-hand* (7); *hand-command, command-land* (5); *wood-blood, blood-stood* (9); *brood-blood* (2); *found-wound* (subst.) (4); *grove-love* (4); *more-poor* (4); *fork-work, hour-pour, state-sate, control-growl, praise-says*; von klingenden Reimen: *evil-devil*. Das war bereits zu Shakespeares Zeit eine nationale Freiheit und findet sich ebenfalls bei Dryden, Addison, Prior, Swift und Pope. Außerdem hat Gay viele Reime, die weder nach Aussprache noch nach Schreibung rein sind, wie sie selbst Pope in seiner Übersetzung des Homer zuläßt (*pest-priest, bear-war, day-sea, fair-war, given-heaven*). Am häufigsten begegnen so: *air-sincere, airs-ears, appear-there* (33 Fälle); ferner: *great-conceit* (11); *prayers-mutineers* (3); *train-unclean, seen-skin, lust-first, weight-light, stared-beard, debarr’d-heard, mourn’d-turn’d, eye-pageantry*; auch die klingenden Reime *merit-spirit* (8); *doing-ruin* (5); *picking-chicken* (2); *creature-nature* (2); *river-ever, ermine-charming, nature-satire, given-heaven*. Unter den 4622 Versen, aus denen die Fabeln bestehn, sind 133 nicht korrekte. Endlich sind noch Reime anzuführen, in denen ein Bestandteil oder auch beide aus zwei Wörtern bestehn: *slight-by’t, Siam-I am, honour-upon her, trick’d him-victim, about him-without him, flout us-without us, attend’em-recommend’em, attend him-defend him, take it-make it, doubt*

him-about him; mind me-find me. Gay macht es sich hierin wohl mit Absicht behaglich, entsprechend der humoristischen Art seiner Erzählungen, um sie dem losen Konversationston (colloquial speech) anzunähern.

Zusammenfall von Versschluß und Satzschluß ist für Gay wie für Pope und seine dichterischen Zeitgenossen die Regel — sehr abweichend von Chaucer und Milton. Selten erlaubt er sich Reimbrechung, wobei er zwar nicht attribut. Adj. von seinem Nomen trennt, doch wenigstens Subjekt vom Verb oder Verb vom direkten Objekt, z. B.: You quarter'd sires, your bleeding dams, The dying bleat of harmless lambs Call for revenge (I Fab. 5 Z. 11—13) oder: The lion thus bespoke his guest: What hardy beast shall dare contest My matchless strength? (I Fab. 1 Z. 47—49). Im Gebrauch solcher Reimbrechung hatte er Bundesgenossen besonders an dem prosagewandten Addison, z. B.: By him the childless goddess rose, Minerva, studious to compose Her twisted threads (To Sir Godfrey Kneller Z. 47—49), und an dem Balladenfreunde Prior, z. B.: What sort of charms does she possess? Absolve me, fair one, I'll confess With pleasure, I reply'd (Her right name Z. 5—7).

Zäsur tritt am häufigsten nach der zweiten Hebung ein, dabei oft mit dem enjambement zusammenfallend. In diesem Falle beginnt gerne eine neue Handlung oder Rede, z. B.: You reason well. Yet tell me, friend (I Fab. 1 Z. 79), Perch'd on her lip, and sipt the dew (I Fab. 8 Z. 26), And roar'd aloud: "Suspend the fight" (I Fab. 9 Z. 13). Öfters ist die Zäsur nach der zweiten Hebung auch gesetzt, um Gegensatz oder Gleichzeitigkeit hervorzuheben, z. B.: The peasant slept, the monarch thought (II Fab. 6 Z. 66), Some shape the bow, or fit the string (I Fab. 12 Z. 3), Before him rose, and thus began (I Fab. 31 Z. 10). Gewöhnlich wird der hinter dieser Zäsur einsetzende Satz dann bis zum Schluß des Reimpaars geleitet, z. B.: Some praise his sleeve; and others gloat Upon his rich embroider'd coat (I Fab. 14 Z. 27/28), He spoke and bow'd. With mutt'ring jaws The wond'ring

circle grinn'd applause (I Fab. 14 Z. 55, 56). — Zäsur nach der ersten Senkung ist nicht nur erlaubt, wenn sie ein proklytisches Wörtchen enthält, ein Or. And. Thus. What. For. Where. Now, sondern, wie bei dem hochpathetischen Milton, auch wenn die erste Senkung ein schweres Begriffswort trägt, also Lord, Speak, Thought, Friend, True. Am öftesten steht hinter einer solchen Senkung ein schweres Begriffswort, wenn es sich um eine Aufzählung handelt, wodurch der Eindruck besonderer Fülle erweckt wird, z. B.: Weak, sick, and faint, expiring lay (I Fab. 29 Z. 2), Play, twist, and turn in airy ring (I Fab. 40 Z. 44).

Als Schmuck verwendet Gay Binnenreim, z. B.: Where'er he went, the grunting friend (I Fab. 48 Z. 9) oder Let me, says she (I Fab. 50 Z. 25), und Alliteration, die ja bei englischen Dichtern mit frischer natürlicher Rede stets beliebt war. Gay setzt sie manchmal sogar auf drei Hebungssilben, z. B.: He fed his flock and penn'd the fold (Prol. Z. 6), und, bei zwei Stäben, auch auf alle vier Hebungen, z. B.: In peace to pass his latter life (I Fab. 7 Z. 4). Weit häufiger hat er formelhafte Stabreimpaare, wie: Like you, a courtier born and bred (I Fab. 2 Z. 35) und Nor ends it till the setting sun (I Fab. 4 Z. 24). Gewöhnlich ist es ein leiser Nachdruck, den er durch sie wie spielend über eine Gruppe von wichtigeren Versen lose verteilt.

Der metrische Gesamteindruck ist auf der einen Seite Korrektheit in der Behandlung von Hebung und Senkung, wie es der formalen Richtung der Pope-Zeit entsprach; auf der anderen Seite eine Neigung zu halbreinen Reimen, zur Sprechweise der Konversation und zu volkstümlichem Schmuck, um die dürre Regelmäßigkeit zu durchbrechen und mit Behagen zu mischen. Letzteres wies bereits auf eine freiere Zukunft voraus, zu der seine Fabeldichtungen auch inhaltlich eine Vorstufe bedeuteten.

Sprachkunst.

Für die Fabel ist vor allem Deutlichkeit und Klarheit erforderlich; ihre Rhetorik ist daher im allgemeinen einfach

und gleichartig. Die englischen Vorgänger Gays hatten sich sogar in der Regel mit Prosa begnügt, und die wenigen Verserzählungen — Ogilby 1651, Yalden 1702 und Mandeville 1704 — entwickelten keinen charakteristischen Stil. Weit mehr tat dies Gay, und zwar teilweise übereinstimmend, teilweise abweichend von seinem berühmten französischen Vorgänger La Fontaine.

Um die Aufmerksamkeit zu wecken, gebraucht er vor allem zahlreiche Ausrufe. Die ganze Wucht des Satzes drängt sich oft in ein paar Einzelworte zusammen, unter Sprengung der Satzform, z. B.: What, live with clowns! a genius lost! (I Fab. 2 Z. 18). O bane of good! seducing cheat! (I Fab. 6 Z. 17). Heigh-day! what's here? without a beard! (I Fab. 22 Z. 39). Eine besondere Vorliebe zeigt Gay für den Ausruf Good gods (I Fab. 6 Z. 15, Fab. 8 Z. 27, Fab. 19 Z. 24, Fab. 25 Z. 9, Fab. 43 Z. 11; II Fab. 7 Z. 61 und 105, Fab. 10 Z. 23, Fab. 11 Z. 59, Fab. 13 Z. 16). Häufig wird ein Ausruf benutzt, um eine Fabel zu eröffnen (I Fab. 8, 19, 35, 49) oder einen neuen Absatz zu markieren, um eine Anrede zu beleben oder eine Beschwörung zu verstärken: Ah, sons! (I Fab. 29 Z. 9). O gluttons! (Z. 21). See, see, the murdered geese appear! (Z. 11). Parent of light! all-seeing sun! (I Fab. 28 Z. 14). Von Partikeln sind hierbei what und how in einer fast stereotypen Weise beliebt. What praise! what mighty commendation! (I Fab. 7 Z. 21). What clemency his temper sways! (Z. 21). What havoc now shall thin our race! (Z. 39). Lord! madam, what a squinting leer! (I Fab. 3 Z. 21). How pretty were his fawning ways! (I Fab. 2 Z. 10). How different is thy case and mine! (Z. 39). — La Fontaine hat beträchtlich weniger Ausrufe und gebraucht speziell das dem englischen what entsprechende que: Que vous êtes joli! que vous me semblez beau! (I Fab. 2 Z. 6). Qu'il est hideux! que sa rencontre Me cause d'horreur et d'effroi! (I Fab. 15 Z. 8/9). Gay ist offenbar mehr auf Leben, La Fontaine mehr auf höfische Feinheit bedacht.

Gleichem Zwecke dienen zahlreiche Fragen, bald am Anfang einer Fabel (I Fab. 9. 7, 28, 37; II Fab. 7, 15), bald zu Beginn eines neuen Abschnittes, um einen Fortschritt der Erzählung einzuleiten. Wirkliche Erkundigungsfragen gelangen dem Dichter am besten: Yet tell me friend, Did ever you in courts attend? (I Fab. 1 Z. 79, 80). Ungrateful creatures, whence arise These murmurs which offend the skies? Why this disorder? say the cause (I Fab. 4 Z. 13—15). Whence is this vile ungrateful rant? (I Fab. 6 Z. 31). How can that strong intrepid mind Attack a weak defenceless kind (I Fab. 17 Z. 15, 16). Fragen zum Ausdruck seelischer Empfindungen, die Verzweiflung, Schmerz, Ungewißheit, Reue ausdrücken sollen, geraten ihm schon etwas künstlicher: Am I then slighthed, scorn'd, disdain'd? Can such offence your anger wake? (I Fab. 8 Z. 32, 33). Or did she doubt my heart was brave, And there this injunction gave? (I Fab. 20 Z. 31, 32). Why are those bleeding turkeys there? Why all around this cackling train, Who haunt my ears for chicken slain? (I Fab. 29 Z. 12—14). Vollends an das Salbungsvolle streifen ihm die vielen rhetorischen Fragen, die nur eine Reflexion urgieren: Can man, weak man, thy power defeat? (I Fab. 6 Z. 18). But who can drive the num'rous breed? (I Fab. 8 Z. 9). But is not man to man a prey? (I Fab. 10 Z. 55). Does not her wing all science aid? (I Fab. 15 Z. 38). — La Fontaine, obwohl sonst ein großer Freund der Frage, sowohl der antworthaltenden, wie der rhetorischen, ist mit ihrer Verwendung zu Lehrzwecken zurückhaltender und entgeht dadurch einem Stich ins Predigtmäßige. — Gelegentliche Verwendung von Ausruf und Frage, aber ohne charakteristische Häufigkeit, ist auch den älteren englischen Versfabeln eigen, so denen des Yalden und Mandeville. Ihnen gegenüber hebt sich Gay auf den ersten Blick als stärkerer Stilist ab.

Ein weiteres Mittel der Erregung ist die Inversion. Am häufigsten hat Gay adv. Bestimmungen vorangestellt, z. B.: In courts such freedom must offend (I Fab. 1 Z. 11); seltener

ein Objekt, z. B.: The prostate game a lion spies (Z. 37), To me your clemency has shown (Z. 71); noch seltener ein Adjektiv, z. B.: Mean are abitious heroes' boasts (Z. 67). — Hierin unterscheidet er sich am meisten von La Fontaine, der in seinem Streben nach höfischer Ruhe und Glätte die normale Wortordnung weitaus vorzieht, auch durch keine feste Reimordnung beschränkt war.

Endlich wirkte Gay bei jeder Gelegenheit durch direkte Rede auf die Aufmerksamkeit. Er ist hierin völlig eins mit seinem französischen Vorgänger La Fontaine. Dagegen haben die englischen Fabeldichter, die ihm vorangingen, sich in der Regel mit der stumpfen indirekten Rede begnügt, wie sie auch die übrigen Mittel der Aufmerksamkeitserregung nur dürftig zu gebrauchen wußten.

Unter den Mitteln, mit denen Gay die erregte Aufmerksamkeit zu befriedigen trachtet, nehmen die der Anschauung den größten Raum ein.

Er schwelgt in ausmalenden Adjektiven. a) Für menschliche Begriffe: man-weak, sik, free-born, grateful, haughty, cursed; woman-prattling, honest, true, good, social; son-helpless, slumbering; boy-hopeful, favourite; lad-dull; girl-fine; maid-faded; lady-tender; farmer-careful; sword-passive, bloody; knife-reeking, barbarous; spur-sharp; needle-vulgar; looking-glass-magic. — b) Für tierische Begriffe: beast-hardy, generous, noble, ignoble, vulgar; brood-fleecy, cackling, listening, numerous, prescient, savage, tyrant; hound-joyful, slow, sure; dog-sour, cursed, surly, ranging, staunch, true; cur-yelping, sneaking, noisy, snappish, skulking, astonished; mastiff-surly, cursed; spaniel-creeping; cat-envious, captive, keen, lean, weak, half-famished; steed-neighing, trotting; bull-stately; cow-favourite; calf-trotting; sheep-harmless; lambs-harmless; ram-ancient; hog-young, base: boar-savage; monkey-flippant, chattering, spruce, smart; fox-hungry, feeble, convert; bear-prodigious; wolf-mercenary; jackal-proud; ass-stupid; owl-solemn, formal; cock-hireling; hen-old; chicken-giddy; turkey-bleeding;

sparrow-pert: kite-manlike: insect-hovering, hideous, plundering, fluttering, vile; ant-careful: pismire-honest: flea-important: wasp-giddy, impertinent: snake-hissing: serpent-subtle: wing-pious, certain, rapid, strong, light: jaws-muttering, mumbling, insatiate, noble: claw-filthy: leg-hideous: tail-busby. — e) Für Begriffe, die gemeinsam Menschen und Fabeltieren zuerteilt werden: soul-guilty, sordid, vulgar: mind-virtuous, restless, rapacious, envious, strong, intrepid, generous, rustic, sordid, discontented: spirit-base, reviling: mood-angry: voice-surly, feeble, solemn: tone-howling, hollow, solemn: speech-stuttering, reproachful: face-shaggy, observing, noseless, double, celestial: air-important, forbidding, assuming, self-important, smart, sour: sight-horrid, hateful: eye-doting, all-seeing, curious, discerning, envious, common, searching, half-shut, impartial, eager, inviting, thoughtful, winking, heavy: ear-ill-judging, dapper, ever-girlish: nose-bloody, foolish: teeth-black, rotten, grinding, wasteful: tongue-vixen, flippant, grateful, honest, malicious, forward, noisy, harsh grating, teasing, never-ceasing: throat-horrid, squalling, warbling, treble, babbling: breath-fragrant, gasping: heart-poor, simple, open, mercenary, sick: hand-rigid, wringing, partial, purple, virtuous, patting, envious, zealous, clapping: step-weary, cautious, slow: tread-ever-wary, stumbling: pace-grave, solemn, eager, painful, hardly, limping: creature-crawling, shocking, awkward, civil, polite, ungrateful, servile, envied: race-sprightly, human, pilfering, vulgar, reptil, feathered, bully, snappish, stupid, superficial, royal: train-radiant, slow, venal, noisome, infant, ghastly, starry, bestial, hungry, menial, servile: friend-worthy, obliging, real, dear, good, hungry, treacherous, grunting, prentended, now-forgotten, disputing: host-flattering, slaughtered: foe-spotted, sprawling, open, real, generous, meddling, clamorous: heroe-generous, ambitious, human: lord-shaggy, sovereign, mighty: rogue-fawning, proud, petty: fool-affected, rash, formal, vain-glorious, noisy: care-wakeful, pleasing, important, maternal, fleecy, common, thought-

ful, anxious: skill-industrious, matchless, inferior, universal. — d) Für Landschaft und Pflanzen: earth-deep, coarse; land-wasted; ground-soft, fragrant; region-distant; scene-sylvan; plain-flowery, native, pathless; hill-neighbouring; field-flowery: turf-dewy: sand-treacherous; stone-filthy; river-rolling; sea-unknown; forest-boundless, deep; wood-native; oak-reverend: yew-venerable; beech-neighbouring; flower-hapless, fair; rose-fragrant, angry; pink-bordering; turnip-tempting; fig-hue; weed-choking. — e) Für Himmelserscheinungen: sun-setting, rising, all-seeing; beam-prolific; orb-glorious; sky-over-arching, inclement, arched: world-watery; air-chilly; gale-passing; snow-fleecy; frost-hoary; day-prosperous, early, solemn. — Gay folgt in dieser Anwendung des ausmalenden Adjektivs ganz den Spuren seiner Vorgänger, sowohl des La Fontaine wie der Engländer, sowohl der in Prosa schreibenden, z. B. des Croxall, als der Verserzähler.

Gleichen Zweck verfolgt der malende Genitiv, z. B.: the bird of heaven, the heroes of eternal name, a nymph of brightest charm and mien, a lion-cub of sordid mind, the flatterers of my reign. La Fontaine mied dieses Darstellungsmittel fast ganz, ebenso die englische Fabeldichtung vor Gay. — Ferner die malende Apposition: My dog, the trustiest of his kind (Prol. Z. 41), Athens, the seat of learned fame (I Fab. 32 Z. 9), When thou, perhaps, carniv'ous sinner (I Fab. 36 Z. 29), On Dun, the old sure-footed mare (I Fab. 37 Z. 42). And you, good woman (Z. 46), Ringwood, a dog of little fame (I Fab. 44 Z. 13). Doch macht Gay von solchen Appositionen nur selten Gebrauch, während La Fontaine sie liebte, z. B.: Avec un fier lion, seigneur du voisinage (I Fab. 6 Z. 2), Un corbeau, témoin de l'affaire (II Fab. 16 Z. 2), C'est moi qui suis Guillot, berger de ce troupeau (III Fab. 3 Z. 10), Rodilard, l'Alexander des chats, L'Attila, le fleau des rats (III Fab. 18 Z. 2/3).

Veranschaulichende Vergleiche, meist mit as oder like eingeleitet, sind in verschwenderischer Fülle eingestreut.

a) Kurze Vergleiche: Princes, like beautis (I Fab. 1 Z. 5). But shall a monarch, brave like you (Z. 63). The mother's eyes as black as sloes (I Fab. 3 Z. 16). Just as she spoke, a pigmy sprite Pops through the key-hole, swift as light (Z. 23/24). It blesses, like the dews of heav'n (I Fab. 6 Z. 46). Strike him not, Jenny, Doris cries, Nor murder wasps like vulgar flies (I Fab. 8 Z. 39/40).

b) Ausführliche Vergleiche: Or, like the wise Ulysses thrown By various fates on realms unknown (Prol. Z. 21/22). Like heroes of eternal name, Whom poets sing, I fight for fame (I Fab. 9 Z. 23/24). Such is the country maiden's fright, When first a red-coat is in sight (I Fab. 13 Z. 27/28). Like Orpheus, burn'd with public zeal (I Fab. 14 Z. 21). Good gods! 'tis like a rolling river, That murmur'ing flows, and flows for ever (I Fab. 25 Z. 9/10). I gain, like Fabius, by delay (I Fab. 47 Z. 34). — Die englische Fabeldichtung vor Gay hat den Vergleich nicht gepflegt, während La Fontaine sich des kurzen wie des längeren Vergleichs in gleich ausgedehntem Maße bediente. Elle, qui n'était pas grosse en tout comme un oeuf (I Fab. 3 Z. 3). Cependant que mon front, au Caucase pareil (I Fab. 22 Z. 7). Les osillons, las de l'entendre, Se mirent à jaser aussi confusément Que faisaient les Troyens quand la pauvre Cassandre Ouvrait la bouche seulement (I Fab. 9 Z. 53—56). Il lui fallut à jeun retourner au logis, Honteux comme un renard qu'une poule aurait pris (I Fab. 18 Z. 25/26).

Die Anschauung wird endlich bei Gay noch gefördert durch Personifikation und Metapher, z. B.: the voice of truth (I Fab. 1 Z. 6), the nurse of crimes (Z. 8), correction's rigid hand (I Fab. 2 Z. 3), the morning's pleasing care (I Fab. 3 Z. 5). The morning sees my chase begun (I Fab. 4 Z. 23). Virtue resides on earth no more (I Fab. 6 Z. 26). Gold taught the murderer's sword to kill (Z. 22). His eyeballs shot indignant fire (I Fab. 9 Z. 10); die Ameisen werden als the busy Negro race bezeichnet, die Stute wird als the Nestor of the plain tituliert: But envy, calumny, and

spite Bear stronger venom in their bite (Prol. Z. 67/68), the fair dawning of your mind (I Fab. 1 Z. 23), die Affen erscheinen als hairy sylvans, und zahlreiche weitere Beispiele. — La Fontaine, in Übereinstimmung mit den englischen Vorgängern, hatte im Gegensatz zu Gay Metaphern gemieden, die zu wenig einer natürlichen Redeweise angemessen sind. Gay steht hier vielmehr unter dem Einfluß des klassizistischen Kunststiles.

Schwächer ausgebildet sind die Mittel des Nachdrucks.

1. Wiederholung. a) Der Wurzel, ziemlich selten: The wind was high, the window shakes (I Fab. 6 Z. 1), But flatt'ry never seems absurd; The flatter'd always takes your word (I Fab. 18 Z. 7/8), Her pasties, fenced with thickest paste (I Fab. 21 Z. 5). — b) Des Wortes, ungewöhnlich häufig: For who talks much, must talk in vain (Prol. 58), Who knows a fool, must know his brother (I Fab. 8 Z. 11), But is not man to man a prey (I Fab. 10 Z. 54), Leave man on man to criticise (Z. 69), Sails unknown seas to unknown soils (Z. 2), From tongue to tongue the caught abuse (I Fab. 11 Z. 23), A fortune asks, and asks no more (I Fab. 12 Z. 46); ferner Fab. 13 Z. 35, 16 Z. 38, 19 Z. 11 und 36, 21 Z. 12, 46, 47, 49, 27 Z. 44 und 46, 30 Z. 28, 39 Z. 27 usw. Um den Begriff zu verstärken, wird verschiedentlich dasselbe Wort innerhalb des ersten Halbverses oder innerhalb eines Verses, verteilt auf beide Hälften oder durch mehrere aufeinanderfolgende Zeilen wiederholt; so I Fab. 6: God banish'd honour . . . (Z. 19); Gold sow'd the word . . . (Z. 21): Gold taught the murd'rer's sword . . . (Z. 22): 'Twas gold instructed cowards hearts (Z. 23); ähnlich: Why wake you to the morning's care? Why with new arts correct the year? Why glows the peach with crimson hue? And why the plums inviting blue? (I Fab. 24 Z. 17—20), 'Tis self-defence in each profession, Sure self-defence is no transgression (I Fab. 27 Z. 11/12), Am I the patroness of vice? Is't I who cog or palm the dice? Did I the shuffling art reveal? (II Fab. 12 Z. 101/103). — c) Ganzer Satzpartien: Learn'd Sir, if you'd employ your pen Against the senseless

sons of men (I Fab. 10 Z. 60/61) und For that yout ne'er can want a pen Among the senseless sons of men (Z. 70/71). He stretch'd his neck; and from below With stretching neck advanced a foe. With wrath his ruffled plumes he rears, The foe with ruffled plumes appears (I Fab. 20 Z. 39—42). — Wiederholungen von Wurzel und Wort hatte schon La Fontaine in sehr ausgiebiger Weise gebraucht, um eine poetische Vorstellung zu verstärken, z. B.: Et faisait sonner la sonnette (I Fab. 4 Z. 6): b) Enfin mainte et mainte machine (I Fab. 8 Z. 17). Bei den in Prosa schreibenden englischen Vorläufern Gays bilden sie eine Ausnahme: bei Yalden und Manderville sind sie etwas häufiger.

2. Aufzählung, ungemein oft, z. B.: In summer's heat and winters cold (Prol. 24). Whose wings were rapid, strong, and light (I Fab. 4 Z. 34). Must I be censured, cursed, accused (I Fab. 6 Z. 36). As gentle, plentiful, and wise (I Fab. 7 Z. 36). She now was pensive, now was gay (I Fab. 8 Z. 17). He now advances, now retires (Z. 21). Am I then slighted, scorn'd, disdain'd (Z. 32). Now, warm with malice, envy, spite (I Fab. 14 Z. 57). He drinks, games, dresses, whores, and swears (Z. 64). He caught their manners, looks, and airs (I Fab. 19 Z. 19). Bawd, hussy, drunkard, slattern, whore (I Fab. 25 Z. 24). If I by writ, or bond, or deed (I Fab. 27 Z. 19). Your life, your soul, your heav'n was gain (Z. 44). She frets, she rails, she raves, she pines (I Fab. 28 Z. 4). Nor turkey, goose, nor hen is here (I Fab. 29 Z. 18). Honest in thought, in word, in deed (Z. 42). And raves, and prays, and swears by fits (I Fab. 31 Z. 8). Nor love, nor honour, wealth, nor power (Z. 13). Or rich, or great, or poor, or small (II Fab. 5 Z. 21). She sweats, she stamps, she puffs, she raves (II Fab. II Z. 48) usw. — Auch La Fontaine übernimmt sich fast mit Aufzählungen, sucht aber Monotonie zu vermeiden: Envieuse, s'étend, et s'enfle, et se travaille (I Fab. III Z. 4). Imitez le canard, la grue, et la becasse (I Fab. 8 Z. 45). Elle frappe à sa porte, elle entre, elle se montre (I Fab. 15 Z. 6). Ces deux veuves, en badinant,

En riant, en lui faisant fête (I Fab. 17 Z. 14/15), Tout babil-
lard, tout censeur, tout pédant (I Fab. 19 Z. 20), Il la
trouvait mignonne, et belle, et délicate (II Fab. 18 Z. 2).
Dies ist eine der hervorstechendsten Stilübereinstimmungen
zwischen den beiden Fabeldichtern. Die ältere englische
Fabeldichtung steht hierin abermals zurück.

3. Das urgierende Adjektiv ist verhältnismäßig spärlich:
greedy vulture, ghastly phantom, ever-noisy race, all-sufficient
merit, all-seeing eye. Ebenso bei La Fontaine und Gays
englischen Vorgängern.

Zugleich hat Gay die Eigentümlichkeit, Erregung zu
vermeiden und abzuschwächen. Er erreicht dies

1. Durch die Parenthese. Diese bricht einen Gedanken,
um etwas anderes nachzuholen, wie man es in der All-
tagsrede oft beobachten kann. Besonders im zweiten Teil
wird sie häufig zu ironischen und sarkastischen Ausfällen
benutzt. For though he's free (to do him right), I Fab. 8
Z. 41, The king (as all our neighbours say), Might he (God
bless him!) have his way, II Fab. 6 Z. 49/50, You say
your brother wants a place ('Tis many a younger brother's
case), II Fab. 2 Z. 17/18, So pug began to turn his brain
(Like other folks in place) on gain, II Fab. 3 Z. 91/92, If
then, in any future reign (For ministers may thirst for gain)
Corrupted hands defraud the nation, II Fab. 4 Z. 77—79. —
Gay ist hierin ganz unabhängig von La Fontaine. Von den
Engländern kommt ihm hierin Yalden am nächsten.

2. Durch Beifügung eines Moments in einem Partizip,
das als gekürzter parenthetischer Satz erscheint: And, sen-
tenced to retain my nature, Transformed me to this crawling
creature (I Fab. 2 Z. 33/34), While I, condemn'd to thinnest
fare, Like those I flatter'd, feed on air (Z. 41/42), A lion,
tired with state affairs (I Fab. 7 Z. 1), As near a barn, by
hunger led (I Fab. 11 Z. 3), The sage, awaked at early day
(I Fab. 15 Z. 1), A rake, by ev'ry passion ruled (I Fab. 31
Z. 1), A turkey, tired of common food (I Fab. 38 Z. 5), She,
sprawling in the yellow road, Rail'd . . . (I Fab. 37 Z. 33),

A tiger, roaming for his prey (I Fab. 1 Z. 35). — Im Gebrauch dieses Mittels unterscheidet sich Gay weder von La Fontaine noch von seinen englischen Vorgängern.

3. Durch Voranstellung eines adverbialen Nebensatzes, der ebenfalls eine ruhige Verstandestätigkeit fordert: As Jupiter's all-seeing eye Survey'd the world beneath the sky . . . (I Fab. 4 Z. 12). When (says the greyhound) I pursue . . . (Z. 25), As Doris, at her toilet's duty, Sat meditating on her beauty . . . (I Fab. 8 Z. 15/16), As thus in indolence she lies . . . (Z. 19), As on a time, in peaceful reign, A bull enjoy'd the flowery plain . . . (I Fab. 9 Z. 7/8). As one of these, in days of yore, Rummaged a shop of learning o'er . . . (I Fab. 9 Z. 23/24), As Cupid in Cythera's grove Employ'd the lesser powers of love . . . (I Fab. 12 Z. 1/2) und dergl. — Solche Anfänge mit unterordnenden Konjunktionen begegnen bei La Fontaine nur selten, etwas öfter bei den englischen Vorläufern: im wesentlichen sind sie charakteristisch für Gay.

6. Schlussbetrachtung.

Fassen wir die Vergleichung von Gay und La Fontaine zusammen, so ergeben sich einerseits beachtenswerte Übereinstimmungen. Gay hat bei der Wahl der Personen, Begebenheiten und Umgebung verschiedene von La Fontaines Fabeln benutzt, auch in Zügen, die von der gemeinsamen Quelle mehr oder weniger abweichen (s. o. S. XCIV ff.), allerdings nicht etwa in sklavischer Weise. Betreffs Einkleidung gibt er den Tieren Namen und Titel, die für ihre Fähigkeiten charakteristisch sind wie La Fontaine (s. o. S. CV), während seine anderen Vorgänger dies nur selten taten. Gay begnügt sich auch nicht mit bloßer Schilderung der Tiere, sondern führt sie redend und handelnd ein, ganz in der Art des La Fontaine und abweichend von der undramatischen Darstellungsweise der anderen Fabeldichter (s. o. S. CXXI ff.). In der Rhetorik stimmt Gay zu La Fontaine besonders in der häufigen Anwendung von Vergleich,

Wiederholung und Aufzählung. Hiermit dürften die Grenzen seiner Abhängigkeit vom französischen Meister ziemlich umrissen sein. Lamotte, der sonst völlig von La Fontaine abhängig ist, hat höchstens mit seinen Bestrebungen, zugleich Äsop und La Fontaine zu sein, auf Gay eingewirkt (s. o. S. CIII). Zu den englischen Vorgängern stimmt Gay in der stärkeren Betonung der Nützlichkeit und lehrhaften Tendenz, was keineswegs auf Abhängigkeit zu schließen erlaubt. In stofflicher Hinsicht dankt er ihnen höchstens einige geringe Entlehnungen (s. o. S. XCIVff.). Er hat die Gattung auf englischem Boden erst auf künstlerische Höhe gebracht, unterstützt von französischen Einflüssen, aber doch mit jener englischen Eigenart, wie sie das Inselvolk selbst in der Zeit der stärksten Abhängigkeit von Paris sich stets bewahrte.

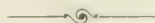


Nachträge.

Zu S. LXXV. Aus dem Jahre 1682 liegt eine Sammlung von 84 lateinischen und 86 englischen Versfabeln vor, die mir früher entgangen war, weil sie auf dem Brit. Museum und der Bodleiana fehlt. Inzwischen hat das englische Seminar zu Berlin ein Exemplar erworben. Es ist betitelt „Æsop explained and rendred both in English and Latine verse“ etc., London 1682. Die lateinische Fassung jeder Fabel steht immer auf der linken Seite, während rechts die englische Übersetzung in anschaulicher und sehr knapper Schilderung im rhyme royal gegeben wird, begleitet von Nutzenanwedungen; von Fab. 85 und 86 fehlt der lateinische Text. Der unbekannte Verfasser hatte das Werk zuerst nur für privaten Gebrauch bestimmt; später gab er es doch heraus, um vor Verrat und Betrug zu warnen — vielleicht unter dem Einfluß politischer Vorgänge. Bei-

gegeben ist eine Sammlung von Sprichwörtern und grammatischen Regeln, offenbar für Schulzwecke.

Zu S. XCIV. Unter den Nachahmern La Fontaines ist neben Prior noch William Congreve (1670–1728) zu nennen mit seinen Gedichten „An impossible thing“ und „The peasant in search of his heifer“; s. A. Chalmers, English poets, London 1810, Bd. X S. 304 und 306.



Einleitung zu den Neudrucken.

Beschreibung von Bullokars Originalausgaben.

Über William Bullokar (vgl. o. S. LVIIff.) berichtete zuerst Thomas Warton in seiner „History of English poetry“ (London 1871 IV 250), eingehender J. Humphreys (DNB VII 257); endlich mit einigen Nachträgen hierzu E. Hauck im Jahresbericht der Oberrealschule zu Marburg a. d. L. 1904/05. Was wir über ihn wissen, stammt ausschließlich aus Andeutungen in seinen eigenen Schriften, vornehmlich in den Vorreden. Die interessantesten Einzelheiten über seine literarischen Arbeiten nach der Veröffentlichung des „Booke at large“ 1580, auf die Hauck nicht näher eingeht, enthält das Vorwort zu den Äsopischen Fabeln.

Als Fabelübersetzer ist Bullokar nur von untergeordneter Bedeutung; dagegen ist er ein wichtiger Zeuge für die englische Aussprache um die Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts, Ellis, OEP, hat ihn daher gerühmt (I 37) und vielfach ausgebeutet. Auch Sweet führt in seiner „History of English sounds“ oft Beispiele aus Bullokar an. Sein eigenartiger Wert besteht darin, daß er nicht bloß die Aussprache beschreibt, sondern zu Transkriptionen greift. Die Fabeln waren ihm wesentlich nur ein Mittel, um diese phonetisch gedachte Schreibweise in die Schulen zu bringen. Außer in den FA(bles) verwendete er sie in den phonetischen Erklärungsschriften B(ooke) at L(arge), B(ref) G(rammar for English) und P(amphlet for) G(rammar). Seine übrigen Schriften ließ er in gewöhnlicher Orthographie drucken.

Es war sicherlich nicht billig, die zahlreichen für seine Schreibweise erforderlichen Typen herzusellen, und noch schwieriger ist ihre Lektüre. Er hatte wenig Erfolg damit, und nur wenige Exemplare dieser seltsamen Drucke sind uns überliefert. Für ein Exemplar seiner FA wurde schon 1821 £ 10.10.0 bezahlt (Hazlitt, Collections and notes, London 1876, S. 5). Das vollständigste Exemplar der FA in der Originalausgabe von 1585 besitzt das Brit. Museum (Sign. C 58 e 23). Es ist ein schmuckloser Ledereinband in kleinem Oktavformat, stellenweise etwas schadhaft, so S. 11 und 12 und der Rand von S. 81—87. Die Innenseiten der Deckel und die ersten beiden leeren Blätter sind mit verschiedenen Namen von einstigen Eigentümern des Buches beschrieben oder sonst bekritzelt; darunter von einem gewissen James Dodson 1690, der schreibt: James Dodson is my name and with my pen I write the same and write the same, if my pen had beene a litle beter I would mend every letter. Die ersten 64 Seiten haben ebenso wie S. 320—329, das Inhaltsverzeichnis enthaltend, keine Paginierung. Hinter S. 330 folgen ein Prolog Bullokars für sein Kind und die Sentenzen des weisen Cato, zusammen 31 Seiten. Da die Fabeln der Anordnung entbehrten, hat ein späterer Besitzer ihre Nummerierung mit Tinte hinzugefügt.

Weniger vollständig, sonst aber besser erhalten sind zwei andere Exemplare, die sich auf der Bodleiana befinden; dem einen (Malone 366) fehlt das Titelblatt und die vorhergehenden leeren Seiten, dem anderen (Douce A 51) außerdem S. 1—22, die letzte Seite des Inhaltsverzeichnisses, sowie das Titelblatt und S. 7 und 8 der Sentenzen des weisen Cato. Auch hier sind S. 1—64 und S. 320—329 nicht paginiert. Die Fabeln selbst unnummeriert; in meinem Neudruck habe ich die Zählung mit Tinte nach dem Exemplar des Brit. Museums beibehalten, um das Zitieren zu erleichtern.

BL ist in vier vollständigen Exemplaren zugänglich. Zwei liegen im Brit. Museum (C 40 e 4 und C 12 e 23); das dritte eröffnet den Sammelband „Grammatic tracts“ der

Bodleiana (Douce G 516); das vierte gehört der Edinburger Universitätsbibliothek (De 3. 113). Das Ex. C 12 e 23 des Brit. Museums war, wie handschriftliche Vermerke zeigen, Eigentum von Bullokar selbst. Auf dem Titelblatt steht: bullokar geschrieben, auf der drittletzten Seite William Bullokar, darunter: Thæz letterz G, g: ár miſ-plác'ed in al the wrýtv hand? betwēn: G': g' and I: i, for G', g', I, i be payerz. In den Alphabeten (Neudruck S. 330 a und b) sind G g überall mit Tinte eingeklammert. Der photographische Abzug ließ diese Verbesserungen sehr deutlich erkennen; hingegen sind sie auf den Vervielfältigungen der Photographie nicht mehr sichtbar, da die Tinte schon zu sehr verblaßt war. Im Ex. C 40 e 4 des Brit. Museums folgen hinter S. 5 wieder S. 2—5, so daß S. 2, 3, 4, 5 doppelt gedruckt sind. Die ersten 11 Seiten des BL enthalten eine Vorrede „Bullokar to his country“ und einen Prolog in Versen; dann entwickelt er auf 54 Seiten sein System, und zwar S. 46—47 und 52—54 wieder in Versen. Den Schluß machen eine genaue Angabe des Inhalts, eine Tabelle von Bullokars Alphabet und Abdrucke seiner Zeichen in Romain-, Italian-, chancery- und secretary handes, die photographiert worden sind.

BG und PG sind nur in je einem Exemplar erhalten (vereinigt in dem Bande Tanner 67 der Bodleiana). Das Titelblatt der Grammatik fehlt. Die Einleitung in Versen „William Bullokar to the reader“ umfaßt acht Seiten, daran reiht sich der Hauptteil von S. 1—68; S. 56—62 und S. 64—68 wieder in Versen. Wie handschriftliche Anmerkungen dartun, gehörte auch dieses Buch Bullokar selbst. Die äußerst zahlreichen Vermerke erwecken den Anschein, als ob Bullokar einen Neudruck vorbereitete. Wie im BL erleichtern ebenfalls kurze Zusammenfassungen am Rande die Übersicht. Besonders gegen den Schluß hin sind die Ränder zu weit weggeschnitten, so daß die Randbemerkungen oft aus dem Zusammenhang ergänzt werden mußten. Die BG stellt scheinbar nur einen Auszug aus der „Grammar at large“

dar; diese ist entweder nicht erhalten oder, was wahrscheinlicher ist, nie gedruckt worden. Auf der letzten Seite hat Bullokar eigenhändig mit Tinte hinzugefügt: *This is the first grammar for English that ever was printed, except my Grammar at large.* Auf S. 66 ist der Text der Grammatik — wahrscheinlich durch ein Versehen beim Einbinden — plötzlich unterbrochen, und das PG setzt ganz unvermittelt ein und füllt die drei nächsten nicht numerierten Seiten.

So originell Bullokar sein System ausgebildet hat, war er doch nicht ohne Vorgänger. Um die Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts hatte es bereits John Cheke unternommen, eine Übersetzung des Matthäus Evangeliums in phonetischer Schreibung abzufassen (s. DNB X 179), sowie einen Brief an Sir William Cecil 1555, neugedruckt bei John Strype (*The life of the learned Sir John Cheke*, Oxford 1821, S. 99 Anm.). Aus dem Abdruck geht indessen nicht hervor, worin Chekes Reformvorschläge bestanden. Von größerer Bedeutung war ein zweiter Humanist, der 1568 eine phonetische Orthographie für das Englische einzuführen suchte, Sir Thomas Smith. In seiner Schrift *„De recta et emendata linguae anglicae scriptione“* (London 1568) handelt er in lateinischer Sprache über den Lautwert der einzelnen Vokale und Konsonanten. Da nach seiner Meinung die gebräuchlichen Typen nicht genügten, um alle Laute der englischen Sprache dadurch klar zu bezeichnen, so führte er einige neue Buchstaben ein, die er aus dem Griechischen und Angelsächsischen entlehnte. Zum Schluß seines Buches gibt er in einer Tabelle, dem sogenannten *Alphabetum Anglicum*, eine Übersicht seiner sämtlichen Zeichen, zusammen 34. Lange Vokale unterscheidet er von den kurzen durch Diäresis, z. B.: ä, ë usw. Noch ein dritter hatte ein phonetisches System aufgestellt, John Hart oder Maister Chester, wie ihn Bullokar nennt, in der Schrift *„An orthographie, conteyning the due order and reason howe to write or painte thimage of mannes voice, most like to the life or nature. Composed by J. H. Chester, Heralt“*. London 1569. Auch Chester wollte neue

Typen aufbringen und zwar für sh, dzh, tsh, dh, th, 'l (s. Ellis, OEP, I 35); ferner setzte er als Zeichen für die Länge eines Vokals einen Punkt darunter.

Bullokar kannte nur die Werke von Smith und Chester (BL S. 3), mit denen er die Überzeugung teilte, eine Reform der englischen Rechtschreibung sei notwendig. Eingehender hatte er sich besonders mit der Schrift von Smith beschäftigt und auch manche Anregung daraus entnommen, allerdings erst nachdem er selbständig sein System vollendet hatte (BL S. 3). Um den Unterschied beider Reformbestrebungen zu veranschaulichen, hielt ich es daher für angebracht, das Alphabetum Anglicum mit abzudrucken (s. Neudruck S. 389/390). Bereits 1820 hatte es John Strype veröffentlicht (The life of the learned Sir Thomas Smith, Oxford 1820, S. 183), aber ziemlich ungenau und willkürlich verändert wiedergegeben. In seiner Methode ist Bullokar nicht wesentlich von ihm beeinflusst worden. Wie man sieht, lagen derartige Versuche damals in der Luft. Die Phonetik war bereits so ausgebildet, daß ihre Vertreter zu Transkriptionen vorschritten.

Hervorgegangen ist Bullokars neues System der englischen Orthographie aus seiner jahrelangen Tätigkeit als praktischer Lehrer. Welche Schwierigkeiten die verschiedene Aussprache und Schreibung der englischen Laute nicht allein den Fremden, auf die er immer große Rücksicht nimmt, sondern auch den Landeskindern verursachte, hatte er durch seinen Beruf sattsam erfahren. Mit Liebe und mit großer Mühe hat er Jahre hindurch an dem Ausbau seiner Methode gearbeitet; überall begegnete er Gleichgültigkeit und Teilnahmslosigkeit, sogar Übelwollen und Mißtrauen (FA, Vorrede S. 7). Besonders schwer war es, für alle verschiedenen Laute passende Buchstaben zu finden. Den größten Fehler der Reformversuche der englischen Schreibung von Sir Thomas Smith und Maister Chester erblickte er in der Einführung neuer, völlig fremder Typenformen (BL, Vorrede S. 3). Durch einen Sieg dieser Zeichen wären alle alten, oft kostbaren

Drucke wertlos geworden; sie neu zu drucken hätte zu große Kosten erfordert. Sein Bestreben war daher in erster Linie darauf gerichtet, ungebräuchliche Buchstaben — einige hat indes auch er — zu vermeiden und seine Schrift der der alten Drucke möglichst anzupassen. Da er aber jedem Laut ein besonderes Zeichen geben wollte und die vorhandenen hierzu nicht genügten, half er sich mit Punkten, Apostrophen, Häkchen, Akzenten und dergl. Auf solche Weise glaubt er zuversichtlich, könne man die alten Bücher zunächst noch beibehalten und allmählich leicht nach seinem System umändern, das den Ruhm der Vollständigkeit nach allen Seiten hin beanspruchen dürfe.

Wiedergabe von Bullokars Zeichen im vorliegenden Neudruck.

Um den Originaldruck Bullokars unverändert wiederzugeben, hätte es über 80 neu gegossener Typenformen bedurft. Dieses kostspielige Verfahren wurde vermieden, indem ein Teil von Bullokars ungewöhnlichen Zeichen durch jetzt gebräuchliche ersetzt wurden. Neu gegossen wurden alle Buchstaben (33), die mit einem Häkchen versehen sind: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z; D, L, O, T, U, V; ferner j und j; bei den Buchstaben (16) mit darunter befindlichem Punkt halfen wir uns durch kursiven Druck: *a, b, c, d, e, i, l, m, n, o, r, f, t, u, v, w.*

Bewahrt blieben, ohne daß sie neu hergestellt zu werden brauchten, die mit apostrophähnlichen Zeichen versehenen Typen: æ', c', e', g', u', v'. Von den mit Akzenten ausgestatteten Vokalen á, é, è, ó, ô, ü, ù, y brauchten nur ê, ô, ü, ý neu gegossen zu werden. Dagegen wurden Konsonanten mit Akzent nicht wiedergegeben, sondern durch große Buchstaben in kleiner Form ersetzt: m' = M, n' = N, u' = U, v' = V, t' = T. In doppelter Form erscheinen die Typen f, l, r, y, z (s. Neudruck S. 257, 268, 270). Für die abweichenden Formen sind im Neudruck die entsprechenden deutschen Zeichen f, l, r, u, z eingetreten, nur z wurde neu gegossen.

In Bullokars Originalen sind die Konsonanten ch, ct, ph, th, vh, ferner die Vokale oo, qq, qo zu je einem Zeichen vereinigt: die Verbindung ist in meinem Neudruck nicht wiedergegeben: nur für vh wurde immer wh gesetzt. Im BL hat Bullokar auch für fh eine besondere Type ꝥ eingeführt, die in der ursprünglichen Gestalt hergestellt wurde.

Von Abkürzungen läßt Bullokar nur den Strich - für ausgefallenes n gelten; trotzdem hat er ihn auch öfter für m gebraucht (z. B. BL S. 35: cō = com). Häufig, aber durchaus nicht regelmäßig tritt in seiner verbesserten Schrift für and das Zeichen ꝥ ein, während im gewöhnlichen Druck & und ꝥ miteinander wechseln. Diese Abkürzungszeichen habe ich in den Fabeln aufgelöst, in den übrigen Neudrucken aber bewahrt.

In den FA (Vorrede S. 8) hat Bullokar das Zeichen q in dem Worte or eingeführt: q̄r, um dadurch anzudeuten, daß das lateinische Wort durch zwei oder drei verschiedene, aber gleichbedeutende Ausdrücke übersetzt worden ist; dahinter setzt er dann noch eine eckige Klammer, z. B.: insp̄ration q̄r bræth̄ing on him] (FA S. 8 Z. 23) oder: a græt way q̄r sp̄ac] (FA S. 8 Z. 24).

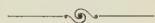
Viele Fehler und Ungenauigkeiten sind in Bullokars Originaldrucken stehn geblieben: bunt gehn durcheinander — nach damaliger Druckweise überhaupt — agein-again, bycause-bicause, certain-certen, enemy-enemy, hir-her, counel-council, lion-lyon, neither-nether, mater-matter und andere mehr; neben wolf begegnet wol̄, neben saſ-sau', neben safer-safer, neben eloquent-eloquent usw. Solche Versehn hätten in einer so schwierigen Schrift selbst da, wo sie für die Aussprache nicht von Wichtigkeit sind, vermieden werden müssen. Die Endung der 3. Sg. Pr. schreibt er mit -eth̄, d. h. mit stimmlosen th̄-Laut; doch findet sich auch oft -eth geschrieben (mit stimmhaftem th-Laut), so casteth̄-yp (FA S. 9 Z. 18), rāgeth̄ (FA S. 44 Z. 3), prouóketh̄ (FA S. 14 Z. 17), māketh̄ (FA S. 22 Z. 8), déclarēth̄ (FA S. 22 Z. 21). Diese und ähnliche Fälle wie Xanthus statt Xanth̄us (FA S. 10 Z. 31), thinḡ statt th̄inḡ (FA S. 12 Z. 13) und andere,

wo anstelle des stimmlosen *th*-Lautes der stimmhafte erscheint, sind wohl nur Versehn des Setzers. Die 3. Sg. Pr. von *to do* schreibt er: *he dooth*; von *to have*: *he hath* (BG S. 355); außer diesen Schreibungen begegnen ebenso häufig: *dooth* und *dooth*, sowie *hath* und *hath*, sogar *dooth* und *hath* kommen vor. Noch auffallender sind die Formen der 3. Sg. Pr. des Verbs *to say*: *fayeth*, *faieth*, *fayth*, *faith*, *faiž*, *fayž*.

Nach der Veröffentlichung des BL hat Bullokar an der Ausbildung seines Systems noch weiter gearbeitet und manche Einzelheit geändert. In der Vorrede zu den FA (S. 6) rät er, sich wegen dieser, wenn auch unbedeutenden Abweichungen seiner Zeichen stets der neuesten Ausgaben seiner Schriften zu bedienen, um sein System richtig würdigen zu können. So gibt er das im BL für *fh* eingeführte neue Zeichen *ſ* in den späteren Drucken durchweg mit *fh* wieder. Während er im BL *with* und die Zusammensetzungen *without*, *within*, *withal* mit dem stimmlosen *th*-Laut schreibt, ersetzt er ihn in den späteren Werken durch den stimmhaften *th*-Laut: *with*, *withal*, *without*, *within*. Die 3. Pl. Pr. von *to be* heißt im BL *är*, später *ar*; die Demonstrativa *these* und *those* erscheinen im BL als *thæž* und *thóž* geschrieben, in den FA als *thæz* und *thóz*. Anstelle von *diuerz* (auch *diuerž* begegnet) im BL findet sich in den späteren Drucken nur *diuers*. Für den Lautwert ohne Belang sind die Schreibungen *wær*, *men* u. a. des BL und *wær*, *mien* der FA.

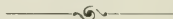
Die Hoffnungen Bullokars erfüllten sich nicht, die Lesbarkeit des Textes wurde durch seine vielen diakritischen Zeichen zu sehr beeinträchtigt, die überdies oft für den Laut keine Bedeutung haben (BL S. 45) — unnötig sind z. B. die Punkte unter den Ableitungssilben, ferner die meisten Häkchen unter den Buchstaben. Die trüben Erfahrungen begannen für ihn bereits vor dem Erscheinen seiner Bücher: alle Drucke verzögerten sich gegen seinen Willen, weil es ihm nicht gelang, den Drucker mit allen Zeichen und Buch-

staben genügend vertraut zu machen (FA S. 3). In der Tat ist es nur durch peinlichste und sorgfältigste Vergleichung, durch angestrengte Aufmerksamkeit möglich, unter den vielen Punkten, Apostrophen, Akzenten und den nach links und rechts offenen Häkchen zu unterscheiden.



Nachtrag.

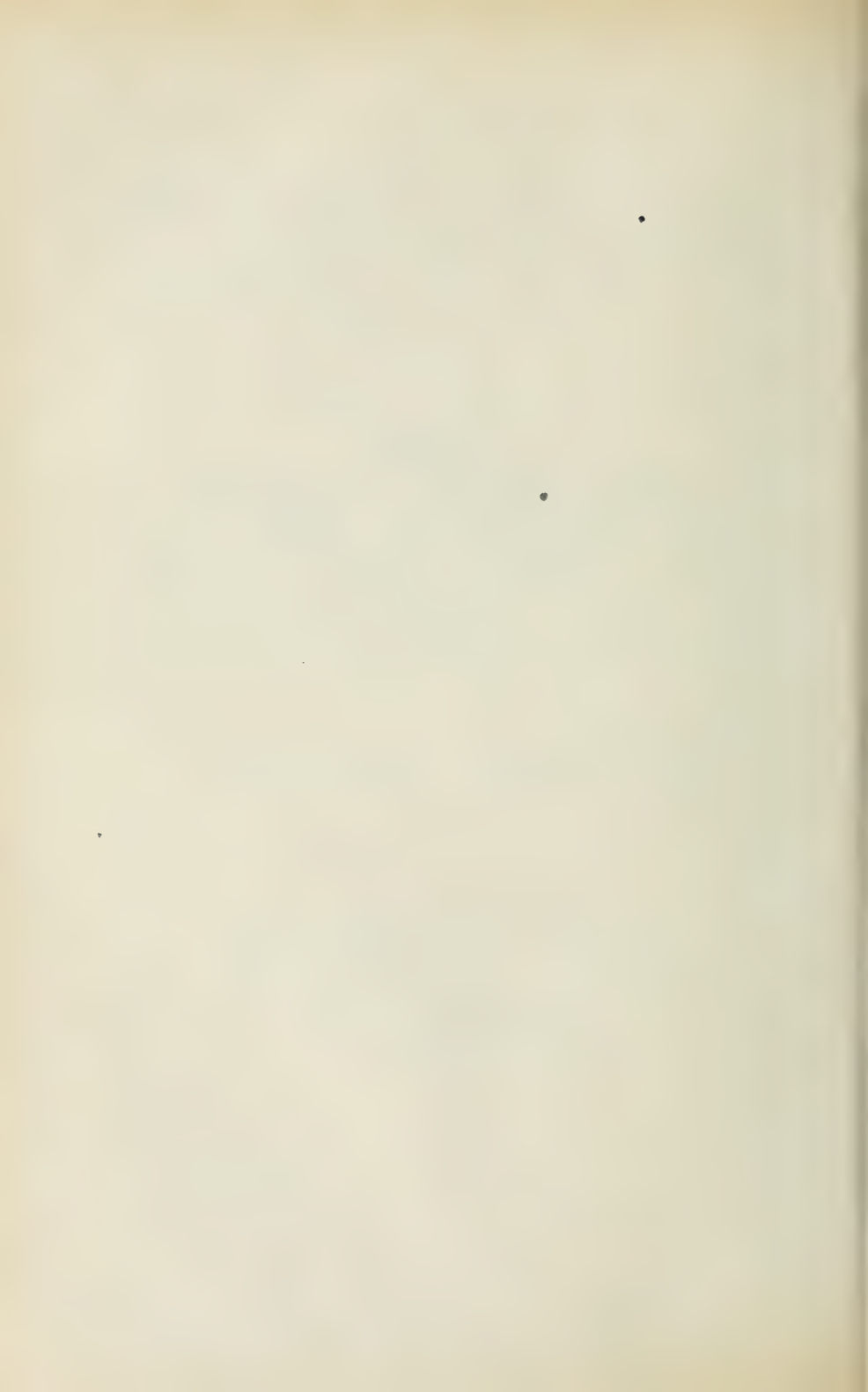
Von der im Vorwort S. VI erwähnten „Systematischen Lautlehre Bullokars“ von Oberlehrer E. Hauck aus Marburg ist inzwischen der erste Teil, den Vokalismus behandelnd, als Dissertation erschienen (Marburg 1906), als der Auszug zu einer philologischen Ausbeutung von Bullokars Orthographie, die nun jeder Anglist als Ganzes durchprüfen kann.



.E[lo]p[er] Fáb[er]
 in tru Ortógraphy with Gram
 mar-nót[er].
 Her-yntoo ar also joined the short sentence[er]
 of the wý[er] Cato im-printed with lyk
 form and order : bóth of which
 A[ut]or[er] ar translated
 out-of Latin in-
 too English
 By William Bullokar.

Ge'u' God the prai[er]	When truth trieth
That teacheth al-wai[er].	Error flieth.

Im-printed at Londen by Edmund Bollis-
 fant, dwelling in the litl old Baily in Eliot[er]
 Court, whær at the book[er] sett-forth by
 William Bullokar in tru or-
 tography, ar too be /old.
 1584.



William Bullokar too the Rædor.

After that I had yrowht the Amendment of Ortôgraphy for englîsh, and mād a grammar for the sām spech in sôm ræ3sabl order (a3 I thowht) according too my purpo3 long-befór conceiued with my-self, I began too publîsh the sām in the city of Lõdon, mākîng my first shew in the móst-publîk pláce7 thær-of, the eihth day of Augúst 1580, by im-printîng ón pág or lýd of half a shet of paper, hauîng in it forty letterz or figurz with their capitalz or paierz, the diuîsîon of vqwelz and half-vqwelz, with a tábl shewîng the námz of thó3 letterz. And also thó3 sām letterz and their paierz, with sôm mater in sentenc, wrýtæ in the Roman-, Italian-, Chancery-, and Secretary-hand, for exampl of the æ3i vc of tru ortôgraphy bóth im-printed and wrýtæ. In which shew the figurz or sháp7 of thó3 letterz wæ7 then, sych a3 I thowht metest too furnîsh the voic in euery pooînt, and nereft agreabl too the figurz or sháp7 of letterz in the fórmer im-printîng7 and wrýting7, for the æ3i vc and conferenc of bóth in tým too com, and a3 the printor by hîz art, and the funder or gráutor by hîz skil could deuy3 them agreabl too my mæning. After which first prouîsîon of letterz: whær-a3 we had aded sôm smal mark7 in the letter, h, too shew in it self certein vce7 of the voic expresed by, h, beîng ioîned with certein othér consonant7 in fórmer im-prefîonz, a3, with c. p. f. t. w. I thowht good, by the Printor3 aduýc, too kep the whól figur or sháp of sych consonant with, h, and yet too ioîn them so ner, that they miht be náméd a3 ón letter agreabl too our spech: which

ar so performed in my láter impresi^on, that few of the
mæner-lærned doo (at the first siht) thiⁿk any differenc
betw^en the fórm^er im-printing⁷ or wrýting⁷ and this amend^ed
ve: except s^om talk be^e v³ed or ministr^ed bef^or, whær-by
they ták the mór hed of the nó^t and mark⁷ that ar aded
for ortógraphy and Grammar-nó^t. So, that in-perv³ing my
trau^el, I hó^p eu^ery good mýnd wil confider, that thér iz no-
thing inu^ented-or corrected at any tým, by any whoo-soeuer,
that iz or commun^{ly} may be, in s^uch perfecti^on, but that
mór or les may be aded, with-drawⁿ, or altered, in s^om
pooⁱnt, for the mór perfecting thær-of, and specⁱally in thing⁷
of græt moment and of long continuanc^e: a³ what can be
of græter moment in this mortal lýf (a³ tuchⁱng man^z owⁿ
nat^ur) than spech which c^omforteth and enerc^ec^eth ræ³n ∞
And what iz lýker too be of longer continuanc^e (in the ve
of thing⁷ perteinⁱng too mortal m^en) than letter^z ∞ which
geu^e knowledg^e without spech, yet be^e a path-way for spech,
and a. frendly gýd too ræ³n: and without which letter^z, the
spech iz much hindered, and ræ³n much wæ^kned. But too
spæk much in this plác, tuchⁱng the profit and commodity
of letter^z wæ^r superflu³s: seⁱng they ar so hihly and tru^{ly}
commended by so many wý³ and godly m^en, in eu^ery ág
from the begⁱning of their ve. And what I-my-sel^f say of
letter^z, appereth in my w^or^k im-printed and publi^shed, and
in o^ther my w^or^k wrý^tn concernⁱng the sá^m. I tuch ónly,
at this present, s^om part of the maner of my procedⁱng⁷
thær-in, and that brefly, too ke^p al good mýnd⁷ from mis-
táking of my cours and the effect of my trau^el, and bica³
il wil can hardly spæk wel, thowh frendly intræted of good
wil dez^eruing wel. I saied bef^or that I he^gan publi^shing
in Aug^ust 1580. So, that accordⁱng too the shew af^or-sayed,
I imprinted a Pamphlet for spelⁱng, and the ordinary Primar
too my græt chárge⁷: of the which im-presi^on (too my
knowledg^e) thér ar not (of al fort⁷) thirty a-bród, al which
I wísh too be committed, whither I hau^e committed their
lýk, that iz, intoo the fier: for s^om wil shew the rowh-

pófor, whoom I hau' not thrōwhly acqeinted with the Grammar, yet (I trust) it iz not in so græt dis-order, that, it wil moou' a good mýnd, too wíth oþer-wyȝ than good luk too my good mæning. For during the im-printing of my sayed Amend-ment of ortōgraphy and of the Primar, I could flowly get letterz fýnded or grau'ed accordingly. I hau' alterēd no sentenc' nor word in the Primar from the fōrmer and com-quest im-presion thær-of at this day, and at the tým of im-printing the sám, I waȝ much yn-furnished of letterz for my fōr-námed purpoȝ, whær-of I am better prouýded at the im-printing of the Psalter, keeping thær-in, also the fōrmer alowed tranflátiō: in which Psalter and Primar I could hau' beȝ wiling too forbōrn the Grammar-nótȝ, bicauȝ thæȝ be the first bookȝ that ar handled of lærxorȝ, had I not spókx much of Grammar-nótȝ in my fōrmer im-presionȝ: of which Grammar-nótȝ I hau' shewēd sōm v'e in thóȝ v'olūmȝ, lest by occasiō it miht hapnēd, that I miht not be' ábl too im-print oþer autōrȝ afterwȝrd: in which Primar and Psalter (beȝing mater tuching diuýnity) I hau' not beȝ so bóld in-uzing the Grammar-nótȝ, aȝ beȝing nȝw better-prouýded for letterz, I wil be' he'r-after in autōrȝ of no sȝch moment: aȝ in this autōr beȝing prophán mater, whær-with (I thínk) I may be' mōr-bóld: neither doo I thínk that I hau' wrongēd the Primar or Psalter, oȝr spe'ch fau'oring my Grammar-nótȝ afór-sayed, if the spe'ch may spæk in the be'hálf of my Grammar and of the ræȝnabl v'e of Grammar-nótȝ. In which Grammar-nótȝ, aȝ sōm may mis-ták their riht v'e and my mæning (for lak of my Grammar not-yet im-printed) so my-selȝ wil confes, that I hau' witingly variēd in sōm smal poointȝ thær-of, too læu' sōm argument and iȝdg'ment also for oþer, that hau' or shal wilingly confider of the best v'e of Grammar-nótȝ: aȝ also I grant, that for the perfectiō of ortōgraphy (specially in equi'ocȝ and consanguinatiuȝ) a Dictionȝry accordingly mád wil be' aȝ græt a stey for tru ortōgraphy, aȝ tru ortōgraphy and Grammar wil be' a perpetual stey of oȝr spe'ch in the best v'e thær-of: ál which poointȝ I læu' too

the iudgment of ſuch aꝝ with good mynd, wil aduizedly and diligently conſider the ſam. And thær-for hauing ſom iudgment too oþher, I proceed too ſay ſom thing of the Autôrꝝ folowing in this volũm, which I hau tranſlated out-of Latin intoo Engliſh, but not in the beſt phrâs for engliſh, thowh Engliſh be capabl of the perfect ſenc thær-of, and miht ben vꝛed in the beſt phrâs, had not my cár ben too kep it ſom-what ner the Latin phrâs, that the Engliſh lærnor of Latin ræding-ouer thæꝝ Autôrꝝ in bóth langageꝝ miht the æꝝilier confer them toogether in their ſenc, and the better ynderſtand the ón by the oþher: and for that reſpect of æꝝi conferenc, I hau keptt the lýk cours in my tranſlation of Tullyꝝ officeꝝ out-of Latin intoo Engliſh too be im-printed ſhortly alſo. But if God lend me lýf and ability too tranſlát any oþher Autôr intoo Engliſh her-after, I wil bend my-ſelf too folow the excellenꝝi of Engliſh in the beſt phrâs thær-of, mór than I wil ty it too the phraſeꝝ of the langag too be tranſlated: knowing this withal, that euery good conceit hath hiꝝ beſt bewty in hiꝝ primitiu langag, if it proceed from the beſt vꝛorꝝ of ſuch langag. And becauꝝ you ſhould not be deceiued nor I miſ-iudged, ye muſt ynderſtand that thér be diuerſ im-preſionꝝ of Æſopꝝ fáblꝝ in Latin, whær-of ſom vary or diſ-agre from oþher, ſom tȳm in phrâs, and ſom tȳm in ſentenc oꝝ word: whær-for (aꝝ far aꝝ I remember) I móſtly folowed ón ónly im-preſion in Latin too the end thær-of; and thowht too hau geuæ her-in a nóte of the yer of the im-preſion thær-of, and by whoom the ſam waz im-printed, that they that would miht be ábl æꝝily too get that im-preſion for my fór-fayed purpozeꝝ of æꝝi conferenc: but by-laying thingꝝ a-ſýd longer tȳm than I mænþt, the ſam book iz not too be found, nor I ſo happy aꝝ too hau wrytæ a remembrance thær-of any-whær, that I can (aꝝ-yet) fynd. And for the better expláning and ſhewing of this conceit which deſcryþ beþtly and ſeteth-forþt menꝝ manerꝝ by the ſimilitud or lýk-nes of brut bæſtꝝ, birdꝝ, fiſheꝝ, or oþher thingꝝ not hauing

lýf, with which conceit or work, the wæk memoryz and wit7 ar not ouer-chargèd, but the mæner fort7 delihted, and the witiest remembrance7 qiknèd, and euery-ónz turn seruèd in ón respect or oðter, with the ræding of sʒuch familiar examplz, I hau' doon this my endeuor, thinking it sʒom wrong, if I shoulð her-in mák no mention of the Autör of thæz fáblz, befór I begin thær-with: and thær-for I begin with Æ[sop7 lýf very-brefly gathered out-of Maximus Planudes, whoo tranflátet it out-of Grek intoo Latin, and I intoo Englifh, vʒing her-in this figur or mark [too shew that the word or word7 betw'en twoo sʒuch] be not in the Latin autör of thæz fáblz, but ar aded by me aʒ necessary for the englifh phrás. And if, o, thus figured ynder it in the word, or, go befór] I vʒ it too explán the Latin word vʒed for the sám: in geu'ing you sʒom choic' of-engliffing the Latin word in the sám plác of the Latin sentenc, for which Latin word, the word or word7 betw'en, or, and] ar plác'ed in englissh. The bref description of Æ[sop7 lýf iz collected in thæz word7 folowing, and tranflátet aʒ foloweth.

Æ[sop7 lýf.

Oðter hau' ferch'et-out and deliuer'et, too them that com-after. the natür of manz affairz. But Æ[sop not without a diuyn inspyration or bræthing on him] semeth too pas or excel many of them a græt way or spác] when he' tucheth mortal disciplin or fashon of lýf.] He' took hiz begining or birth] from Ammarrius a town of Phrigia, by an after-nám [caled] Magnæ: but throwh fortun he' waz a bond-man, yet hiz bondag could not corrupt or spooil hiz fre' corag' or mynd.] He' waz not ónly a bond-man, but also the deformed/t or il-fauored/t] of al men of hiz ág' or tým]: for he' waz of a smal long hed, of flat or crouched-down] nostrelz, of a shorth nek, of hang'ing-out lip7: blak, whær-of also he' got hiz nám. gor-belyed, crook-legged, and crook-bakt: and which waz the worst of al, he' waz of a flow spech, of an yn-audibl or dou't-ful] ne of a stumbl'ing or yn-diuýded voic

too. Al which pooint⁷ may sem too hau got him bondag. But when he waȝ of ſuch and of ſo de-formed a body, yet he waȝ by natur of a very-witi and very-happy mynd for every deuȝc. Ther-for being a man ſo de-formed he waȝ ſent-away of hiȝ maiſter too dig ground, whither he being gon-forth applyed the work merily. And when a certain huſband-man had geuē Æſop⁷ maiſter fig⁷ for a gift or preſent⁷ hiȝ maiſter committed or deliuered⁷ them too on Agathopus hiȝ ſeruānt too be borx hóm. Which Agathopus ſaleth in counel with a ſeruānt, that they would deuour or æt-up⁷ thóȝ fig⁷ that wær browht, and afterward would mák excuſ, that Æſop had æt⁷ them being caried-away by theftt: [and] their maiſter returnſing hóm, Æſop ſhould be accuſed: puniſhment⁷ ar prepared or mád redy⁷ for Æſop. The ſely man or wretch⁷ ſaleth-down at hiȝ maiſterȝ fet [and] cráueth reſpit, which being opteined, he bringeth warx wáter, whær-of he drinketh part [and] geueth the reſt too hiȝ fellow-ſeruānt⁷: Æſop vomiteth or caſteth-ȝp⁷ no-thing but wáter, the ſeruānt⁷ caſt-ȝp⁷ fig⁷ with the wáter too on the ground. The knáu⁷ ar miſerabli bætx náked with a wan, Æſop⁷ wit being wonder-fully praiȝed. When Dianaȝ preſt⁷ had mett with Æſop, and deȝyred that he would ſhew them the way that lædd intoo the tówn, he-him-ſelȝ being gýd lædeth them on the way being firſt reſreſhed with a meȝurabl ſupper: for the which ospitality or gentl entertainment⁷ the preſt⁷ pray Diana in their praierȝ, that ſhe would reqýt the man hauing-deȝerued ſo wel of them: which thing being doon, Æſop returned, and being ſalx intoo a ſlep, ſemed too ſe fortún ſtand ner him [and] lóȝing hiȝ tung, granting him alſo the tæching of fáblȝ: for the which thing, Æſop being wonderfully glad awaketh, and layeth this benefit or good tux⁷ intoo the reuerencíng of ospitality, or frendly interteinment⁷ for he waȝ not any-mór ſlow in ſpækíng, but hiȝ tung being loozed, he ſpák plainly or qikly. Which thing when on Zenas being chefrulor or baily⁷ of the ground had ynderſtood, færíng leſt he ſhould be accuſed too hiȝ

maister of ynrihtioſnes at any tȳm by Æſop, preu'entēd the man, and thrōw a greu'os accuſing browht him intoo the hātrēd of hiȳ maister ſo much, that Æſop iȳ deliuered by hiȳ maister too the ſām rulor or baily:] and when Æſop wāȳ nōw in Zenas' pōwr, a certēin merchant mett Zenas aſking, whether he' wōuld ſel any labōring bæft. Zenas anſwerēth that he' hath not plenty of cattel, or of labōring bæft[.] bȳt ſhewēth Æſop, [and ſaiēth] if he' wōuld biȳ him that he' wāȳ thær: whoom when the merchant ſaw, he ſaiēth, from-whenc haſt thu this veſſl. iȳ it a blok or a man ∞ Except he ytterēd voic', I wōuld thowht him a blow'n botl, and be'ing angrī went-away. Æſop folowing ſayēth: Tary. Bȳt the merchant be'ing tȳrned-agein, ſayēth: Go-away thu very-filthī dog. Bȳt Æſop ſayēth: Biȳ me' O thu merchant, I wil not be an yn- profitabl bond-man yntoo the, for thu haſt nawhti and cry'ing boyȳ or chȳlddērn be'ing in yd'nes at hóm, mák me' rulor ou'er them, I wil be' too them al-toogether for a maſkor or viȳer:] the merchant lauh'ing, ſayēth too Zenas: for hōw-much ſeleſt thu this nawhti caſk ∞ Zenas ſayēth: For thre' half-penc'. When the ſām merchant had ſold oth'er bond-mēn at Epheſus, thér remainēd or wær læſt] too him thre', a grammarian, a ſingor, and Æſop: whoom when he could not ſel, he' wēt too Samos [be'ing an Iland ner Epheſus,] and thær thæȳ thre' be'ing ſett-abrōd or in ſhew] the grammarian and ſingor be'ing nótabl sett-out or dekt.] and Æſop ſtanding very-filthī in the midl, thér gám [ón] Xanthus a Philoſophor, and behólding thæȳ thre' very-wel, marueled at the merchant' deuȳc, why he had sett a ſqwl ſimpl man betwen twoo very-fai'er yong mēn: thær-for Xanthus aſkēth the ſingor, what contry-man he' iȳ ∞ Whoo anſwerēth, I am a man of Cappadocia: [Xanthus aſkēd] what he knew or could doo:] he' anſwerēth, Al thing[. Which thing be'ing /pókx, Æſop lauhēd. Xanthus aſkēd of the grammarian too, what contry-man he' wāȳ: whoo ſayēd, that he wāȳ a man of Lidia. Xanthus aſking what he' could doo: the grammarian ſayēd, [that he' could doo] al

thing? And Æþop lauhed agein. Xanthus go:ng-away, hiȝ
 ſcoo/orȝ deȝyr that he would biȝ Æþop: for the merchant
 valued the oȝher twoo of too-græt a prȝc. Xanthus com:ng
 too Æþop, aſketh from-whenc he iȝ: whoo anſwered, that
 he iȝ blak, or a neger.] Xanthus ſayeth, I would not know
 that, but from-whenc wær thu bórȝ. Æþop ſayeth, from
 my moȝtherȝ bely. I ſay not that, ſayeth Xanthus, but in
 what plác thu wær bórȝ. Æþop ſayeth, my moȝther did not
 tell me, whether ſhe wær in a hih or low plác when ſhe
 browht me forth [intoo the world.] Xanthus aſketh what
 Æþop could doo: he anſwereth, that he could doo no-thing.
 How-fo, ſayeth Xanthus: [Æþop anſwereth] bicaȝ thæȝ twoo
 hau profeted that they know or can al thing?, and hau
 læft no-thing for me. Æþop waȝ praizd of the ſcoo-
 lorȝ many waiz for this anſwer: bicaȝ thér iȝ no man any-
 whær among the mortal too whoom al thing? be known,
 and of whoom al thing? ar ferched-out. Xanthus be:ng
 about-too biȝ Æþop, ſayed, If I ſhal biȝ the, wilt thu not run-
 away. Too whoom Æþop anſwered, If I ſhal be wil:ng
 too doo it, I wil not vȝ the a counſlor. Which thing? when
 they plæȝed Xanthus very-wel, he browht-in or ſayed farder.]
 But thu art il-fauored. He anſwered, O Philoſophor, a man
 muſt not behold the fæc, but the mýnd. The prȝc be:ng
 payed by the ſcoo/orȝ, Xanthus accepted or receiued Æþop.
 Aȝ they walked, when the ſun waȝ very-burx:ng or very-
 hot, Xanthus piſt, máking hiȝ jorȝny neuer-theles: Æþop
 máking or perceiu:ng it, ſayed, that he wil run-away out-
 of-hand. Xanthus aſking ernestly, why he would doo it:
 Æþop ſayeth, bicaȝ if thu when thu art a maiſter canſt
 not obey or geu plác yntoo natúr, what muſt I, be:ng a
 ſeruant doo. For if I be /ent too any ſeruiç or chærg,
 owht I too æȝ my bely aȝ I run háſtly. After thæȝ thing?
 it hapned that Xanthus bidd frend? too a banket or faelt a
 certein day, too whoom he be:ng wil:ng too doo a thank-
 ful or acceptabl thing, commadeth Æþop that he ſhould
 dres lentil [which iȝ a kýnd of grain:] it be:ng trimly redy

and drest. Xanthus bideth him too bring it. Æsop ful-fileth
or executeth] the commandment. The lentil be'ing receiued,
Xanthus rubd it with hiȝ fingerȝ, too try or proou] whether
it wær /od inqwh, thinking that thær wær many left or re-
maining] stīl, which he' biding Æsop too bring, Æsop browht
no-thing but wáter: Xanthus be'ing gre'u'ofly angri, bicauz
he' sett not lentilȝ on the tábl: Æsop answered, that he' had
not drest lentilȝ, but a lentil, aȝ Xanthus had commanded.
Thér ar reherced sȝm v'ery-galant sentenc'e] of Æsopȝ, that
iȝ too say, thæȝ: Worfhip God befór al thingȝ. ðnor the
law. Enu'y not wel-dooorȝ. Be' a stayer of thy tung.
Neu'er commit secretȝ too a wȝ-man. Be' not a-shámed too
lærn better thingȝ al-way. Doo the thingȝ that may not
mák the' sad. Repent not too be' goȝd. When Æsop liu'ed
with the men of Samos, he' waz fre'ly ge'u'n fre'dom: and
be'ing /ent too king Cræsus máking war with the Samianȝ,
he' browht-too-pas, bóth by hiȝ wýȝdom and courtiȝfi, that
the king be'ing pacified waz reconcýled or wȝn-agein] too
the Samianȝ. The Samianȝ with græt ðnor receiued Æsop
cȝming-agein, whoo departing out-of the Iland, wandered
the world, whoom men say too hau' had græt familiarity
with king Lyc'erus, whoo commanded that a góldn imag' of
Æsop shoud be' sett-yp. Afterward, Gre'e be'ing gon-yntoo,
he' cám too the Delphianȝ, of whoom he' waz not ðnored, but
after whól/sȝm preceptȝ or rulȝ ge'u'n by him, he' be'ing
hedlong tumbled by them from a hih clif, diēd: whooȝ detȝ
thȝrowh a gre'u'ȝs plág at Delphi browht or shewēd-forth]
the iudgment of Æsopȝ lýf, be'ing yn-iustly or wrong-fully
kiled.] Mor iȝ sayed, tuching Æsopȝ lýf, by ȝther aȝtȝrȝ,
whær-of no mentȝion iȝ mád at this present.

Hiȝ Fábłȝ be'gin aȝ foloweth.

.E[op] Fábtz.

Memorandum, that I v; the relatiu7, he and she, for their antecedent7, which miht claim the ón of thæ; relatiu7 in stæd of the 9ther, fóm tým mór proprly, fóm tým indifferently: which relatiu7 I dōo thus v;, when twoo an- 5
tecedent7 of ón gender may be distinguihed by thæ; relatiu7: a; in the fábl of the wōlf and the lamb, and of fuch lýk.

1. Of the hoys-cok.

The hoys-cok fōund a precio; stón, whýl7 he tūrseð the 10
dýng-hil: sayíng: what ∞ dōo I fynd a thýng so briht ∞
If the lapidary had fōund it, no-thýng could be n mór-glad than
he, a; he that could know the pryce. Tru7y it i; too me
for no ve, nether dōo I grætly esteem it: ye tru7y I hau-
leuer hau a corx of barley, than a; precio; stónz. 15

The moral.

Understand art and wýz/dm by the precio; stón. Under-
stand a foolish man, or ón geux too plæ;ur, by the cok.
Nether dōo foolz lōu liberal art7, when they know not the
ve of them: nor ón geux too plæ;ur, for-why, whoom ónly 20
plæ;ur can plæ;.

2. Of the wōlf and the lamb.

A wōlf drínkíng at the hed of a spring, seet7 a lamb
drínkíng a-far-of benæth. He rýneth thither, he thretseth
the lamb, that she trobled the spring. The lamb trembled. 25

and beſe'ched that he' would ſpár her be'ing innoc'ent: that ſhe' could not aʒ m'uch aʒ tr'obl the w'olfʒ drink, nor yet would. The w'olf contrariſy rág'eth, th' th'eſ, th' dooſt no-thing: th' h'urteſt [me'] aſ-way. Thy father, thy m'other,
5 and aſ thy ſpýt-ful kýndred aʒ ageinſt me' ern'eſtly. Th' ſhaſt be' p'uniſhed of me' too-day.

The moral.

It iʒ an óld ſaying, that a ſtaf iʒ f'ound æʒily that th' maíſt bæ't a dog. A mithi man táke'th æʒily an occaſion
10 too hurt, if it plæʒ him too hurt. He' h'ath offend'ed yn'owh, that iʒ not ábl too reſiſt.

3. Of the moue' and the frog.

The moue' mád war with the frog: they ſowht for the cheſ' rul of a ſen. The fiht waʒ ern'eſt and dou't-ful. The
15 crafti moue' ly'ing hýdd ynder the gras, ſet'eth-on the frog th'rowh priu'y aſſaltʒ. The frog be'ing better in ſtrength, and mihti in c'rag' and læping, prou'ók'eth the enemy with op'n fiht: a bul-rifh waʒ ſpær too bóth. Which fiht be'ing ſe'n a-far-of, the kiht hy'eth thither, and whýl't neither táke'th
20 he'd too him-ſelf, for the ern'eſtnes of the fiht, the kiht ſnatch'eth and pluk'eth in pe'ceʒ bóth of the war'orʒ.

The moral.

In lýk fort it iʒ w'ont too hap'v too tr'oblſom citi/enʒ, whoo be'ing en-flámed with deʒýr too rul, whýl't they ſtryu'
25 among them-ſeluʒ too be' mád magiſtratʒ, they put for the móſt part, their ſubſtanc', alſo their lýf in danger.

4. Of the dog and the ſhadow.

A dog ſwim'ing ou'er a riuer carýed fleſh in hiʒ chap, the ſun ſhýning, ſo aʒ it hap'ne'th, the ſhadow of the fleſh
30 ſhýned in the wáter: which be'ing ſe'n he' catch'ing-at gre'dyly, loſt that, wich waʒ in hiʒ jawʒ. Thær-for he' be'ing

strykx with the los bóth of the thing and of hóþ, at-first
waz a-ftóned, afterwárd tákíng hart agein howled thus: O
wretch, thy cōuētōōnes lakt meȝur. Thy hadst ynōwh and
mór than ynōwh, except thy hadst beȝ fooliſh. Nōw, throw
thy fooliſhnes, thy haſt les than no-thing. 5

The moral.

We ar warsed of modeſti, we ar warsed of wýȝdom
by this fábl, that deȝýr hau meȝur, and that we lóȝ not
thingȝ certen for thingȝ yn-certen. Suerly Sannio in Terence
ſayed wýȝly: he ſayeth, I wil not biȝ hóþ with pryce. 10

5. Of the lion and certein ȝther bæftȝ.

The lion bargained with a ſhep and certein ȝther bæftȝ,
that théȝ ſhould be a commun hūntíng. They go a-hūntíng,
a hart iȝ tákx, they diuýd: when euery-ón began too ták
feueral partȝ aȝ they had cōuenanted, the lyon róred: ſaying, 15
ón part iȝ mýn, bycauȝ I am móſt-worþy: alſo an-ȝther
part iȝ mýn, bicauȝ I am móſt-excelíng in ſtrengþ. Farder-
mór I chaleng the thírđ part, bycauȝ I hau ſwett móſt in
tákíng the hart. Finally, except ȝe grant me the fowrth
part, the mater iȝ ended or doonnȝ tuchíng frend/ſhip. This 20
beíng hærd, the cōpanionȝ went-away empti, and hólđíng
their pæc, not dáring too ſpæk againſt the lion.

The moral.

Tru dælíng waz al-way ſeldom, nōw-a-dayȝ it iȝ mór-
ſeldom, alſo it iȝ and al-way hath beȝ móſt-ſeldom with 25
men of miht. Whær-for it iȝ better, thy liu with thy match:
for he that liueth with a mór-mithȝ man, hath ned too grant
of hiȝ-owx riht. Thy ſhalt hau equal riht with an equal perſon.

6. Of the wōlf and the crán.

A wōlf deuouríng a ſhep, by chace the bōnȝ ſryk in 30
hiȝ throt, he goeth-about, he deȝýreth help, nō man helpeth

him: al men say that he' suffered the reward of deu'ouring.
 At-length he' wineth the crán with many flattering⁷ and mo
 promise⁷, that she' plykt-out the bón that waz fastned, hir
 v'ery-long nek be'ing putt intoo the [wolf⁷] thró^t. But he'
 5 mokt the crán ask'ing reward. He' saiet^h go-away thy fool,
 haft not thy ynqwh that thy liu'eft ∞ Thy owft me' thy
 lýf: if it had plæzēd me', I miht hau' býttē-of thy nek.

The moral.

It iz an óld say'ing, that thar iz loft, that thy dooft for
 10 a churl.

7. Of the cōntry-man and the snák.

A cōntry-man browht-hóm a snák be'ing found in the
 fnow [and] be'ing ded al-móft with cóld, he' casteth the snák
 too the fier. The snák táking-agein strengt^h and v'enim of
 15 the fier, [and] afterward not suffering the hæ^t, filēth al the
 cotag' with his'ing. The cōntry-man runeth thither with a
 cleft be'ing qikly caught: he' qareleth with hir with word⁷
 and strýp⁷, [say'ing,] whether she' sho'uld reqýt good wil
 thus ∞ whether she' sho'uld be' about-fo^o ták-away lýf from
 20 him that gaw' lýf too her ∞

The moral.

It hapneth sōm tým, that they hurt the', too whoon
 thy haft doon good, and they dezeru' il of the', of whoon
 thy haft dezeru'ed wel.

25

8. Of the bór and the as.

When the doltish as did mok the bór, the bór dif-
 dain'ing it did grýnd hi³ tet^h: say'ing, truly thy very dolt,
 thy haft dezeru'ed harm, but althowh thy art wōrthy of pu-
 nishment, yet I am yn-me't which sho'uld punish the'. Mok
 30 in fásty, thy maist mok without punishment, for thy art
 fáf bycauz-of thy foolishnes.

The moral.

[Let ys geu endeuer, that we say not or doo thing] yn-
met for ys, when we har or suffer thing] yn-met for ys.
For eul and lewd men ar glad, for the móft part, if any
good man refist them, they weih it of græt valu that they
be accounted worthy of reueng. [Let ys doo aȝ horfe] and
græt bæft], which pas with contempt or liht regard] by litt
dog] that bark at them.

9. Of the tōwniſh moye and the cōntry-moye.

It plæzed the tōwniſh moye too walk ouer the cōntry: 10
the cōntry-moye ſaw him, ſhe caleth him in, ſhe maketh
redy, they go too ſuper. The cōntry-moye draweth-out
what-foeuer ſhe had layed-yp ageinſt winter, and drew-out
al her ſtór, that ſhe miht fil the deintines of ſo græt a geſt.
Not-withſtanding, the tōwniſh moye bending the browz, 15
condemneth the ſcarc/ty of the cōntry: afterward he praiſeth
the plenty of the tōwn. He returnſing, lædeth with him the
cōntry-moye intoo the tōwn, that he mith approou in ded
thoȝ thing] that he had bóſted in word]. They go yntoo
the banket, which the tōwniſh moye had prepared gorgeioſly. 20
Aȝ they wær a-ting, the noiȝ of the key waȝ hæ-r/d in the
lok, they trembled and ran-away with hæft. The cōntry-
moye [be-ing] bóth yn-acqeinted and ignorant of the plác,
ſaued hir-ſelf hard/y or with much a-doo.] When the ſeruant
waȝ gon, the tōwniſh moye returneth too the boord, he caleth 25
the cōntry-moye: the cōntry-moye crepeth-ſortly at laſt, fer
be-ing ſcarc/ty putt-away. She asketh the tōwniſh moye
biding her too the cher, whether this dānger be oſts ~
The tōwniſh moye anſwereth, that it iȝ dai/y, that it owht
too be ſett-liht-by. Then the cōntry-moye ſayeth, iȝ it 30
dai/y ~ In good footh, thæȝ deinty diſhe] ſauor or táft]
mór of gal, than of hōny. Truly I hau-leuer hau my
ſcarc/ty with quietnes, than this plenty with ſuch car-
fulnes.

The moral.

Truly riches mák a fhew of plæʒur, büt if thu look intoo them, they hau' dangerʒ and bitternes. Thér waz ón Eʒtrapelus, whoo when he' would hurt hiʒ enimiʒ v'ery-much, 5 he' mád them rich, saying stíl, that he' waz reu'enged on them so, for-why, that they fhał ták a græt byrðn of cárʒ with riches.

10. Of the ægl and the crow.

The ægl hau'ing-gotn a cockl could not get-out the fiʃh 10 with fore' or cuning. The crow cõming thither, ge'u'etþ councl, he' perfwádeþ her too fly-yp and too caſt-down the cockl ypon the stónʒ from-a-hih, for so it would be, that the fhel may be' brókn. The crow taryetþ on the ground, that she' may tary-for the fal. The ægl caſteth-down the cockl, 15 the fhel iʒ brókn, the crow ſnatchetþ-away the fiʃh the ægl be'ing moki iʒ ſorow-ful.

The moral.

Doo not truſt eu'ery man, and ſe' that thu look yntoo the councl that thu ſhałt ták of oþher. For many counſlorʒ 20 counſl for them-ſeluʒ, not for them that aſk councl.

11. Of the crow and the fox.

A crow hau'ing-gotn a prey máketþ a noiʒ on the bowʒ. The fox ſe'etþ him reʒoi'ing, and runetþ thither, ſaying: The fox ſalutetþ the crow v'ery-much. I hau' hæ'rdd v'ery- 25 oft, that commyn report iʒ a græt lyor, nõw I proou' it in the matter it-ſelf. For aʒ I paſed-by nõw this way by chanc', ſpying nõu in the tre', I hy qikly hither bláming the comyn report. For the commyn report iʒ, that nõu ar blaker than pitch, and I ſe' nõu whyter than ſnow. Suerly he pas 30 the ſwanʒ in my iudg'ment, and ar fairer than the whyt yu'y. Thær-for if he' excel alſo in v'oic' ſo aʒ he' excel in fetherʒ, truly I would hau' ſayed that he' ar qe'n of al birdʒ.

The crow beíng allured with this lífl flatterí. máketh redy
 too líng. And when he mád redy, the cheḡ ſel out-of híḡ
 bíl, whích beíng ſnatcht-yp of the fox, ſhe táketh græt
 laughte, then the wretched crow íḡ a-ſháméd, and íḡ greúed
 with him-ſelf, and íḡ ſory for the los of the thíng mingled 5
 with ſhám.

The moral.

Som men be ſo gredy of praiḡ, that they lén a flatteror
 with theí ſhám and los: ſuch ſely men be a prey for para-
 ſít? Thær-for if thú wilt auoid bóftíng, thú ſhałt æḡily 10
 auoid the peſtilent fort of flatterorḡ. If thú wilt be Thraſo,
 Gnato wil be' from the' no-whær.

12. Of the lion beíng ſtrýkn with ág'.

The lion whoo had mád v'ery-many enímýḡ in híḡ yuth
 thrówh híḡ færc'nes, ſufferéd puníſhment in híḡ ág'. The 15
 bór ſeteth-on him with tooth, the búl with horn. Cheſly
 the ſely as deḡýríg too put-away the óld nám of cōward-
 nes affalteth the lion ſtoutly with wordḡ and helḡ. Then
 the lion beíng ſúl of ſorow ſayeth: Thæḡ whoom I hau' hurtt
 of óld tým doo nōw hurt me' ageín, and wörthily: búť they 20
 that ſom tým I hau' dooñ good yntoo, doo not doo good
 ageín nōw, búť rather hurt me' too yñ-wörthily. I waz
 fooliſh that hau' mád many enímýḡ. I waz mór-fooliſh that
 hau' truſted fals frendḡ.

The moral.

25

Be not proud in proſperity, be not cruel: for if fortun
 ſhał chang hir countenanc, they whoom thú haſt hurtt wil
 reueng. And ſe thú hau a differenc among frendḡ, for
 thér be ſom not thy frendḡ, búť thy tablḡ, and thy fortunḡ,
 whoo aḡ ſoon it ſhał be changed, they wil be changed too: 30
 and it ſhał go wel with tne, if they ſhał not be thýñ eni-
 myḡ. Ouid cōplaineth wörthily [ſaying,]

Ló I óñc garded with many frendḡ

Whý/t proſperous wýndḡ blew in my ſailḡ:

When cruel fæz fweld with stormi wýnd?
With torn ship an forfakn in the wáu?

13. Of the dog and the as.

The maister and houshold cherish a dog, whýl't the dog
5 fawneth on hiȝ maister and the family. The se'ly as se'ing
it, lamenteth the mór. He' be'gineth too mis-lýk hiȝ fortun,
he thinketh that it is yn-just/y appoointed, that the dog is
too be loued of al, and fe'dd from hiȝ maisterz tábl, and
that the dog geteth it with ydlnes and play. That he' him-
10 self contrariȝ or on the oȝher sýd] dooth bæer a pak-sadl,
is bætv with a whip, is neu'er ydl, and yet háted of al. If
thæȝ thing? he' doom with flattering?, he' purpoȝed too
practic that art, which is so profitabl. Thær-for at a c'ertein
tým the as about-too proou' the mater, runeth-forth too met
15 hiȝ maister retur'ng hóm, he' læpeth ypon him, he' bæteþ
him with hiȝ hoo'u?: the maister cry'ng-out, the seru'ant? ran
thither, and the fooliřh as, whoo thowht him-self courtiȝs, is
bætv with a club.

The moral.

20 Al men can not doo al thing?: aȝ Virg'il saieth: nether
doo al thing? be'com al men. Eu'ery man should be' wil'ng,
eu'ery-ón should proou' the thing that he' may be' ábl too
doo. Let ys not be' that which is sayed in Gre'k: *ὄνος λύρας*:
that is, An as for a harp: for thus sayeth Boetius, An as
25 sett to the harp. Labor is lost if natür resist. Thy fast doo
or say no-thing, natür be'ing yn-wil'ng. Horac' be'ing witnes.

14. Of the lion and the mouc'.

The lion be'ing we'ry with hæet and run'ng, rested ynder
the shadow ypon gre'n gras: and a company of myc' run'ng
30 ou'er hiȝ bak, he' be'ing wákned caught ón of many. The
mouc' be'ing captiu' or in priȝn] be'se'cheth the lion, she'
cryeth ernest/y, that she' is yn-me't with whoom the lion

ſhould be angry. The lion conſidering that ther i3 no prai3
in the deſth of ſo ſmal a bæft, letteth-go the pri3nor. Truly
not very-long after, the lion, by chace ſel intoo net? whylt
he runeth throw cor3. He miht r3r, he miht not go-out.
The mo3c hæreth the lion r3r pity-fully, ſhe knoweþ the
voic. ſhe cræpeþ intoo the h3l3. ſhe ſekeþ the knot? of
the halter3 or tyng?.] ſhe fyndeth them that ſhe ſowht, ſhe
gnaueþ them that wæ3 found, the lion goeþ out-of the ſnár3.

The moral.

This fæbl perſwadeþ clemency yntoo men of miht. For
a3 men3 affair3 be yn-ftedfaſt, miht3 men them-ſelu? ned
ſom t3m the help of the loweſt or bæfeſt.] Whær-for a w33
man wil fær. 3e too hurt any man, althowh he be ábl. For
he that færþ not too hurt an-3ther i3 very-yn-w33: why
ſo 3. Bycau3 he be3ng h3ld now bycau3 of hi3 mihtine3.
færeþ no man: per-aduẽtur it wil be her-after, that he'
may fær. For it i3 maniſeſt, that it hath hapxed too n3bl
and græt king?, that ether they hau lakt the good wil of
poor ſely men, or-els hau' fær3d their wrath.

15. Of the ſik kiht.

The kiht lay-down in hi3 bed he be3ng almoſt ded
prayeþ hi3 mother too goo too entraet the god?. Hi3 mother
anſwer3d that no help i3 too be hóped from the god?, whoo3?
holy thing? and altar3 he had ſo oft3 wrong3d wiht hi3
robori3.

The moral.

It becometh men too 3nor the god?: for they help the
godly, they hurt the yn-godly. If they be not regarded in
felicity, they hæ3 not gratefully in men3 miſery: whær-for
be mynd-ful of them in proſperity, that they may be preſent
be3ng caled in aduerſity.

16. Of the ſwalow and 3ther bird?.

When flax wa3 firſt begun too be ſow3, the ſwalow
counſleþ the litl bird? that they let the ſow3r, ſaying oft3.

that en-trapíng? *wær* *mád* for them. They mok, they cal the swalow a foolish prophet. The flax nōw springíng and waxíng grēn, she' warwēth them ageín too pluk-yp the thíng? sown. They mok ageín, the flax waxēth rýp. she' exōrtēth
 5 them too spool the crop. When they would not aȝ much aȝ then hæ'r her counsling them. The company of bird? beíng forfákn, the swalow winēth too her the frendship of man, she' mákēth læg with him, she' dweleth with him, she' mákēth-much of man with her singíng. Net? and snárz ar *mád* of
 10 the flax for oþer bird?.

The moral.

Many nether know too prouýd for them-selu?, nether hæ'r ón that prouýdēth for them rihtly. Bút when they be' in dangerz and los?, then at length they begín too be
 15 wýȝ, and too condemn flugifhnes: by-and-by they hau councl ynōwh and ou'er-much: they say, this and that owht too be'n doom. Bút it iz better too be Prometheus, than Epimetheus. Thæȝ wær brōtherz. They be' Grek námz. In the ón thér waz councl befór the buȝines, in the oþer waz
 20 councl after the buȝines: which thíng the interpretation of the námz decláreth.

17. Of the frog? and their king.

When the kýnd of frog? *wær* frē they besēched Jupiter too ge'u' them a king. Jupiter lauhēth at the deȝýr of the
 25 frog?. Yet-not-withstánding they wær ernest ageín and ageín, yntil they had prouókēd him. He castēth-down a bæm: that græt weiht fhákēth the riuer with a græt rōwfsh. The frog? beíng a-fraid hólð their pæc, they ónor their king, they cōm nærer foot-by-foot. At-length fær beíng castt-
 30 away, they læp-yp and læp-down: the doltifh king iz a pastým and a jest for them. They prouók Jupiter ageín, they pray that a king be' ge'u'n them that may be' valiant. Jupiter ge'uēth them a hærn. He' walkēth stoutly thrōwh the fen, what-soeuer frog he' me'tēth he' deu'oureth. Thær-for

the frog? hau complained in vain of the cruelty of the hærx. Jupiter dooth not hæx them. For at this day also they complain stil. For in the euning when the hærx goeth too bed, they going out-of their hólz murmure or grudge with a hórc noið, but they spæk too ón that ið dæf. For Jupiter wileth that they that hau refused a gentl king, should now suffer an yn-gentl king. 5

The moral.

It ið wont too hapx too pepl eun að too the frog?, whoo if they hau a king som-what ouer-gentl, they alleg that he ið foolish and without knowledg, they dezýr that a man miht hapx too them ónc. Contrarily, if at any tým they hau gotx a valiant king, they condemx hið cruelty, they praið the gentlnes of the first, ether bycauð we repent present thing?, or-els (which ið a tru sayíng) that new thing? ar rather dezýred than the óld. 15

18. Of the cøluerz and the kiht.

The cøluerz of óld tým mád war with the kiht: whoom that they miht ouercøm in fiht, they çhóð the gos-hawk too be a king for them. He beíng mád king, plaieth the enemy not their king: he catcheth them and pluketh them in pece? að fast að the kiht. The cøluerz repent their purpoð, thin- king that it wað better too suffer the battelz of the kiht, than the tirani of the gos-hawk. 20

The moral.

Let no man be greued too-much for hið lot or fortun.] Thér ið no-thing (Flaccus beíng witnes) happy on euery part. Truðy I would not wiðh my lot too be chaxged, so- that it be tolerabl or too be born or suffered. Many, when a new chanc ið sowht wiðh for the óld agein. We ar al for the móst part of such natür, that our-felu? ar wery of our-felu?. 30

19. Of the thef and of the dog.

A dog answered a thef that on a tȳm offerēd him bred (that the dog miht hōld hiȝ pæc) I know thy dec'eitȝ: thu geuēst me bred, bicaūȝ I shoʊld læu-of too bark. Būȝ I
 5 hāt thy gift, for-why, if I shaʊl tāk thy bred, thu wilt cary-away al thingȝ out-of this hous.

The moral.

Tāk hed: thu maiȝt lōȝ a græt commodity for a smaʊz fāk. Tāk hed hōw thu geuēst credit too eu'ery man: for
 10 thēr be they, that doo not onȝly spæk courtiōsly throwh dec'eit, būȝ doo courtiōsly too.

20. Of the wolf and the yong fow.

A yong fow waȝ about-too farow, the wolf promiȝetȝ him-
 self too be kepor of the yong or of the farrow.] The trauel-
 15 ȝing bæft answered, that she' did not ne'ed the wolfȝ diligent seruic. If he' would be' accounted pity-ful, if he' would dexȝr too doo thing worthy of thanȝȝ, he' shoʊld go-away farder-of. For the wolfȝ offic' consistetȝ not in hiȝ presenc' or beȝing thær,] būȝ in hiȝ absenc' or beȝing-away.]

20

The moral.

Al thingȝ ar not too be' committed too eu'ery man. Many promis their trauel not for the lou' of the, būȝ of them-seluȝ, se'king their-own profit not thȳn.

21. Of the brood of the hilȝ.

Thēr waȝ onȝe a rumor or græt talk] that the hilȝ wær
 25 about-too bring-forȝth: men run thither, they stay thær-about, looking for sȝm monster, not without fær. At length the hilȝ bring-forȝth a mouc. Then al wær almōst ded with laȝhing.

30

The moral.

Horac tȝchetȝ this fābl. He' sayetȝ the hilȝ wil be' in trauel, a mouc wil be bōrn too māȝ laȝhter. Truly he'

nóteth bracing, for when græt bófterz doo mák a flew of græt thing7, they feare7y doo smal thing7. Whær-for thó3 Thrafoz ar mater of pas-tým and of scot7. Also this fábl forbideth vain færz. For, for the mólt part, the fær of dænger i3 greu7oðer than the dænger: 7e sòm tým, that 5 which we fær i3 a thing 7oo be lauhed-at.

22. Of a Gre-hound.

The maister puteth-on a gre-hound, he tægeth him in vain, hi3 fet be flow, he hásteth not, he 7aught a wýld bæft, the wýld bæft slipeth-away from the tooth7es dog. The maister 10 ræteth at the dog with strýp7 and word7. The dog answereth, that it owht 7oo be forgeu7x him of riht: that he waz óld now, that he waz strong be7ng 7ong. Bút a3 I se (saith the dog) no-thing plægeth without gain. Thy haft loued me be7ng 7ong, thy haft háted me be7ng óld. Thy haft loued 15 me catch7ng gám, thy haft háted me be7ng flow and tooth7es. Bút if thy wær thank-ful, whoom be7ng 7ong thy haft loued for profit7 fák, thy wouldst lóu be7ng óld, for my frut-ful 7uth7 fák.

The moral.

20

The dog sayed riht7y. For (Ouid be7ng witnes) no-thing i3 be-loued, bút that which i3 profitabl: Ló, pluk hóp of gain from a greedy mýnd, then no man wil be 7owht-7pon. Thér i3 no remembranc of a commodity past, and good wil for a thing 7oo com i3 not græt, good wil for present com- 25 modity i3 the grætest. Tru7y it i3 a shám-ful thing 7oo be sayed. Bút if we wil confes the tru7h, now-a-dai3, the com- mun fort lýk frend7hip for profit.

23. Of the hárz and the frog7.

A wood mák7ng noiz with an yn-accu7tomed be7st7es 30 wýnd, the hárz be7ng fær-ful ran-away with al sped. When thér stood a post age7nst them run7ng-away, they stood dou7-fully be7ng compased with dængerz on bóth syd7. And becau3

thér miht be a prou'oking of græter fær, they se' frog? too be' deued in a brook. The ón of the hárz be'ing skil-fúler, and wýzer than the rest: sayeþ, why doo we' fær in v'ain? We hau' ne'd of cōrag': Tru'ly we' hau' nimblnes of body, 5 büt we' lak stōmak. This dang'er of the blüstering wýnd iz not too be' fle'dd, büt iz too be' sett-liht-by.

The moral.

Men hau' ne'd of cōrag' in eu'ry tþing. Vertu lyeþ a-
long without hóldnes. For stedfast truþt iz the gýd and qe'n
10 of vertu.

24. Of the kid and the wōlf.

When the she'-gót waz about-too go too fe'd, she' pend
or shütt-clóc] hir kid in the hōws, warn'ing him too opn
the door too nón, yntil she' gám-agein. The wōlf which
15 hærd it a-far-of, after the damz departing knoketh at the
doorz, he' counterfeteþ the gót with v'oic: biding that the
doorz be' opned. The kid perceiuing-befór the deceit? of
the wōlf, faith, I opn not the door. For thowh thy v'oic be'
lýk a gót?, yet tru'ly I se' a wōlf throwh the renting? of
20 the door.

The moral.

That chýlddérx obey their parent iz profitabl for them-
selu', and it be'cometh the hōng too harkn too an óld man.

25. Of the hart and the wōlf.

25 The hart accuseth the shep befór the wōlf, saying a-
lowd, that the shep did ow a byshel of whæt. Tru'ly the
shep waz yn-knowing of the det, yet (bycauz-of the presenc'
of the wōlf) she' promizeth that she' wil geu' it. A day iz
námed for the payment, the day iz cōmm, the hart warneth
30 the shep. She' denyeth it. For she' excuseth the mater,
that thar which she' had promizēd, waz doonn for fær, and
for the presenc' of the wōlf, [and] that a constrained promis
iz not too be' kep'tt.

The moral.

It iȝ a ſentene of the law: a man may put-of fóre with fóre. Out-of this litl fábl iȝ /prong a certein new ſentene: It iȝ law-ful ȝoo diſ-proou' deceit with deceit.

26. Of the contry-man and the ſnák.

A certein contry-man nuriſhed a ſnák, [and] beȝng angri on a tȝm he ſtryketh the bæſt with an ax. She eſcápeth not without a wound. Afterward, the contry-man becomȝng poor, thowht that that miſ-fortun hapned ynto him bycauȝ of the wrong toward the ſnák. Thær-for he entræteþ the ſnák that ſhe woult com-agein: the ſnák ſaieth that ſhe dooth forgeu it, but that ſhe wil not return: nether that ſhe ſhal be void of cáre, whylſt the contry-man hath ſo graet an ax at hóm. She ſaiȝ that the ſmart of the wound iȝ gon, yet the remembranc remaineth.

The moral.

It iȝ ſcáre fáfty ȝoo truſt him agein, which hath óne bróks promiſ. Truly ȝoo forgeu wrong iȝ fuerly a pooint of pity. But ȝoo ták hed too him-ſelf iȝ bóth becomȝng, and iȝ a pooint of wýȝdom too.

27. Of the fox and the hærn.

A fox calèd a hærn too ſuper, he poureth-out the mæt on a tábl, which, for-aȝ-much-aȝ it waȝ licor, the fox liketh, the hærn aſſaying with hir bil in vain. The bird beȝng moki-goeth away, and iȝ a-ſhámèd and greued with the wrong. After a few dayȝ the hærn returneth, and bideth the fox. Thér waȝ a glaſs veſſ ſett ful of mæt, which veſſ, for-aȝ-much-aȝ it waȝ of a narow nek, it waȝ law-ful for the fox ȝoo ſe the mæt, and ȝoo be hungri, but he miht not táft. The hærn draweth it out æȝily with hir bil.

The moral.

Laughter deȝerueth laughter, jeſting deȝerueth jeſting, ſutly deȝerueth ſutly, deceit deȝerueth deceit.

28. Of the wolf and the painted hed.

The wolf tūræth-yp and down a manz hed be'ing found
in a caruorſ shop, he meru'eletly, iudg'ing, aȝ it waȝ, that
it had no ſens. He fayetly, O faier hed, Thér iȝ much art
5 in the, büt not ynderſtanding.

The moral.

Outward faiernes iȝ wel-lyked, if it be' any-whær. Büt
if thy muſt lak the ón or the oþer, it iȝ better that thy
ſhouldſt lak outward thingȝ than inward thingȝ. For that
10 without this rymetly yntoo hátred: aȝ a fool iȝ thær-in the
mór-háted, in that he' iȝ ſom-what beuty-ful.

29. Of the jay.

The jay deked him-ſelf with a pecokȝ fetherz. After-
ward ſem'ng too him-ſelf too be' prety-faier, he' getetly him
15 too the kýnd of pecokȝ, hiȝ own kýnd be'ing forſákn. At-
the-length, the deſeit be'ing ynderſtood they mák the fooliſh
bird náked of hiȝ coloz and bæt him. Horac' in the fiſt
book of hiȝ epiſtlz, telsetly this fábl of a ſely crow. He'
fayetly, that the crow be'ing dekt with fetherz be'ing gathered-
20 toogether, which had faſx from birdȝ, waȝ a moking-ftok,
after that euery-ón of the birdȝ had plukt-of hiȝ fether.
Leſt perhaps he'r-after, the flok of birdȝ may com too cráu-
agein their fetherz, and moou' lauhing too ſom, be'ing mád
bár of hiȝ ſtolx colozz.

25

The moral.

This fábl nótetly them that bær them-ſeluȝ loftier than
iȝ fit, with men that liu' with them, and that be' richer and
nóbler. Whær-for they be' mád poor oftȝ týmz, and be' a
jeſting-ftok. Juu'enal waræth v'ery-wel. This ſaying çám-
30 down from heu'n: know thy-ſelf.

30. Of the fly and the emot.

The fly talked ernestly with the emot, ſhe' bóſted that
her-ſelf iȝ nóbl, that the emot iȝ not nóbl that her-ſelf dooth

fly, that the emot crepeth, that her-felf haunteth king⁷⁷ howze⁷,
 that the emot lyeth hydd in cau⁷, knaweth cōrx and drinketh
 water, that her-felf fedeth ōnora^{bl}, and net that ſhe geteth
 thæz thing⁷ without labo^r. On the contrary part, the emot
 ſayz, that he i^z not nōbl, but content with hi^z birth, and that
 the fly i^z wauering, that him-felf i^z ſtedfaſt, that cōrx and
 runing ſtræmz doo fauor the emot, that the fly hath pa^ltyz
 and wýn. And that him-felf dooth not get thæz thing⁷ with
 ydlnes, but with ſtout traue^l. Mōr-ouer, that the emot i^z
 mery and ſāf, be-lo^ued of al men, farder-mōr an exampl
 of labo^r. That the fly i^z fær-ful with danger, noyfom too
 al men, enuyed of euery man, farder-mōr an exampl of
 flugifhnes. That the emot beⁱng mynd-ful of winter layeth-
 yp food, that the fly liueth but for a day, ether redy too
 be hungrⁱ in winter, or fuerly too dy.

The moral.

He that goeth-on too ſay what he wil, ſha^l hæ^r thōz
 thing⁷ that he i^z not wilⁱng too hæ^r. If the fly had ſayed
 wel, ſhe had hæ^rdd wel. Truly I yeld too the emot, for an
 yn-know^x or bá^s lýf with qietnes i^z mōr too be wiſhed
 than a gorgeⁱus lýf with danger.

31. Of the frog and the ox.

A frog beⁱng de^zyroos too match an ox, ſtretched-out
 her-felf, hir ſon counſled hi^z mōther too læu-of the enterpry^e,
 ſaying, that a frog waz no-thing too an ox. She ſwelled
 the ſecond tým. Hir ſon cryeth-out, O mōther, thowh thū
 ſhouldſt bræk-aſunder, thū ſha^lt neuer excel the ox. But
 when ſhe had ſweled the third tým, ſhe brák-aſunder.

The moral.

Euery-ón hath hi^z gift. This man exce^leth in beuty,
 he in ſtrength. This man in riches, he in frend⁷. It be-
 cometh euery-ón too be content with hi^z-own. He i^z mihtⁱ
 in body, thū in wit. Whær-for let euery-ón adui^z him-felf

that he' enu'y not hiȝ superior, which iȝ a miȝery: nether
let him wiſh ȝoo be' at 'variane', which iȝ a pooint of
fooliſhnes.

32. Of the hors and the lion.

5 A lion ȝám ȝoo æt a hors: bȝt laking ſtrength thȝrowh
ág', he' be'gan ȝoo practic' art: he' profefetȝ him-ſelf ȝoo be'
a phiȝic'ion, he' ſtayetȝ the hors with a long cȝmpas of wordȝ.
The hors ſetetȝ de'ceit againſt de'ceit, he' ſetetȝ art ageinſt
art. He' feinētȝ that he' priktȝ hiȝ foot in a thȝorni plác' he'
10 prayetȝ that the phiȝic'ion looking thæ'ron would plȝk-out
the thȝorn. The lion obeyetȝ. Bȝt the hors clapetȝ hiȝ he'l
on the lion, with aȝ mȝch fórc' aȝ he' waȝ ábl, and getetȝ
him-ſelf yntoo hiȝ fet by-and-by. The lion at-length ſcá're/ly
cȝmȝng-agein too him-ſelf (for he' waȝ almóſt kild with the
15 ſtrók) ſayetȝ, I bæ'r a reward for my fooliſhnes, and he' iȝ
fle'dd-away riht-fully. For he' haȝh reu'eng'ed de'ceit with
de'ceit.

The moral.

Diffembling iȝ wȝrthy of hátréd, and ȝoo be' caȝht with
20 diffembling. The enemy iȝ not ȝoo be' fáred that ſhewetȝ
him-ſelf aȝ an enemy: bȝt he' iȝ ȝoo be' fáred al-way and
wȝrthy of hátréd, that feinētȝ goȝd wil when he' iȝ an enemy.

33. Of the hors and the as.

A hors be'ing trimd with trapingȝ and with a ſadl řan
25 by the way with græt neing. By chanc' a ſely as be'ing
lódȝ did let the hors rȝning. The hors ſȝl of cháſing for
anger and be'ing ferc' and chamȝng the fóming brȝdl, ſayetȝ,
why ȝooſt thȝ lubbar and fool ſtand ageinſt a hors ∞ Ge'u'
plác I ſay, or-els I træd the' ȝown with my fet. The ſely
30 as not be'ing bóld ȝoo ſpæk the contrary, goetȝ-away not
ſpækȝng. Bȝt the horſeȝ cod iȝ brókȝ rȝning ſwift and en-
fórcȝng hiȝ courȝ. Then be'ing yn-profitabl for rȝning and
for ſhew, iȝ ſpȝoiled of hiȝ furnitȝr, and afterwa'rd iȝ ſóld

too a car-man. Afterward the fely as spæketh too him
cōming with a car: Ho ōneft man, what apparel iȝ thar-
fām ∞ Whær iȝ the gilt fadl ∞ Whær be the ftūded pew-
trelz. ∞ Whær iȝ the briht brýdl ∞ O frend it iȝ neceffary
toō hapn fo too ōn that iȝ proud. 5

The moral.

Very-many ar a-loft in proſperity and be not mýnd-
ful of them-feluȝ, nor of modeſti: bȝt they run intoo aduer-
ſity, bicauȝ they be proud in proſperity. I woulde warxed 10
them, that ſem happy, toō be wár: for if the wheel of fortún
ſhal be turnēd-about, they ſhal perc'eiu' that toō hau' beȝ
happy, iȝ the móſt-miſerabl kýnd of miſfortún, Thar euȝ
alfo hapneth too the hæp of il lȝk, they ſhal be' deſpýzēd
of oȝther, whoom them-feluȝ hau' deſpýzēd, and they wil mok
them, whoom them-feluȝ hau' mokt. 15

34. Of the birdȝ and fowr-footed bæftȝ.

The birdȝ had a battel with the fowr-footed bæftȝ. Thér
waȝ hóp on either fýd, fær on either fýd, danger on bóth
fýdȝ. The ratl-mouȝ goeth-away too the enemyȝ, hiȝ felowȝ
be'ing forſákē [of him.] The birdȝ ouercom the ægl be'ing 20
lædor and cheſ capten. But they condemn the run-away-
traitor the ratl-mouȝ, that he' hau' not at any tȝm a re-
turning too the birdȝ, that he' hau' not flying any tȝm in
the day. This iȝ an occaſion for the ratl-mouȝ, that he
flyeth not bȝt by niht. 25

The moral.

He that forſáketh toō be pártnor in aduerſity and
danger with hiȝ felowȝ: ſhal be without part of their prof-
perity.

35. Of the wōlf and the fox.

30

The wōlf lyuēd in ydlnes, when he had prouiſion
ynowh. The fox goȝ thither, and aſketh the occaſion of hiȝ
quietnes. The wōlf perceiuēd that craftȝ wær mād becauȝ-of

hiȝ mæ̃t. he feineȝh that fiknes iȝ the cauȝ. and praiȝeth the
fox ȝoo go ȝoo pray the godȝ: ſhe' be'ing forȝ that hir dec'eit
went not forward, goȝeth too a ſhe'pp-herd. and warneȝh him
that the wolȝ denȝ or hólȝ ar opn: and that the enemy
5 being cárles miht be oppreſed or ou'ercómmeȝ yn-wárȝ. The
ſhe'pp-herd ſetȝeth-on the wolȝ and kilȝeth him. The fox
getȝeth the den and the prey. Bút ſhe had ſhort ioy of hir
wickednes. for not long after. the ſám ſhe'pp-herd tákeȝh
her too.

10

The moral.

Enu'y iȝ a fowl thiȝ. and ſom tȝm dange'rous too the
auȝor him-ſelȝ too. Flaccus wryteȝh in the fi'ſt book of hiȝ
epiſtȝ

The enu'igos with an-oȝtherȝ proſperity waxȝeth læn.

15

The Cicilianȝ found not a græter torment,
Then the wicked enu'y of Phalaris the tyran.

36. Of the hart or ſtag.]

The hart or ſtag] beheld him-ſelȝ in a cler ſpring of
water. He lýkeȝh the hih and branched hornȝ of hiȝ fór-
20 hed. Bút he' condemneȝh the ſlenderneſs of hiȝ legȝ: whȝl/t
he' behóldetȝh and iudȝetȝh, by chanc, thé'r éám a huntor.
The hart fleȝeth ſwifter than a dart, and faſter than the eſt
wýnd driu'ing a ſtorm. The dogȝ folow-after the hart fly'ing-
away. Bút when he had entrȝd a thiȝk wooȝd, hiȝ hornȝ
25 wæ' wrapped in the bowȝ. Then at-laſt he' praiȝed hiȝ legȝ
and condemneȝd hiȝ hornȝ which cauȝed that he' waȝ a prey
for the dogȝ.

The moral.

We crau thiȝȝ ȝoo be fledd. and fle' thiȝȝȝ ȝoo be
30 craued. the thiȝȝȝ that hurt plæȝ ys. and thoȝ, thiȝȝȝ diſ-
plæȝ ys that ar profitabl. We' deȝýr bleſednes befór we
ynderſtand whær it iȝ. We' ſek the exceling of welth and
the loſtines of ónor. we' thiȝk happineſs ȝoo be ſett in thæȝ,

in which, not-with-standiḡ, thér iḡ much labor and gref.
 That-sām Liricus our [frend] sheweth in trim/y sayiḡ:

The græt pyn-tre iḡ bætn too and fro
 mór-oftn with the wýndḡ, and the hih
 tḡwerḡ fal-dḡwn with a heuier fal. also 5
 the lihtvīḡḡ strýk the hihēst hilḡ.

37. Of the wōlfḡ and the lambḡ.

The wōlfḡ and the lambḡ, whoo hau a diſ-agre'iḡ by
 natūr, had ónc a true, pledgeḡ be'ing geu' on bóth fýdḡ.
 The wōlfḡ gau' their whelpḡ, the shēp gau' a band of dogḡ. 10
 The shēp be'ing qiet and fed'ing, the ḡwōg wōlfḡ mák a ḡw-
 ling for the deḡýr of their damḡ. Then the wōlfḡ bræk'ing-
 in cry-alḡwd that the promis and læg iḡ brókn, and tær the
 shēp in pe'ceḡ, be'ing deſtitut of ſuccḡr.

The moral. 15

It iḡ a fooliſhneſ if thū deliuer too thýn enemyḡ thy
 defenceḡ in a treti of pæc: for he that hath beḡ an enemy,
 per-aduēntūr dooth not-ḡet læu-of ḡoo be' an enemy: and
 per-aduēntūr wil ták occaſion, why he' may ſet-ypon the'
 be'ing leſt náked of defenceḡ. 20

38. Of the adder and the fýl.

An adder fýnd'ing a fýl in a fórg be'ineḡḡ ḡoo knaw
 it, the fýl ſmýlēd, ſayiḡ: What, thū fool what dooſt thū
 thū ſhalt weer-out thy teth be'ór thū canſt weer me', whoo
 am wōnt ḡoo být-of the hardneſ of metal. 25

The moral.

Look agein and agein with whooín thū haſt mater. If
 thū whet thy teth ageinſt a ſtronger than thy-ſelf, thū ſhalt
 not hurt him but thy-ſelf.

39. Of a wōod and a cōntry-man. 30

At what tým treḡ had their ſpeech too, thér ḡám a
 cōntry-man intoo a wōod, deḡýring that he miht ták a hylu'

for hiȝ ax. The wōd consenteth. The ax be'ing mād redy, the huȝband-man be'gineth ȝoo cūt-down the tre'z. Then, and truȝy too-lāt, the wōd repenteth hiȝ g'entl'nes. It waȝ fory that it-felf waȝ cauȝ of hiȝ-own destrūction.

5

The moral.

Se' of whoom thu deȝeru'eſt wel. Thér hau' be'n many, whoo hau' ab-vȝed a gōd tūrn receiu'ed, too the destrūction of the ge'u'or.

40. Of the memberȝ and the bely.

10 Onc' the foot and hand accuſed the bely, that thei'r gainȝ wār deuoured of him be'ing ydē. They bid that he' ſhould labor, or that he' ſhould not cráu' ȝoo be' nōriſhed. He' entræteth ōnc' and agein, ȝet the handȝ deny nōriſhment. The bely be'ing conſumed with faſting. When al the memberȝ
15 be'gan ȝoo faint, then the handȝ wōuld hau' be'n duty-ful at-laſt, bȝt it waȝ too-lāt. For the bely be'ing wæk for lak óf v'e caſtȝ-ȝp the mæt. So whȝl't al the memberȝ doo enu'y the bely, they periſh with the bely.

The moral.

20 Eun-aȝ it iȝ in the felow/hip of the memberȝ: ſo manȝ felow/hip fáreth. A member nedeth a member, a fre'nd nedeth a fre'nd: whær-for men muſt vȝ chang'abl gōd tūrnȝ, nether ſhaȝ riches nor the topȝ of dignity, ſáu' a man ynōwh. Frend/hip iȝ the ónly and cheſt defenc' of móſt men.

25

41. Of the Aap and the fox.

The Aap entræteth the fox, that he' wōuld ge'u' her part of hiȝ tail ȝoo couer hir buttokȝ. She ſayed that it waȝ a burdȝ too the fox, which miht be' too her a profit and ónor. The fox answereth that he' hathȝ no-thing too-much, and that
30 he' hathȝ-leu'er that the ground be' ſwept with hiȝ tail, than the ápȝ buttokȝ be' cou'ered.

The moral.

Thér be that lak: thér be which hau' too-much: yet no rich man hath that condítion, that he còmforteth the nedí with hiȝ superfluȝs thingȝ.

42. Of the hart and the oxn.

5

A hart flyng a hunter got him-self intoo a stal, and prayeth the oxn, that he may ly hýdd in the stal. The oxn deny that it is fásty, and that the maister and seruant wil còm by-and-by. He sayeth that he is without cār, so-that they doo not betray him. The seruant entreth, he seeth not the hart hýdd in the hey, and goeth-forth. The hart rejoiceth, and now fær eth no-thing. Then ón of the oxn beíng wýȝ bóth with ág and councl, sayeth, it waz æȝi too deceiu this felow, whoo is a móld, but that thu ly lýdd from our maister, whoo is Argus, that is a hard wörk, that is sòm labor. Soon after- ward the maister cometh-in, whoo serching al thingȝ with hiȝ yíz, and feling the mow with hiȝ hand perceiueth the hartȝ hornz ynder the hey. He caletȝ a-lowd for hiȝ seruantȝ, they run thither, they kil and ták the wýld bæst.

10

15

The moral.

20

In aduersity and dangerȝ hýdýng pláceȝ ar hard too be found, ether bicaȝ il luk, aȝ it began, vexeth them, or bicaȝ beíng lett with fær, and beíng void of councl they be'tray them-seluȝ throwh yn-fkílfulness.

43. Of the lion and the fox.

25

The lion waz sik, the bæstȝ went too se him, the fox ónly delayng hir duty. The lion sendeth a messenger too her with a letter, that miht warn her too còm. And that hir ónly presenc would be a very-acceptabl or thank-ful thing too him beíng sik. And that thér waz no danger, why the fox should fær. That the lion truly waz from the begining móst-frendly too the fox, and thær-for he desýred

30

hir familiar talk. Mór-ou'er, that he' waz fik and lay-abled, and also if he' should be' wiling too hurt (which thing waz not) yet he' could not hurt. The fox wrýteth-agein, that she' wifheth that the lion may wax whól, and that she' wil pray
 5 the god7 for it. Bút that she' wil se' him in no wy3. That she' iz a-fraid bycau3-of the step7 of bæft7, which step7 for-a3-much-a3 they be' al toward the lionz den, and nón of-ward, that that thing iz a shew, that many bæft7 hau' gon-in, bút that nón hath gon-out.

10 Horac' in the first book of hiz epistfz, saieth:

I wil rehere' what of-óld tým, the wári fox did say,
 Vntoo a lion that waz fik: the step7 me' grætly fray,
 Bycau3 al be' looking toward, no step7 look the bak way.

The moral.

15 Ták he'd how thy trustest word7. •Except thy wilt ták he'd, word7 shal be' ge'u'n the' oftN týmz. A ges iz too be' tákN som tým of word7, som tým of ded7. And of thæ3 trust iz too be' iudged.

44. Of the fox and the wæ3l.

20 A fox be'ing læn throwh long fast'ing, by chanc' cræptt intoo a hutch of corn or mæl] throwh a narrow chink. In the which when she' waz wel fedd, afterward hir bely be'ing stretched-out, did let her, assaying too go-out agein. The wæ3l hau'ing-beholden her wrigling a-far-of, at-length warneth
 25 her, if she' de3yr too go-out, she' should go-agein be'ing læn too the hól, throwh which she' entred be'ing læn.

The moral.

Thy maist se' that v'ery-many men be' glad and mery, void of cárz, with-out troblz of the mynd, in a mænnes of
 30 lýf or estat. Bút if they hau' be'n mád rich, thy shalt se' them go sad, neu'er look-yp, ful of cárz of the mynd, ou'erwhelmed with gref7.

Horac' rehærc'etþ this litl fábl thus:

By chace a læn fox did cræp thrōwh strait hólz intoo
a hūteh

Of mæl, and be'ing fedd affayd, too go-fōrth thenc' agein
In vain, with body ful: too whoom the wæzl fayetþ thus: 5
If thū wilt get-out from that plác, thū mußt go-agein læn
Yntoo the narrow hól, which thū be'ing læn haft entræd in.

45. Of the hors and the hart or stag.]

A hors mād war with a hart. At-laft be'ing dryuæ out-
of the fe'ding] or læðe] he lamentablli dežýræd the help of 10
a man. He' cōmetþ-agein with a man, he goetþ-dōwn intoo
a plain feld, and iž nōw mād conqeror, be'ing befór ou'er-
cōmed. Būt yet hiž enemy be'ing conqered, and putt ynder
bondag, it iž of neceffity, that the sám ou'er-cōmōr be' in
bondag too the man. He' fufferetþ a hors-man on hiž bak, 15
and a brýdl in hiž mouþ.

The moral.

Many strýu' ageinst pouerty, which be'ing ou'er-cōmd by
fortūn or pain-fūlnes, oftſ týmž the ou'er-cōmōrž liberty iž
ytterly gon. Truly the maisterž and conqerorž of pouerty, 20
begin too be' in bondag too riches, they ar vexed with
the dežýrž of cōuetqōfnes, they ar keptt-in with the brýdlž
of spáring, and dōo not hólđ the mežur of geting, and dár
not vž the welth gotſ, be'ing a iuſt puniſhment of cō-
u'etqōfnes. 25

Of this litl fábl Horac' fpæketþ in the fiřt book
of hiž epiftlž.

The hart better in fiht, dryu'etþ-away the hors
From commūn paſturž, til the hors wæk with long fiht.
Hath gōt the help of man, and tákæ brýdl: but 30
After the violent hart went-away from fož fiht,

This putth not of agein, hors-man from bak, nor bit
From mouth: so he' that færð, pou'erty, now dooth lak
Freedom, better than gold: whoo knoweþ þu not þoo gýd
A litl, sha' feru' lewd, and bæ'r a maister on bak.

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46. Of twoo ȝong men.

Twoo ȝong men fein with a cook, that they wil biy
mæt. The cook dooing ȝother thing, the ón snatcheþ fleþh
out-of a basket, and ge'u'eþ it too hiȝ felow, that he' miht
hýd it ynder hiȝ garment. When the cook saw part of the
10 fleþh tákn from him, he' beginneþ þoo accus bóth of theftt.
He' that had tákn it away swæreþ dep'ly, that he' hath no-
thing, and he' that had it swæreþ ernestly lýk wyȝ, that he'
took-away no-thing. Too whoom the cook sayeþ, truȝy the
theþ iȝ hýdd from me' now. But he' by whoom he' hau'
15 fwór, hath se'n it, and knoweþ.

The moral.

If we' offend in any thing, men know it not by-and-
by. But God se'þeþ al thing, whoo siteth abou' the heu'nȝ,
and be'hóldeth the dep'. Which thing if men would confider,
20 they will offend mór-flowly and mór-wárly.

47. Of the dog and the buchor.

When a dog had caryed fleþh from a buchor in a
shambly, he' got him-self too hiȝ fe't by-and-by aȝ much aȝ
he' waȝ ábl. The buchor being strýkn with the los of the thing,
25 at-first held hiȝ pæc', afterward táking-agein corag' calēd-
alqwd too the dog a-far-of, thus: O arrant-theþ run in sáfty,
thu maist with-out puniþment. For thu art sáf now bycauȝ-
of thy swiftnes.

The moral.

30 This fábl mæneþ that al men for the móst part ar mád
wýȝ at-last, when they hau' receiu'ed harm.

48. Of the dog and a shep.

A dog caſeth a ſhep yntoo law, ſaying ernestly, that the ſhep oweth him bred throw borowing: ſhe denyeth it. The kiht, the wolſ, the ráux, ar ſent-for, they affirm the matter, the ſhep i3 condemned, the dog catcheth the condemned ſhep, and pluketh-of hir ſkin.

The moral.

Whær-a3 euery man knoweth that very-many be oppreſed, throw fals witneſing. This ſabl tæcheth it alſo very-wel.

49. Of the wolſ and the lamb.

10

A wolſ meteth a lamb waiting-on a gót. ſhe aſketh the lamb, why, hi3 mōther being forſákx, he would rather folow the ſtinking gót, and counſleth the lamb, that he ſhoſld go-agein too hi3 mōtherz tet7 being ſtretcht-out with milk, hōping that it would be ſo, that ſhe miht pluk the lamb in pece7 being lædd-away. The lamb ſayeth, O wolſ, my mōther committed me too this gót, the cheſeſt cār of-keeping me i3 geux too this gót. I muſt obey my parent, rather than the, whoo cráueth too læd me a-ſýd, and ſoon after too pul me' aſunder being lædd-aſýd.

20

The moral.

Be not wilíng too beleu al men: for many whýl/t they ſem too profit oþer, in the mæn ſæ3x prourýd for themſelu7.

50. Of a yong man and a cat.

25

When a certein yong man had v3ed a cat much in plæ3antnes and lou7, he prouóked Venus with praierz, that ſhe would tranſ-form the cat yntoo a wq-man. Venus be-gineth too ták græt pity, and hæreth him prayíng: a chang of fauqr i3 mád, which throwh/y plæ3ed the yong man louíng her exceedíngly. For-why ſhe wa3 altoogether prety-ful of moiſtnes, a prety-faier ón, and a prety-trim ón. They go

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afterward intoo the bed-chamber, they lauh, they play. And
not long after, the goddes dežýring much too proou', whether
the cat had chang'ed manerz also with her body, putteth-in
a litl mouc' throwh the gutter. Thær a thing hapn'ed wörthy
5 altoogether of lauhing and pas-tým, the ȝong wō-man straith-
away chác'eth the litl bæst be'ing lookt-on. V'enys disdaining
the thing, turn'ed the fau'or of the wō-man agein intoo a cat.

With fet the handʒ, with legʒ the armz, V'enys soon
chang'eth thær,
10 A tail also iʒ aded too memberz that chang'ed wær.

The moral.

They chang' ayr, not the mýnd, whoo run be'ýond the
fæ: and it iʒ too-yn-æʒi a thing too læu' accuſtomed thingʒ:
althowh thu thruſt natúr away with a fork, it wil run-bak
15 agein, Horac' ſayeth.

51. Of the huſband-man and hiʒ ſonʒ.

A huſband-man had many ſonʒ, ſom-what-ȝong, and they
wær at ſtrýf among them-feluʒ, whoom the father laboring
grætly too draw too the lōu' of æch-oðer, a litl fagot be'ing
30 ſett-too, he' biðeth ón after an-oðer too bræk-aſunder the
fagot be'ing tyed-about with a ſhort córd. The wæk ȝong
ȝuth affayeth it in v'ain. The father looʒeth the fagot, and
geu'eth-agein too eu'ery-ón a litl wan, which when eu'ery-
ón according too their litl ſtrength did æʒily bræk. He'
25 ſayeth, O litl ſonʒ, thuſ no man ſhał be' ábl too ou'ercōm
ȝou agre'ing-toogether. But if ȝe' wil rág' with mutual hýrtʒ,
and prouók v'arianc' among ȝour-feluʒ, ȝe' ſhał be' at-laſt
a prey too ȝour enemyʒ.

The moral.

30 This rehærc'al tæcheth, that by agre'ment ſmał thingʒ
ðoo encræc', by v'aryanc' græt thingʒ decay.

52. Of the cōntry-man and the hors.

A cōntry-man dryuēth on the way an empti hors, and an as v'ery- much lódx with smal pakʒ. The sely as be'ing wery, prayēth the hors that he would help hiʒ burdxʒ sōm tȳmʒ, if he' would that he be' without harm. The hors 5 denyēth too doo it. At-laſt the sely as be'ing greued with the weiht of the burdx, lyēth grou'ling and dyēth. The maister layēth al the burdx and ded afēʒ fkin alſo on the horſēʒ bak, with which when he' waz ou'er-prefed, he' ſayēth, O wretch that I am, I am now thus occupied by my deʒertʒ, whoo 10 of-lát would not help the labōring as.

The moral.

We' ar warnēd by this fábl, that we' ſhould help our frendʒ be'ing oppreſed. Pláto ſayēth, Our cōntry chalengeth a part of our birth, and our frendʒ alſo. 15

53. Of the cólʒor and the fʒlor.

A cólʒor cald-in a fʒlor that he' miht dwel with him in ón hōws. The fʒlor ſayēth, My frend, that iʒ not too me' ether a plæʒur or profitabl. For I fær grætly, læſt thȳ mák thōʒ thingʒ, which I mák clæn, aʒ blak aʒ a cól iʒ. 20

The moral.

We' ar warnēd by this reherc'al too walk with ſaltles mēn: we' ar warnēd too auoyd the cōpany of wicked mēn, aʒ a c'ertein plág. Campanus ſayēth, Cōpany drawēth mēn toogether. Trafikʒ perc' alſo intoo manerʒ, and euery-ón 25 be'cōmēth, aʒ with whoom he' hanſtēth.

54. Of the fowlor and the wōod-doon.

A fowlor goēth a-fowl'ing, he' ſeēth a wōod-cōluer a-far-of máking hir neſt in a v'ery-hih tre, he' hyēth thither, finally, he' layēth ſnárʒ, by chanc' he' trādēth on a ſnák 30 with hiʒ helʒ, the ſnák bȳtēth, the fowlor be'ing mād a-fraid with the ſudden eu'f, ſayēth, O wretch that I am, whȳl't I lay ſnárʒ for an-ōther, I-my-ſelf am yn-doonn.

The moral.

This fábl signifieth or mæneth] that oft týmz they be' en-traped with their-own art7, which practiȝ ne'w materz.

55. Of a trumpetor.

5 A certein trumpetor iȝ tákn of the enemyȝ, and lædd-away, he' færēth grætly, and be'se'chēth that they would spár him be'ing harmles. He' sayēth that he' in no wyȝ waz ábl too kil, nether ȝet waz wilīng, se'ing that he' cariēd no wépnz at any tým, bȝt ónly a trumpet. They contrariȝ
10 rág' with angrȝ noȝ and strýp7. O wicked fellow, dooȝt thȝ no-thing ∞ Thȝ hurteȝt móft, and nȝw thȝ shałt be' kiled he'r, bycauȝ, whær-aȝ thy-felf (aȝ thȝ confesēst) art ȝn-fkil-ful of mater perteyning too a soldȝor, thȝ stireȝt and tæȝeȝt-on the mýnd7 of oȝther with the sám thy horn.

15 The moral.

Many offend v'ery-gre'u'qosly, whoo counsł princeȝ, be'ing oȝther-wyȝ redȝ ȝnȝwh too eu'ł, that they doo ȝn-juȝtly, and found too their ærȝ certein thing7 of this fort. Bȝt why doȝt ȝou ∞ Hau' ȝe' forgotȝ that ȝe' be' a princ' ∞ Iȝ it
20 not law-ful for ȝou what ȝe' luȝt ∞ ȝou ar græter than the lawȝ: the nám of law-brækȝr can not fal on ȝou, whoo also rul the lawȝ them-felu7. ȝouȝz posses no-thing that iȝ not ȝouȝȝ: ȝou ar ábl too fáu' and too spil. It iȝ law-ful for ȝou too encræc' with welȝh and dignity whoom it se'mēth
25 too ȝou. It iȝ law-ful for ȝou too ták-away, when it shał plæȝ ȝou. Oȝther thing7 ether reprooȝ' or commend oȝther mēn. No-thing wil be' ȝn-ōneȝt for ȝou.

56. Of the wōlf and the dog.

A wōlf by hap-hazard me'tēth a dog in a wōod be'fȝr
30 day, he' salutēth the dog, he' iȝ glad of hiȝ cȝming, finally he' askēth the dog by what mæn he' iȝ so clæn. To whoom the dog answereȝh, my maisterȝ cár dooth this: my maister

máketh-much of me fawning on him, I am fedd from my
maisterz deintyest tábl. I neuer flep a-bród, alfo it can not
be fayed, how be-loued I am of al the howfhóld. The wólſ
fayeth. O dog, with-out dout thy art móſt-happy, too whoom
fo liberal and gentl maifter hath hapnéd, with whoom O 5
would-God I miht dwel too: No liuving creatür ſhould be
any-whær happyer than I. The dog ſeing the wólſ very-
deſyrous of a new eſtát, promiſeth that he wil bring-too-
pas, that the wólſ may tary in ſom part with his maifter,
fo that he can be wilving too let-go ſom of his óld wýldnes, 10
and too feru a ſeruic. The ſentenc ſtandeth, it plæzed the
wólſ too walk too the pariſh, they ytter very-many ſpeeches
in the jorney. But after that it was liht, the wólſ ſeing the
dog, freted nek ſayeth, O dog what mæneth the ſám thy
nek altoogether with-out hær ∞ he answereth, I was wont 15
being ſom-what ferc, too bark at my maisterz acqeintanc,
and lyk wy3 at ſtrangor3, and ſom tým too být: my maister
hæring it greuſol/y, knockt me with accuſtomed ſtrýp, for-
biding alfo that I ſhould not fly-on any but a theſ and a
wólſ. So by bæting I was conquerd and mád gentler, and 20
han keptt this a tókx of my natural ferenes. This being
hærd: the wólſ ſayeth, I biy not thy maisterz frend/hip ſo
der. Thærfor fár-wel dog, with the ſám thy ſeruic, my
liberty iz better for me.

The moral.

25

It iz mór too be wiſhed too be an maister in a poor
cotag, and too æt hungrily brówn bred, than too v3 plenty-
ful táblz in a very-lárg palac of a king, and too liu bond
and in fær. For liberty iz baniſhed out-of a hih palac,
whær wrong that muſt be tákn cometh, and whær wrong 30
muſt not be /pókx of.

57. Of the huſband-man and his dog.

When the huſband-man had wintered in the contry
ſom long whýl, at-laſt he began too trauel with the lak of

necessary thing? He' kilēth hiȝ she'p, soon after hiȝ gót? also, laſt-of-ał he' kilēth hiȝ oxn̄ toó, ſo, that he' miht hau' too ſuſtein hiȝ ſely body almóſt conſumed with hunger. The dog? ſe'ing it, appooint too ſek ſáfty by rúníng-away for
 5 they ſay that them-ſelu? ſhal not liu' any longer, ſe'ing that their maiſter did not aȝ-much-aȝ ſpár hiȝ oxn̄, whooȝ? trau'el he' vȝed in doo'ing hiȝ cōntry-buȝines.

The moral.

Se' intoo what hōws thu' heldēſt thy-ſelf for hȳrȝ ſák.
 10 Sōm maiſterȝ be' v'ery-ȳn-g'entl̄. For many nōw-a-daiȝ ſal intoo that madnes, that they deſtrooy their ſeru'ant? with mis-chanc', e'u'l, and los, ȝe wilíngly.

58. Of the fox and the lion.

A fox that had the lionȝ hug'nes ȳn-accuſtōmed, by
 15 chanc' looking-on that bæſt ónc' and agein tremblēd and ran-away ſpedily. When nōw the thirȝ tȳm the lion offerēd him-ſelf ageinſt her, thér wantēd ſo much aȝ that the fox færēd any thing at-ał, ſo, that ſhe' wēnt too him bóldly and ſalutēd him.

20 The moral.

Uc' mákēth ał ȳs the bólder, ȝe with thoȝ, whoom be' for that we' hau' be'n bóld ſcárc'ly too look-on.

59. Of the fox and the ægl.

The foxē? cub or ȝong-ón] ran-forth a-bród, and be'ing
 25 cauȝt of the ægl cryēth for the faith-fulnes of the dam or mōther] ſhe' rúnēth thither, and prayēth the ægl, that ſhe' would let-go the cub that wāȝ cauȝt: the ægl hau'ing-gotȝ the prey, flyēth-ȳp too her ȝong-ónȝ. The fox folowēth, a firȝ ſubſtanc' be'ing cauȝt-ȳp, aȝ-thowh ſhe' wær about-too ſpil
 30 the æglȝ bildíng? by firíng. When nōw it had gōt ȳp the tre', the fox ſayēth, doo thu-thy-ſelf ſáu' the' and thȳn, if thu' canſt. The ægl tremblíng, whȳl't ſhe' færēd the firíng,

ſayeþ þ þār me and my litl chylddérx, I wil reſtór thyn what-foeu'er I hau'.

The moral.

Underſtand by the fox ſely-poor men, whooín too oppreſſed with falſ accuſationz. and too handl with injury, the rich 5 hau a deſyr a-lyk. But the emotþ hau alſo ſom tým their anger, and thóþ wæklíngþ ſom tým reueng wrong orderly.

60. Of a huſband-man and cránz.

A contry-man layeþþ a ſnár for cránz and ge'c æting-yp córx. cránz ær tákn, ge'c ær tákn, a hærx iþ tákn too, 10 ſhe beſecheth or ſhmbeth] [hir-ſelf] crying that ſhe iþ yn-hurt-ful, and that ſhe iþ nether crán nor gooc, but the beſt of al birdþ: whoo verily hath accuſtomed al-way too doo ſeruiſe too hir parent or dam] diligent/y, and too cheriſh hir dam being ſtrykn with óld-ág. The huſband-man ſaith, no-þing 15 of thæþ iþ yn-known too me, but ſe'ing-that I hau tákn the with the hurt-ful, thy ſhalt dy with them too.

The moral.

He that commiteth an offence, and he that þooneth himſelf companion with the lewd, ær puniſhed with lyk pu- 20 niſhment.

61. Of the cok and the cat.

The cat cometh too æt the cok. But not hauing cauþ ynqwh too hurt, ſhe begineth too accuþ the cok, ſaying-of that he iþ a noyþ-ful bird. aþ he that by niht with hiþ voic 25 ſo ſhril a-wákneþþ men ſleeping. He ſayeþþ that he iþ hurtles, for-aþ-much-aþ he ſtireþþ-yp mén ſo yntoo [their] work. The cat contrari/y rágeþþ, thy dooſt no-þing thy wicked ón. thy haſt-too-doo with thy mother, and dooſt not forbær thy ſiſter. When the cok endeuored too cler that too, the cat 30 ráging mór-erneſt/y, ſayeþþ, nether dooſt thy any þing in this pooint. I wil pluk the' aſunder too-day.

The moral.

William Gaudanys sayeþ, that it iȝ an óld sayíng, that
a štaf iȝ æȝiily found, that thu maíft bæť a dog. An eu'ľ
man, if it shaľ lýk him, wil caťt the' dówn by sòm law,
5 [and] by eu'ery wrong.

62. Of a she'pp-herd and huřband-man.

A boy fe'dd she'p in a litľ medow be'íng sòm-what-hih,
and cryíng-ouť in spórt that the wólř waȝ thær, caľed the
huřband-men aľ-about. Whýl't they, be'íng mokť ou'er-ofťn,
10 dōo not help the boy cryíng-ouť for help ernoťtly, the she'p
ar mād a prey too the wólř.

The moral.

If any shaľ accuřťom qř vȝ] too ly, he' shaľ not be'
be'ľeťt lihtly, if at any tým he' shaľ be'gin too tel truťh.
15 Thar fábl in Horac' iȝ v'ery-ne'r the fórmēr fábl.

Nether dōoťh ón ónc' mokť ták cár too help in the cros-waiȝ
A dec'eiu'or with brókn leg, thowh thér flow many te'rȝ,
[And] hau'íng-[fwórē by the holy sōn of Jupiter would say
ȝe' cruel folk ták-yp me' lám, be'le'u', I dōo not play,
20 The neihbōrhōod hórc' cry-bak agein, a řrang'or dōo thu
pray.

63. Of the ægl and the crow.

An ægl flyeťh froma v'ery-hih řte'p-hil yntoo a lambȝ
bak, the crow se'íng it, aȝ ápiřh delihteťh too dōo lýk the ægl,
25 he' řeteťh him-řelf dōwn on a wetherȝ flyc', he' be'íng řetť-
dōwn iȝ en-tangľed, be'íng en-tangľed iȝ caűht, [and] be'íng
caűht iȝ caťť-řorťh too chýlddérē.

The moral.

Łet eu'ery-ón eřte'm qř valu] him-řelf with hiȝ-own
30 v'ertu qř řtrengťh] not with oťherȝȝ. Meȝur qř méť] thy-řelf

with thýn-own foot, sayth Horac'. Thy shouldest be wiling
too doo, thy shouldest assay that which thy maist be ábl
too doo.

64. Of an enuĩqos dog and an ox.

A dog lay-down in a stal ful of hey, an ox cometh 5
that he miht æt. The dog lifting-yp him-self forbidð him.
The ox sayeth, God destrooy the with the sám thy enuying,
that nether art fedd with hey, nor sufferest me too be fedd
with it.

The moral.

10

V'ery-many be' of that natùr, that they enuy that thing
in oth'er, which them-selu' can not attein-yntoo throw want
of wit or iudgment.

65. Of the crow and the shep.

A crow fluttereth on a shep's bak. The shep sayth, if 15
thy shouldest flutter so on a dog, thy shouldest bær mis-hap.
But the crow sayth, I know on whoom I læp, be'ing trob[le]som
too the quiet, [and] frendly too the cruel, or mihti.]

The moral.

The innocent or hurt/es] and the plain or simpl] hau 20
a continuall strýf preparèd with the eu'l. Eu'ery innocent or
móft hurt/es] iȝ bætv-down too the ground: But no man
trøbleth the ærz of the hurt-ful, and v'ery-cruel man.

66. Of the pe-cok and nihtingál.

The pe-cok complaineth too Juno the sifter and wyf of 25
the mihti Jupiter, that the nihtingál singeth swet, [and] that
he iȝ moki of al men for hiȝ hórc' hórc'nes. Too whoom
Juno saieth, eu'ery-ón hath hiȝ gift from God. The nihtingál
exceleth-far in sing'ing, thy excleth with fetherz: It be-
cometh eu'ery-ón too be' content with hiȝ-own chanc'. 30

The moral.

Let ys ták with a thank-ful mýnd the thing? that God ge'u'etþ fre'ly, nether let ys sek græter thing?. God dooth no-thing rafhly.

3 67. Of a cat fõm-what-öld, and of mýc'.

The cat lakíng strength, bycauþ-of öld-ág', waz not ábl nqw too chác' mýc' az she' waz wõnt, she' þegan too deu'yz dece'it, [and] hýdd her-felf in a litl hæp of whæt or mæl] hóping that it would be' so, that she' miht catch with-out
10 labõr. The mýc' run thither, and whýlft they cou'et too æt whæt al ar deu'ored of the cat yntoo ón.

The moral.

When any-ón iz destitut of strength thér iz ne'd of wit. Lysander the Lac'edemonian waz wõnt too say oft-týmz,
15 whithér the lyon'z fkin miht not com, the foxé? fkin muft be' tákN. Which þe' may say mór-plainly, thus: Whær v'ertu can not doo ynqwh, fútlý muft be' v'zed.

68. A fábl tákN out-of Mantuan.

A c'ertein contry-man gatheréd v'ery-fau'ery apl'z of an
20 apl-tre' which he' had in a v'ery-ne'r litl feld, he' gau' gathered or chózn] apl'z too hi'z maister be'ing a tównz-man, whoo be'ing entyc'ed with an yn-credibl fwe'tnes of the apl'z, at-length remou'ed the apl-tre' yntoo him-felf: the apl-tre' be'ing v'ery-öld witheréd, and thær the apl'z and apl-tre'
25 wær loft toogether or a-lýk.] Which when it waz tóld too the go'od-man of the hõws, he' sayth, alas hõw hard a thing iz it too plant or fet] an öld tre' in an-õther plác' ∞ I had ynqwh and spár, if I had knowN too lay brýdl'z on my cou'etofnes, and too gather the frut from the bow. Mantuan
30 rehærc'etþ this fábl, thus:

A contry-man riht-fwe't apl'z did gather from a tre',
Whær-of he' waz wõnt too ge'u' gift?, too tównifh maister fre':

But the maister enticed with the swetnes of the frut.
Re-mooued the tre intoo the ground, next too his-own
howe sett:

But bycauſe it waſe ouer-ôld, re-mooued ſoon did dy,
And the eneræc with the bredor did perifh-ytterly. 5
It waſe ynqweh, fayth the maifter, aplſe too ták, alas,
Il iſe re-mooued a tre when it waxth hard with ág long paſt.

The moral.

They that be too-wýſe, and folow thinge yn-grantabl, ar
foolſe: he that iſe wýſe refraineth hiſe deſýrſe. 10

69. Of the lyon and the frog.

A lion hauing-femed too hære a voic, læpt-forth not
without trembling, looking-for ſome thing of græt fóre or valu,
at-length thér goeth a litl frog or ſely frog out-of the water:
fær being putt-away, the lyon approachng tradeth down the 15
ſely bæſt with hiſe fete.

The moral.

This fábl forbideth vain færſe, aſe that fábl, tuchng the
brood of the hilſe, being turne by William Gaudeanus.

70. Of the emot.

20

The emot being thirſti cam too a ſpring, that he miht
drink, by chace he fel intoo the well, a cūluer helpeth
him with a bowh caſt-down from a tre a-far-of. The emot
climng-on the bowh iſe ſaued. A fowlor iſe at-hand that he
may ták the cūluer: the emot dooth not ſuffer him, he 25
catcheth the fowlorſe foot with býtng, the cūluer flyeth-away.

The moral.

This fábl teacheth that good wil muſt be requýted too
them that deſeru' v'ery-wel.

71. Of the bird.

When the kynd of bird⁷ wanderēd-abrōd frely, they
deȝyred that a king miht be' ge'u^N them. The pe-cok thowht
him-self cheſtly wōrthy, whoo ſhould be' chōzē, bycauȝ he'
5 waȝ the beuty-fulēst. He' be'ing acc'epted o^r tākē^N for king,
the py faith, O king, if thu reyn'ing, the ægl ſhał be'gin ſoo
chac' ys ſtoutly aȝ ſhe' iȝ wōnt, by what mæn wilt thu driu'
her-away ∞ How wilt thu ſáu' o^r ke'p] ys ∞

The moral.

10 In a princ' the fau'or o^r beuty] iȝ not ſo ſoo be' re-
garded o^r lookt-too] aȝ the ſtrength of body and wyȝdom.

72. Of a fik man and a phiȝic'ion.

A phiȝic'ion lookth-too a fik man, at-length he' dyeth.
Then the phiȝic'ion ſayeth too the kinz-mēn o^r coȝnēz] this
15 man dyed with intemperanc'.

The moral.

Except a man wil læu' dronknes and v'ain plæȝur
ſpe'dily, ether he' ſhał neu'er cōm too ōld-āg', or-ēlc' he' ſhał
hau' a v'ery ſhort ōld-āg'.

20 73. Of the lyon and oȝther.

The lyon, the as, [and] the fox go a-hunȝing o^r ſoo
hunȝ] a græt hunȝing o^r qarry] iȝ tākē, the tākē qarry be'ing
cōmmanded ſoo be' deu'ȝded, [and] the as lay'ing ſingl' o^r
ſeu'eral part too eu'ery-ōn ſeu'eraly, the lion rōreth-out, he'
25 catcheth and tæreth the as in pe'ce⁷. Afterward he' ge'ueth
that buȝines too the fox, whoo be'ing ſutler, when, a-græt-
dæl the beſt part be'ing ſett for the lyon, ſhe' had reſeruēd
o^r ke'pt] ſcāre' the læſt part for her-ſelf, the lyon aſketh of
whoom ſhe' waȝ ſo taȝht. Too whoom ſhe' (ſhewing the
30 ded as) ſayeth, the calamity, [deſtruction or miſery] of him
hath taȝht me'.

The moral.

He' iȝ happy whooñ ȝtherȝ harmȝ mák wár.

74. Of the kid and the wolȝ.

A kid looking out-of a window waȝ bóld too rail at a wolȝ paȝing-by. Too whooñ the wolȝ fayeth, thu wicked ón, 5
thu dooſt not ſpæk in reproch too me, but the plác.

The moral.

Bóth the tým and the plác geu yntoo a man bóldnes oft-týmȝ.

75. Of an as.

10

An as complainȝ of the cruelty of a gardſor, befecheth Jupiter that an-ȝther maiſter be geu x him. Jupiter graȝioſly hæreth the aſeȝ praierȝ, [and] geueth him a týlor: with whooñ when he cariȝd týlȝ and heuier burdȝ on hiȝ bak, he went- 15
agein too Jupiter, [and] praieth that a maiſter miht be geu x him, that miht be meker or gentler.] Jupiter lauhed. Yet he leſt not of too be ernest, [and] too pray or entræt] ſo much yntil he conſtrained Jupiter. Jupiter geueth him a tanor, whooñ when the ſely-as throwhly-knew, he fayeth, 20
alas wretch that I am, whoo whylſt I am content with no maiſter, hau hapȝed on him, that wil not ſpár aȝ much aȝ my ſkin, aȝ much aȝ I geſ or fór-fe.]

The moral.

We' condem x aſ-way thingȝ that be preſent: and cráu new, which (aȝ it iȝ wont too be ſayed) be not better than 25
the óld.

76. Of an óld wȝ-man and [hir] maidȝ.

A certein óld wȝ-man had very-many maidȝ, whooñ ſhe caſed-yp too work daiȝly beſór it waxed liht, at the crowing of a cok, which ſhe cheriſhed at hóm. At-length 30
the maidȝ, beȝng mooued with werynes of the daiȝly buȝines,

kil the cok, hóping nów he' be'ing kild, that them-felu? shaf
fle'p yntoo mid-day or noon.] But this hóp deceiu'ed the
wretched maid?. For a? the mistres knew the cok kiled,
she commandet? them too rý? afterward or from-thenc'-forth,]
5 in the yn-týmly niht.

The moral.

It i? comúnly /pókx: whýl't many men stúdy too au'oid
an ouer-heu'y eu'l, they fal intoo an-óther contrary [too it.]

He' falet? on the rok that wil au'oid the gulf.

10 77. Of the as and the hors.

An as thowht a hors blefed or happy.] bicauz he waz
fat, and liud in ýdnes, but sayed that him-felf waz yn-happy,
bicauz he' waz læn and carren-læn, and waz occupied of an
yn-mek or yn-gentl maister with bæring burdx? daily. Not
15 much after men cry too wépx? or al-arm i? cryed.] Then
the hors putet? not away the hors-man from hi? bak, nor
the brýd? out-of hi? mouth, nor wépx from hi? body. This
be'ing fe'x, the as thanket? God grætly, that he' mád not
him a hors, but an as.

20 The moral.

They be wretched or in misery] whoon the común fort
iudget? blefed or happy.] and thér be' not a-few blefed, that
think them-felu? very-wretched, or in móst misery.] The
f'hoó-mákor sayth that the king i? happy, whoon he' fe'et?
25 furnifhed of al thing?, not confidering intoo how græt bu?ines?
and cár? the king i? drawx, when in the mæn whýl him-
self singet? with pou'erty the best [of al.]

78. Of a lyon and a gót.

A lion hau'ing-spyed a gót walkíng on a hih step-hil
30 by chaxe, warxet? her, that she' should com-doun rather
intoo the gren medow. The gót sayet?, per-adu'entur I would

doo it, if thy wær-away, whoo dooft not counfl me it, that I fhould not ták any plæg^{er} thær-of, büt that thy beíng hungri mihtft hau' what thy mihtft deuour.

The moral.

Beleu not al men, for fom prouýd not for the, büt for 5 them-felu7.

79. Of the ráux and ȝther bird7.

The ráux feíneth him-felf too celebrat or too ðnor| his birth-ȝer. [and] inuýteth or caletþ-in| the fmal bird7 too fuper. They com al for the móft part, the ráux with græt 19 rejoicing and fauor receiueth them that com, and tærþ in pe'e7 the receiu'ed.

The moral.

They be not al frend7 that fpæk-fair, or fein that they be wilíng or wil| doo liberal/y or gentl/y| pooi3x7 ly-hýdd 15 ynder this hony.

80. Of ge'e.

Gec beíng in company with crán7 wáfted a feld, whoo beíng hærd, the contry-men ar caried yntoo them forth-with. The crán7, hauíng fpyed the contry-men, fly-away, 20 the gec ar tákx, whoo beíng lett with the byrds or weíht| of their body wær not ábl too fly-yp.

The moral.

A toun beíng wou of the enemy, the poor or ne'di| geteth-away him-felf æ3l/y, büt the rich is in bondag beíng 23 tákx.

81. Of Jupiter and the Aap.

Jupiter græt/y-de3ýríng too know whoo of mortal | crea-tür3| browht-forth the trimest þong-ón7, commandeth what-foeuer liuíng thíng is any-whær too be caled-together. 30

They run-together too Jupiter from-eu'ery-whær, the kýnd
of fowlz and bæst7 wær present ƿr cõmm:] among whoom
when the aap çám-thither too, bæring hir il-fau'ored kitling7
on hir arm, no-man could temperat ƿr mæjur| him-felf] from
5 lauhing, but Jupiter him-felf lauhed v'ery-exceedingty too.
The aap her-felf saye7h thær by-and-by, ƿe mary, Jupiter
too our iudg' knowe7h that my kitling7 grætly exc'el al hõw
many foeuer be' her.

The moral.

10 Ónċ-own iȝ faier too eu'ery-ón: aȝ the prou'erb iȝ. And
elc'-whær in Theocritys. Thóȝ thing7 that be' læft fair ƿr
fõwleſt] se'm fair too ón lou'ing them.

82. Of the ók and the re'd.

The ók be'ing v'ery-ful of disdain and prýd goe7h too
15 the re'd, say'ing, if thȳ hau' a cõrag'ios brest ƿr stõmak,] cõm-
on 7oo the fiht ƿr battel] that our twooȝ chace' may shew
whether iȝ better ƿr exc'elet] in streng7h ƿr fórc'.] The re'd
hau'ing-mar'eled no-thing at so græt triumphing of the ók,
and the v'ain bóſting of hiȝ streng7h, answered thȳs: I refuȝ
20 strýȝ nȳw, nether dooth my fortũ gre'u' me'. For thowh
I be' moou'abl yntoo eu'ery part ƿr fýd] yet I thȳwhly-
ouercõm the noȝ-ful ƿr found-ful] tempest7. If ónc' king
æolȳs shal send-forth the wraftling wýnd7 out-of the wýd
den ƿr cáu] thȳ wilt fal withal, and then shalt be' mokit
25 of me'.

The moral.

This fábl declære7h, that they ar not al-way the strongest,
that triumph on ȝther, thowh prou'oked with no wrong.

83. Of a fiſhor and a litl fiſh.

30 A fiſhor dre'w-out a litl fiſh with a hook dawbed with
mæt ƿr baited, [and] caſt intoo the water. The captiu' ƿr
fiſh be'ing tákn] praye7h and beſe'che7h him that he' would

let her being a very-litt-ón too go-away, and too grow, that afterwærd he miht get her being græter. The fiſhor ſayth, I biy not hóp with pryce whoo veriſy hau beu a-way of that natür, that what-ſoeuer I miht I waz mór wilíng rather too ták [it] a-way in the preſent or with-out delay.] 5

The moral.

This fábl warxeth ys, that we looþ not from our fingerz fur thingz throwh hóp of yn-fur thingz at any tým. For what iþ fooliſher (aþ iþ in Cicero) than too hau yn-certentyz for c'ertentyz.

10

84. Of the emot and gras-hopor.

Winter going-on, the emot drew whæt intoo a floor or plain plác] too the ſun. The gras-hopor ſeeth it, ſhe runeth thither [and] aſketh a córx. The emot ſayeth, why dooſt not thu by my exampl draw in ſomer, and lay on a hæp, 15 what-ſoeuer thu art ábl ∞ She anſwereth, that ſhe ſpent that tým in fingíng. The emot lauhíng, ſayeth, if thu art wönt too ſing in ſomer, thu art hungrí now wóthiþly.

The moral.

We ar warxed by this litt fábl, too ſek thóþ thingz 20 whær-with wæk óld-ág may be ſuſteined or holdx-yp| whyl/t aþ-net thér iþ ſtrength of body. By winter ynderſtand óld-ág, by ſomer ynderſtand yuth, and thar-fám flour of ág.

85. Of a lion and a bul.

A bul fledd from a lion, [and] hapxed on a gót. The 25 gót thretxeth with horn and frýwn-ful fór-hed. Too whoom the bul being ful of wrath or anger,] ſayeth: Thy fór-hed drawx-toogether intoo wrinklíz dooth not mák me a-fraid, büt I fær the hug or fere] lion, whoo except he clæud too my bak or wær at my helz,] thu ſhouldſt know now that 30 it iþ not ſo ſmal a mater too fiht with a bul, and too folow the blud of my wound.

The moral.

Calamity or misery] iȝ not ȝoo be' aded or putt] yntoo men ful of misery. He' iȝ in misery ynqwh, that iȝ ónc' in misery.

5 86. Of a nure' and the wōlf.

A nure' thretneȝh a chýld weping, that he' shoud be' ge'u'x too the wōlf, except he' would hōld hiȝ pæc. By chanc' the wōlf hæreȝh it, [and] taryeȝh at the door in hóp of mæt, at-laȝt the chýld waxeȝh-ftil, flep creping on him.
 10 The wōlf retyrneȝh intoo the wōddȝ, be'ing fast'ing and empti: the she'-wōlf enqýreȝh or askeȝh,] whær the prey iȝ. He' ful of wailing or grón/ng] sayeȝh, wordȝ wær ge'u'x me': a nure' thretneȝd that she' would cast-out a chýld that wepȝt, but she' deceiu'ed me'.

15 The moral.

Truȝt iȝ not ȝoo be' ge'u'x too a wō-man.

87. Of a snail and a hár.

Werines of-craeping took the snail, she' promizeȝh pærlȝ of the red sæ, if any would lift her yp intoo the air. The
 20 ægl lifteȝh her yp, [and] askeȝh reward, [and] digeȝh with hir nailȝ or talantȝ] the snail not hau'ing a reward. So the snail whoo grætly deȝýred ȝoo fe' the starȝ leȝt hir lýf in the starȝ or c'elestial sýnȝ.]

The moral.

25 Be' content with thy fortun. Thér be' sȝm, whoo if they had remained low or ūmbȝ] miht be'n fáf, [and] be'ing mád loȝti hau' fałæ intoo dang'erȝ.

88. Of crabȝ, the mōther and the sȝn.

The mōther or dam] warneȝh the crab go'ing-bakeward,
 30 that she' shoud go fōrward: He' sayeȝh, mōther, go befór, [and] I wil folow.

The moral.

Thy shouldest reprove non of a fault, whær-of thy-self maiſt be reproved.

89. Of the ſun and the north-wynd.

The ſun and north-wynd ſtriu, whether iſ ſtronger. They 5
counant too prove their force7 ypon a trauelor or way-
faring man, that he ſhould bære the victori, that [ſtrák-of
the clók. The north-wynd ſeteth-on or goeth-too] the trauelor
with a terribl-róring ſtorm, but he læueth not of from-going,
dúbling hiȝ clóthing or garment.] The ſunȝ turn iȝ com, 10
whoo (the ſtorm being clæn-overcomed by lit and lit) ſeteth-
out hiȝ bæmȝ. The way-faring man begineth too be hot,
too ſwet and too blow. At-laſt not being abl too go-on
geteth ſhadowed cold, and ſiteth-down ynder a wodd ful of
læu7, hiȝ clók being caſt-away. So the victori hapned too 15
the ſun.

The moral.

So agein and agein with whoom thu ſtryueſt. For
althowh thu art ſtrong, per-aduentur ther iȝ an-othre ſtronger
than thu: or if he be not ſtronger, certeinly craftier, that 20
he can overcom thy ſtrength with hiȝ counſel.

90. Of the aſ.

An aſ cometh intoo a wodd, he fyndeth the ſkin of a
lion, with which he being araied, goeth-agein intoo the
paſturȝ, he maketh a-fraid and driueth-away the flok7 and 25
græt herd7 of cattel. He that had loſt him cometh, and
ſeketh hiȝ aſ. The aſ runeth at hiȝ maiſter being ſen þe
he runeth at him with hiȝ róring. But hiȝ maiſter (the aſȝ
ærȝ being caught which ſtood-out) ſayth, O my ſely aſ I
know the v'ery-wel, althowh thu deceiueſ other. 30

The moral.

Thy ſhouldest not ſein thy-self too be that that thu art
not. Thy ſhouldest not bóſt thy-self too be lærned, when

thū ȳrt ȳn-lærned, nether rich, nor nóbł, when thū ȳrt poor
and not nóbł. For the truþh be'ing found, thū shalt be' mokr.

91. Of the frog and the fox.

A frog be'ing gon out-of a fen, profesetþ phizik among
5 wýld bæft̃ in the wódd̃. She' sayetþ that she' ge'u'etþ plác'
nether too Hyprocates nor Galen. The fox moked oþerz̃
beleu'ing the frog. The fox sayetþ, shal' she' be' cou'nted
fkil-fyl in phizik, whooz̃ fác' iȝ so paal ∞. But let hir cur
hir-felf. [Thus] the fox mokr. For the frog̃ fác' iȝ of a
10 wan color.

The moral.

It iȝ a pooint of foolisþnes and a mokori too profes
that that thū knowest not.

92. Of a dog býting-mých.

15 The ownor bound a clog too a dog býting men oft̃,
that eu'ery-ón miht ták-he'd too him-felf. The dog thowht
that a cõmlines waȝ ge'u'v too hiȝ v'ertu, and despyȝed hiȝ
familiarz̃. Thér sám too this dog an-oþer, now gráu' in ág'
and auctority, warn'ing the sám dog that he' should not mis-
20 ták. For he' sayetþ, that-sám clog iȝ ge'u'v the' for a dis-
õnor, not for õnor.

The moral.

A vain gloriõs man sòm tým accountetþ it a praiȝ too
him-felf, that iȝ reproch too him.

93. Of a camel.

25 A camel be'ing wery of him-felf, cõplained that bulz̃
be'ing nótably marked doo go with twoo hórnz̃, that him-
felf be'ing ȳn-armed waȝ cast-of of oþer bæft̃. He' prayetþ
Jupiter that hórnz̃ may be' ge'u'v him. Jupiter lauhetþ at
30 the foolisþnes of the camel, and dooth not ónly deny hiȝ
praier, but also maketþ shorþer the bæft̃ ærz̃.

The moral.

Let euery-ón be content with hiȝ fortün. For many
going after a better fortün hau runn intoo a wors.

94. Of twoo frendȝ and a bár.

Twoo frendȝ mák a jorney, in their jorney a bár metetȝ 5
them, ón auoydeth the danger, a tre being climed. The
other, when ther waz no hóp of eſcáping, claptȝ him-ſelf on
the ground. The bæft goetȝ thither, ſhe tuchetȝ-oftȝ the
man lying, and ferebetȝ hiȝ mouth and ærȝ. The man ſtaying
breth and moouing, the bár (whoo forbæretȝ ded thingȝ) and 10
hauing thowht that iȝ waz a ded body, goetȝ-away not
hurting. Hiȝ felow aſking afterwȝrd, what the bæft had ſayd
intoo hiȝ ær, whȝl/t he lay. The other ſayetȝ, that he
warxȝd this, that he ſhould neuer mák jorney with ſuch-
maner frendȝ. 15

The moral.

Faith-fulnes iȝ a ſeldom bird in the erth, and móſt-lyk
a blak ſwan. Aduerſity and dangerȝ ſhew a tru frend.

95. Of the bald hors-man.

A hors-man being bald had tyed in hiȝ cap a counterſet 20
buſh of hær, he cometȝ intoo the plain feld, a ſharp north-
wýnd blowing, and whȝl/t he táketȝ il hed of the hæri hat,
ſodenly the baldnes apperetȝ. The company-about lauh-alowd,
and alſo he him-ſelf lauhetȝ too. And faith, what new thing
iȝ it, that otherȝȝ hærȝ fly-away, ſeing-that they that wȝer 25
mȝn-own fel-away long-ago.

The moral.

The hors-man did fȝnly, whoo waz not angrȝ, but lauhȝ
with them that lauhed. Truȝy when Socrates had receiued
a blow in the market plác, he answered in this maner, that 30
it waz a troblȝm thing that men know not when they owht
too go-forth with a helmet.

96. Of twoo pot7.

Twoo pot7 stood on a riuer's bank, the ón waz erth_N,
the ȝther of bras, the forc' of the flud bór bóth: the bra₃
answered the erth_N that fær₃th knocking-together, that he'
5 should not fær any th₃ng, and that he' him-felf wil ták cár
ynqwh, that the erth_N be' not knokt. Then the ȝther sayth,
whether the flud knok me' with the', or the' with me', bóth
shal be' doonn with my dang'er. Whær-for it iz with-out dout,
that I am ou'er-matcht of the', or rather I am determined
10 too be' separated or feuered from the'.]

The moral.

It iz better that a man liu' with a lýk com-panion
than with a mihtier. For thér may be' dang'er too the' from
a mihtier man, and not too him from the'.

15 97. Of a contry-man and fortun.

When a contry-man plow₃d, he' found træg₃ur in the
furrow. He' geu₃th thank7 too the erth, which had geu₃
him it. Fortun se'ing that no ónor waz geu₃ her, spák thus
with hir-felf, the foolish man iz not th₃nk-ful too me', when
20 the træg₃ur iz found, but that-sám træg₃ur be'ing afterward
lost, he' wil trobl me' first of al with praierz and an out-cry.

The moral.

When a good turn iz receiued, let ys be' th₃nk-ful too
him that deseru₃th wel toward ys. For yn-th₃nk-fulnes iz
25 w₃rthy too be' bereft of a good turn, ye which he' hath re-
ceiued al-redy.

98. Of the bul and the gót.

A bul r₃n₃th from a lion, and com₃th too a den, sek₃ng
a hýd₃ng plác. A gót that waz with-in, r₃n₃th with hiz
30 hórnz ageinst the bul go₃ng in. Then the bul ró₃th-out with
thæ₃ word7: Truly thu æ₃zily resistest my r₃n₃g-away with

thy hórnz. but if he wær gon-away whoom I fle, then thy
fhalt know, how much a gót may differ from the strength
of a bul.

The moral.

He that knoweth not that he owht too succor men in 5
misery, or at-least not too hurt them, iz a gót. For whoo-
foeuer shal not mæjur him-selġ from the wronging of men
in misery, if (aȝ fortūn iz changabŏ) good lyk return too
wretched men, without dout he wil repent that he hath
hurtēd wretcheȝ. 19

99. Of the Aap and hir brood.

Jupiter had commanded al liuing creatūrēz too be in
hiȝ vew, too iudg whooȝ of-spring waȝ the fairest. The
wyld bæstȝ haŧt, the birdȝ fly thither, and also the fisheȝ
swim too that trial. The aap hyeth last of al, læding hir 15
brood with hir, the fowl buttokȝ of which brood al men
laughing-at, the aap sayeth thus: Let the victori tary with
him whoom Jupiter shal fauor, yet in my iudgment this my
son iz very-fair, and of riht too be preferred befōr the
chýldērn of al thæȝ. For this sayēg Jupiter laughed too. 20

The moral.

Bóth we and ourȝ plæȝ our-seluȝ, but let oȝtherȝ iudg-
ment be tuchēg ys and tuchēg our dooingȝ, lest, if our-
seluȝ iudg we be mokt with the aap.

100. Of the pe-cok and the crán.

25

A pe-cok and a crán sup together. The pe-cok bófteth,
sheweth-forth hiȝ tail, and despyȝeth the crán. The crán
graxteth that the pe-cock iz of beuti-ful fetherēz, but yet
that him-selġ dooth go throwh the clowdȝ with a coragios
fliht, whýlŧ the pe-cok seárcely flieth yp the roofȝ of a hous. 30

The moral.

No man shoud despyȝ an-oȝther. Euery-ón hath hiȝ gift,
euery-ón hath hiȝ vertu. He that laketh thy vertu, per-
aduētur hath that that thy lakeŧ.

101. Of the ók and the re'd.

An ók being brókn-afunder with a mihtí south-wýnd i3
 thrown-down intoo a riu'er, and whýl't it flóteth, by chanc'
 it hangeth with hi3 bow7 on a re'd. It meru'elēth that the
 5 re'd standēth whól in so græt a hurling wýnd. The re'd
 answerēth, that it-felf i3 fáf, by-ge'u'ing plác', and by-tur'ning
 a-fýd, and that it bowēth too the sówth-wýnd, too the north-
 wýnd, and too eu'ery blast. And that it waz no meru'el that
 the ók did fa'-away, which de3ýrēd not too þe'ld but too
 10 resist.

The moral.

Strýu' not ageinst a mihtier than thy-felf, but thy maift
 ou'er cōm him by ge'u'ing plác' and suffering. Which thing
 Virgil the eloquent of the poet7 tæchēth trimly, [saying:]

15 Thy fun of the goddes let ys folow whither
 Fortúnz doo draw ys, or pluk bak agein
 What-foeu'er shal be', eu'ery fortún muft
 Be' v'anqifht by suffering [this i3 mór-c'ertein.]

102. Of the týgr and the fox.

20 A huntor chác'ed wýld bæft7 with dart7. The týgr
 bidēth al the wýld bæft7 too stand-afýd, and sayēth, that he-
 him-felf alón wil end the battel. The huntor goēth-on too
 shoot. The týgr i3 wounded v'ery-much: the fox askēth him
 run'ing-away from the fiht, and drawing out the dart, whoo
 25 had so grætly hurtt the valiant bæft. The týgr answerēth,
 that he knew not the autōr of the wound, but that he
 tók a ges by the grætnes of the wound, that it waz sōm
 man.

The moral.

30 Strong men be' rafh for the móft part, and cuning
 ou'ercōmēth forc', natūr, and strength.

103. Of the bulz and the lion.

Thér wær fower bulz, too whoom it plæyed that their wel-fár should be comun, and their dænger comun. The lion seǥth them feding toogether, althowh he be hungri, yet he' iȝ fær-ful too fet on them being joined-together. 5 First he endeureth too put them a-sunder with deceit-ful wordȝ, then he puleth them in peceȝ being separated.

The moral.

No-thing iȝ surer than agreing toogether, ye variæne maketh strong men too be' wæk. 10

104. Of the tre' and the busheȝ.

The fir-tre iȝ sayed of-öld too despyȝ busheȝ, it bōsteth that it-self iȝ tal, that it iȝ placed in græt howseȝ, that it standeth in shipȝ with a sayl. That the busheȝ be' low, nothing worth, and fit for no ve. Whooȝ answer wæȝ such: 15 Surly thy fir-tre', thy bōstest of thy good thingȝ, and triumphest ou'er our eulȝ. But thy doost not rehere thy eulȝ, and ouer-paſest our good thingȝ. When thy shalt be cutt-of with a founding ax, how wouldst thy be wilig that thy wær lyk ȝs, whoo be carles. 20

The moral.

Bóth the hihest fortün hath hiȝ eulȝ in it, and th lowest fortün hath hiȝ goodnes. That I may say no other thing now, the bushe iȝ carles and fāl, the fir-tre iȝ nether without fær, nor laketh dænger. Horac seieth thus: 25

Hih tōwerȝ fāl-dōwn with heuier fāl,
And lihtningȝ strȝk the hihst hilȝ of al.

105. Of the fiſhor and a litl fiſh.

A litl fiſh being drawx-yp with a hook, prayeth the fiſhor, that he miht be lett-go. He sayeth that he wæȝ of- 30

lāt spawned of hiȝ mother, and that he' could not help the
 tābl much, when aȝ-yet he' iȝ smal. If he' would let him
 go, that he' be'ing græt would return too hiȝ hook wil'ingly.
 The fiȝhor denyeȝ that he' wil let-go a c'erten or fur] prey
 5 althowh smal: he' faiȝeȝ, I know what I hau', I know not
 what I fha' hau'. I biȝ not hóp for prýc'.

The moral.

A c'erten or fur] ȝing iȝ better than an yn-c'erten
 ȝing, a preȝent ȝing iȝ better than a ȝing too com, al-
 10 thowh sȝm tȝm a smal comodity be'ing forȝon haȝh bȝrowht
 a græt.

106. Of a bird and her ȝong.

A bird warxeth her ȝong-ónȝ, that they mark dilig'ently,
 whȝl/t ſhe' iȝ-away, if tálk be' mád tȝehing fe'ling of the
 15 córȝ, the ȝong-ónȝ be'ing fær-ful te'leȝ their dam when ſhe'
 returneȝ from fe'ding, that the ownor of the fe'ld haȝ com-
 mited that trau'el too hiȝ neiȝborȝ. She' anſwerȝ that thér
 iȝ no dang'er. Alſo an-ȝther day, they trembl'ing, ſay, that
 the frendȝ be' reqýred too ræp. She' biȝeȝ them agein that
 20 they be' cárl'es. The thirȝ day when ſhe' hæ'rȝd that the
 ownor haȝ appoointed with hiȝ ſȝn, too entr intoo haru'eſt
 the day next after ærly or in the morning] with a hook,
 the dam ſayȝ, now it iȝ tȝm that we háft-away, I færȝd
 not the neiȝborȝ and frendȝ, bycauȝ I knew that they would
 25 not com. I fær the ownor, for the ȝing iȝ too him a deliȝt.

The moral.

The móſt part of ȝs be' flugȝiſh in ȝther ménȝ matterȝ.
 Whær-for if thȝ be' wil'ing that any ȝing be' cáred-for in
 order, thȝ ſhou'ldſt not commit it too an-ȝther, bȝt ſhou'ldſt
 30 ták he'd of it thy-ſelf.

107. Of a cȝu'etȝos man and an enu'ȝos.

Twoo mén prayȝd too Jupiter, a cȝu'etȝos and an enu'ȝos.
 Jupiter ſent Apollo, that their praierȝ miȝt be' ſatiffied by

him. He geueth too bóth a fre ability too wiſh, with this condition, that what-soeuer the ón did cráu, the óther ſhould receiue the ſám thing doubled. The eouetqos man doubted a long tým, for-a3-much a3 he thinketh that no-thing would be ynowh. At-laſt he aſketh not a few thing7, and hi3 5 companyon receiueth dubl. Afterward the enuyqos man aſketh this, that him-ſelf may be bereft of ón of hi3 yíz, being glad that hi3 ſelow ſhould be puniſhed in bóth.

The moral.

What can ſatiffy eouetqofnes ∞ But thér iz no-thing 10 mader than enuy, which wiſheth it-ſelf euſ, ſo-that it may hurt an-óther.

108. Of a lion and a gótlíng.

A lion ſeeth a litl gót hang on á buſhi rok or clif:] he counſleth her too com-down, that ſhe miht gather tým 15 and wilowz in the plain feld. The litl gót refu3eth too com-down cryng-alowd agein, that hi3 word7 wær not il, but that hi3 mýnd waz fyl of deceit.

The moral.

Conſider what any dooth counſl the. Many perſwád 20 profitabl thing7 not for the, but for them-ſelu7.

109. Of the crow and the bucket.

A crow being v'ery-thirſti found a bucket of water. But the bucket waz deper than that the water miht be tucht of the crow. He aſſayeth too pour-out the bucket, and iz 25 not ábl. Then he caſteth-in grauel being gathered out-of ſand, by this mæn the water iz liſt-yp, and the crow drinketh.

The moral.

Som tým thy ſhalt bring-too-pas by wy3dom and counſl the thing which thy canſt not bring too effect with fóre. 30

110. Of a lion and a hunter.

The lion strýu'eth with a hunter. He' prefer'eth hiȝ strength be'fór the strength of a man. After long chýding the hunter læd'eth the lion too a nótabl' toomb, whær-in a
 5 lion waz gráu'ed lay'ing-d'own hiȝ hed on a man'z lap. The wýld bæft deny'eth that thar waz iudgment yn'owh. He' fayth that m'en gráu'd what they wou'ld: whær-for if lion'z wæ' craft' m'en toó, that n'ow the man sho'uld be' gráu'n ynder the lion'z fet.

10

The moral.

Eu'ery-ón bóth fayth and dooth aȝ much aȝ he' may, which he' th'ink'eth too be' for hiȝ part and cauȝ.

111. Of the chýld and the thef.

A chýld sat we'ping at a well. A thef ask'eth the cauȝ
 15 of-we'ping. The boy fayth, that thér did fa' a bucket of góld intoo the water, the róp be'ing brókn. The man yn-ray'eth him-self, læp'eth intoo the well, and ferech'eth. The v'essel not be'ing f'ound, he' clim'eth-yp, and fýnd'eth thær nether the chýld, nor hiȝ cót: for-why the boy had runn-away, when
 20 he' had tákn-away the cót.

The moral.

They ar deceiu'ed s'om tým, whoo ar w'ont too deceiu'.

112. Of the c'untry-man and the ste'r.

A c'untry-man had a ste'r refuz'ing eu'ery band and yók.
 25 The man be'ing prety-crafti c'ut'eth-of the bæft' hór'nz: for he' f'trák with hiȝ hór'nz. Then he' set'eth the ste'r, not too the cart, b'ut too the pl'ow, lest he' sho'uld knok hiȝ maister with hiȝ he'l'z, aȝ he' iȝ w'ont, he' him-self h'old'eth the pl'ow-tail, rejoic'ing that he' had browht-too-pas by hiȝ dilig'enc',
 30 that n'ow he' waz sáf bóth from hór'nz and hoou'z. B'ut what hapn'ed ∞ The bul res'isting s'om týmz, fil'eth the c'untry-man'z f'ac' and hed with sand, by spring'ing with hiȝ fet.

The moral.

Som be so froward, that they can be handled by no art and by no counsel.

113. Of the fatyr and the way-fáring man.

The fatyr, whoo was of old tým accounted god of the 5
plæzant wodd?, pitied a goor by the way, be'ing ou'er-whel-
med with snow, and al-móft ded with cöld, he' lædeth him
intoo hiȝ cáu', and cherifheth him with the fier. He' asketh
the cauȝ, when the way-trauelor brætheth intoo hiȝ hand?:
whoo answering, faieþ, that they may be' mād hot. After 10
ward when they sat-down at mæt, the trauelor bloweth in
the broth, which thing he' be'ing asked why he' did it, sayth,
that it may wax cöld. Then by-and-by the fatyr casting-
out the trauelor, sayth, I am not wil'ing he' shoud be' in
my cáu', whoo hath so contrary a mouth. 15

The moral.

Bewár if thér be' a man of dubl talk in thy company,
and that iȝ in hiȝ communicac'ion a Protheȝs, [that iȝ, yn-
stedfast in word and de'd.]

114. Of the bór and contry-man.

A contry-man cutt-of the ær of a bór that wáfteth the
standing córn. He' cutt-of an-oth'er, when he' was caught
agein. And then he' catcheth him also when he' cometh-agein.
and carieth the tákn bór intoo the tówn appooointed for the
deintynes of hiȝ couuflor in law. When the bæst was cutt- 25
ops in the fæst, the hart appereth no-whær. The maister
be'ing v'ery-angri, and asking háftily of the cook?. The baily
of hufbandry answereth and saith, My lord, it iȝ no meruel
that thér appereth no hart, I doo not think that the foolish
bór had a hart at any tým. For if he' had had a hart, he 30
would neu'er returned so oft to my córn yntoo hiȝ punifh-
ment. Thus sayed the contry-man. But al the gest? wær

almóft ded with lauhing, and lauhed-alowd at the foolifhnes
of the cōntry-man.

The moral.

The lýf of many men iʒ fo hart/es, that thy maiʒt dout
5 whether they hau' a hart.

115. Of the buł and the mouc'.

A mouc' runing-away intoo hiʒ hól had býttē a bułʒ
foot. The buł fhákēth hiʒ hórnz, se'kēth the enemy, and
fýndēth him no-whær. The mouc' lauhed-at him and sayēth,
10 Thy ſhouldſt not deſpýʒ any thær-for, bicauʒ thy art ſtrong
and hug: and now truly a ſmał mouc' haſth hurtt the for
no-thing, or without reqýtal.

The moral.

Let no man weih hiʒ enemy lihtly.

15 116. Of the cōntry-man and Hercules.

A huſband-manʒ cart ſtikēth in deþ mýr. by-and-by
he' wailēth for the help of the god Hercules. lýing yp-riht.
Thér thūnderēd a v'oiē from heu'n, it ſayth: Thy tryfflor,
whip the horſeʒ, and dōo thy-ſelf læn with miht too the
20 whelʒ, and then cał Hercules. For then Hercules wil be
at-hand be'ing caled.

The moral.

Idl praierʒ profit no-thing, which ſuerly God hæreth
not. (Men ſay) dōo thy-thy-ſelf help thy-ſelf, then God wil
25 help the'.

117. Of a gooc'.

Thér waʒ a gooc' that layēd ſeueral egʒ of góld euery
day. The ow'or ſlaiēth the gooc', that he' miht be' mād rich
ſōdenly, hópíng that thér lay hýdd (with-in) a kingʒ træʒur.
30 But the gooc' be'ing found empti, the wretched iʒ aſtonēd,
and afterward ſihēth and mourxēth, that bóth hiʒ welth and
hóp iʒ ytterly-gon.

The moral.

It i3 too be looked-too, wiſhe7 ar too be me3ured, leſt we be rafh or too-erneſt. For hálftimes dooth hurt too, and he that ſeketh-for mór than becometh, gayneth no-thing fom tým.

118. Of the gras-hopor and emot.

Whýl't the gras-hopor fingeth throwh out the ſomer, the emot v3zeth hi3 harueſt, ſhe draweth cór3 intoo her den, laying it yp ageinſt winter, when winter i3 cruel the gras-hopor cometh too the emot, and begeth food. The emot re-
fu3zeth him, ſaying oft3, that her-ſelf did labór, whýl't the gras-hopor ſong.

The moral.

He' that i3 flowth-ful in uth, ſhał want in ág, and he that ſpáreth not, ſhał at-length beg.

119. Of the Aap and her twoo chylddér3.

When the aap (a3 men ſay) bredd3 3ong twin3, he loueth the ón, and ſeteth-liht by the óther. The chyld-wýf wa3 with the 3ong twin3, and when fær hapx3d, ſhe about-too au'oid danger caught the beloued in hir embracing7, whoom
ſhe bru3zeth on a ftón, and kil3th, whýl't ſhe runeth-away. But he that wa3 ſett-liht-by, whoo held-faſt on the rowh bak of hir that ran-away, 3bód fáf.

The moral.

It i3 wont too hapx that the parent7 them-ſelu7 be the
occaſion of euł and danger (throwh their too-much coker3ng) too the chyld whoom they tenderly lou, he, whoom they lou' les, ſhewing him-ſelf valiant and v'ertu3o3.

120. Of the ox and 3ong ſter.

An ox being 3ow aſcient throwh long tým drew the
plow euery day. A 3ong ſter being with-out labór tri-

umphēth in the next pasturē, and at-laſt chekēth the fortūn
of the elder. He' bōftēth that he' haþh no knowledg' of ȝók
and band, that he' iȝ fre', that he' iȝ ydl', that the ox haþh
a nek worn bār with labōr: farder-mōr, that him-ſelf iȝ ſmooth
5 and clæn, that the ox iȝ rugged and filthi. The elder then
ſayēd no-thing the contrary, büt a ſhort tȝm after he' ſe'ēth
this triumphor lædd too the altarē, and then ſpækēth with
thæȝ wordȝ. Whær-too iȝ thy nic' lýf cōmm ∞ That-ſām
cárles ydl'nes bringēth the' too the ax. Nōw at-læſt (aȝ I
10 thiſk) thȝ rather adu'izeſt too me' labōr, that ſhał ſáu' me',
than ydl'nes, which haþh þrowht the' nōw too deþh.

The moral.

Thér iȝ ne'd of labōr and diligēnt tákīng he'd too læd
a lýf rihtly. Büt the ſlugiſh, and ge'u'n too plæȝur, ſhał
15 get by lot the end of their matterē, which they would not
be' wilīng.

121. Of the dog and the lion.

A dog me'tēth a lion, and iēſtēth. Why dooſt thȝ wretched
be'īng confumed with hūnger rȝn thȝrowh the wōddȝ and
20 ȝn-accuſtomed pláceȝ ∞ Look-on me' be'īng fat and fȝn, and
I get not thæȝ thiſgȝ with labōr, büt with ydl'nes. Then the
lion ſayēth, truȝly thȝ haſt deinty diſheȝ, büt thȝ haſt alſo
fooliſhly bandȝ. Be' thȝ a bond-man that canſt ſeru'. Truȝly
I am fre' nether wil I ſeru'.

25 The moral.

The lion anſwerēth trimly. For liberty iȝ better than
any thiſg what-ſoeu'er.

122. Of fiſheȝ.

A riu'er-fiſh iȝ c'auht-away intoo the ſæ with the fóre'
30 of the ſtræm, whær au'anc'īng hiȝ nóbīnes, he' wayēth al the
kȝnd of the ſæ of no v'alu. The ſæl ſuffrēd not this, büt
ſaiēth, that the iȝdgment of nóbīnes ſhał be' then, if he'

be'ing tákx with the fæl be' caried too the market. That him-felf iz bowht of nóbl men, but that the riuer-fifh iz bowht of the comūn pepl.

The moral.

Many be' fo tákx with deſýr of praiſ that they tel-of 5
and bóft-of them-felu. But the praiſ of ónſ-own mouth iz
not counted praiſ too a man, but iz tákx-yp with the laughte
of the hærorſ.

123. Of the libard and the fox.

The libard whoo hath a colored bak began too ſwel 10
with prýd, oſther bæft (he' the lionſ) be'ing deſpýzed. The
fox cometh thither too him, and aduýzeth him not too be'
proud, ſaying that he' had a goodly ſkin in ded, but that
her-felf had a goodly mýnd.

The moral.

15

Ther iz a differenc' and an order of good thing. The
good thing of body excel the good thing of fortun. It
behooueth that the good thing of the mýnd be' preferred
befór bóth thóſ.

124. Of the fox and the ſhe-libard.

20

When on a tým the ſhe-libard deſpýzed the fox in
compáriſon of her-felf, becauſ her-felf had a ſkin ſpleked
with ſpot of al kýnd of coloz. The fox anſwereth, that
he hath that bewty or comlines in mýnd, that the ſhe-libard
had in hir ſkin.

25

The moral.

Truly it iz litl better too be' endewed with a froward-
crafti wit, then it iz too be' endewed with a diuerſ-colored
ſkin.

125. Of the fox and the cat.

30

When ón a tým the fox in communication, that ſhe'
had with a cat, bófted that ſhe' had diuerſ wylſ, in-fo-

much that she had, he, a bag filled full of deceit. The cat answered, that he had on art only, whær-too he trusted, if thær wær any danger. As they talked toogethær, suddenly a noy of dog running thither, is hærd. Thær the cat læpeth-yp intoo a very-hih tre, when in the mæn whyl the fox, being clózed-about with a company of dog, is tákn.

The moral.

The fábl warneth that on-only councl is better sòm tým (so that it be tru and effectual) than many deceit and vain councl.

10 126. Of the king and of Aap.

A certain king of Egypt appoointed sòm Aap, that they should throwly lærn the order of-dancing. For as no hæft goeth nærer the fauor of men, so dooth not any oðer hæft folow man's dooing, either better, or wilinger. Thær-
 15 for being taught the skil of-dancing forth-with, they began too dance being appareled with nótabl purpl, and wæring visor, and the siht plæzed a græt tým mór and mór, until a certain plæzant on of the behóldor castt-out nut, intoo the middl of the plác, which he caried priuily in his boçom.
 20 Thær the aap by-and-by, as soon as they had se'n the nut, forgeting the dance, began too be that that they wær befór, and suddenly returned from danceor intoo aap again, and their visor being spooiled, and their garment being tórned, they sowht among them-selu for the nut, not with-out very-
 25 græt laughing of the behóldor.

The moral.

This fábl warneth, that the deking of fortune chang not the natùr of a man.

127. Of an as, and way-fáror.

30 When by chanc twoo certain men had gotn a certain as in yn-hanted place, they began too strýu betwen them-

felu7, weither of them fhould læd him thenc hóm a3 hi3-own. For the as femeth 7oo be fett befór bóth a-lýk by fortùn. They ftriuing-together tuching thi3 matter, the as in the mæn whyl with-drew him-felf a-way, and neither of them opteined him.

5

The moral.

Som faf-of from preſent commodityz, which they can not v3 bicauz-of fooliſhnes.

128. Of fiſhorz.

Som fiſhorz, a net being caſt-out drew-forth ſnailz. 10 When they had deuýded them among them-felu7, and wær not ſufficient for-ætting al. They caled-in Mercury too the fæſt comíng thither by chanc. But he ynderſtanding that he waz caled in no wý3 for courtioſi3 fák, but that he miht æ3 them a litl of the lóthed mæt, refuzed, and bidð that 15 them-felu7 ſhould æt the ſnailz that they had tákn.

The moral.

Som, after that they hau fett-ypon any thing yn-ad-uy3edly, cráu-erneſtly the aid of oþer, whom they may mix with them in their bu3ines.

20

129. Of an as.

A certein as among the men of Cuma in Grece being wary of ſeruiç, the thong or tying being brókn-of fledd intoo a wood, he wrapt too hi3 body a lionz ſkin found thær by chace, and ſo behaued him-felf for a lion, máking 25 a-fraid men, and lýk-wý3 wýld bæft7 with hi3 voie and tayl. For the men of Cuma know not a lion, thær-for after this maner this maſking as reyned a certein whyl, accounted for a hug lion, and grætly færæd, yntil a certein ſtraxgor waz com too Cuma, whoo had ſen bóth a lion and an as 30 very-oftx, and for that cau3 it waz not a hard thing 7oo know him, he perceiued by the ſhew of hi3 ær3 ſtikíng-out,

and also by c'ertein o'ther gefe? that it iz an as, and lædd him agein wel cuggeled, and gau' him agein too the ownor acknowledging him. In the mæn whyl the as be'ing now knowy prouóked no mæn lauhing too al of Cuma, whoom
 5 of-lát he' be'ing be'leſt too be' a lion had almoſt kild with fær.

The moral.

We' doo not æzily cou'er the faſt? that hau' ſprung-yp with ys from a chýld.

10 130. Of the dór and the ægl.

A dór be'ing deſpýzed of an ægl on a tým, he'gan too think of-táking reu'eng' by what mæn ſoeu'er. He' found, by ſeking, in what plác' the ægl had plác'ed her næſt, he cræptt thihter, and with lýk dec'eit caſt-down the eg?. When
 15 the ægl had chang'ed næſt v'ery-oftn, and could not profit any thing, ſhe' goeþ too Jupiter her defendor, ſhe' puteth-forþ her miſery. Jupiter bideth that ſhe' ſhould lay eg? in hi? lap, that (at-læſt) they miht be' in faſty thær. The ſelf-wiled dór cræptt thither too, throw the jag? and turning?
 20 of the garment, Jupiter not knowing it at-al. Afterward when Jupiter ſeþ the eg? too be' moou'ed, and markt not ynqwh, be'ing a-fraid for the ne'wnes of the thing, caſt-down the eg? yntoo the erþ, hi? lap be'ing ſhák.

The moral.

25 This fábl warneth, that no man althowh be'ing v'ery-litl iz too be' deſpýzed.

131. Of a fatyr, and a cuntry-man.

When a c'ertein fatyr waz v'eémently a-cóld, the winterly froſt be'ing cruel abou' mezur, a c'ertein cuntry-man lædd
 30 him intoo an Inn. Bút he' meru'eleth much why the man blew intoo hi? hand? be'ing moou'ed too hi? mouth, and aſked why he' did ſo, the man answered, that the bræth miht mák warm my cóld hand? with the warmes. After-

ward a fier being *mád*, the *tábl* being sett thær-too, the man blew-agein intoo the hot *potag*. The fatyr hauving-merueled thær-at also the *mór*, asked, what it mænnt, the man sayeth, that I miht cool the *potag* being too-hot. Then the fatyr rýzing from the *tábl*, saieth: What doo I hær ∞ 5 dooft thy out-of ón mouth at-óne blow-out bóth hot and cold ∞ Fár-wel. For I hau' no regard too hau' a commun refreshing plác' or lodging] with a man of this fort.

The moral.

The dubl-tonged ar nóted, whoo now prai3, now blám 10 ón-felf man.

*

*

*

He' that waz cheif in amending thó3 fáblz, gathered the tálz folowing out-of diu'ers, and thó3 the best, aytōr3, that they miht also be rædd of chylddērx, for whom thær iz neu'er a wel-furnished and plentiqos librari. 15

1. A tál or fábl] of Æsop being a man of Phrygia not yn-profitabl too be' reherced.

That Æsop of Phrygia a telor of tálz, waz thowht too be' wý3 not without desert, fór-a3-much-a3 he tauht not and iudged sharply and flatly thó3 thing7 which wær profitabl 20 too be' warxed and counfled, a3 the maner of Philosophor3 iz: but bringeth-in plæzant and delihtabl deu'ýzed tálz (thing7 whól/omly and fór-seingly marked or considered) intoo the mynd7 and corage7 of men, with a certein enticement too-hær. A3 this hi3 litl fábl, of a litl bird7 næft, pretily and 25 plæzantly fór-warseth, that the hóp and trust of thing7, which a man may be ábl too bring-too-pas, iz not too be had at any tým in an-óther, but in hi3-own-felf. He sayth, thér iz a litl bird, the nám iz a lark, she abydeh and mákeh her næft in standing córx almóft at that tým whær-in haruest 30 cometh-on, her yong-ón3 euen then hauing fether3. The

fām lark by chanc' had gon' also intoo ráthred fæǵnǵ of
 sowing, thær-for the cōrn waxing þelow of colōr, the ȝong-
 ónǵ also wær then not flysh. Thær-for when she' went too
 sek mæt for hir ȝong-ónǵ, she' warnęth them, that they
 5 shoułd mark if any new thing wær doonn or saied thær,
 and shoułd tell it her, when she' cām-agein. After that the
 ownor of that cōrn calęth hiǵ sōn be'ing a ȝong man, and
 fayęth: Seęft thu not that thæǵ ar throw-rýp, and eu'n-ȝow
 cráu' the hand ∞ Thær-for too-morow aǵ-soon aǵ it shal be'
 10 liht, se' thu go too our frendǵ, and pray them that they cōm,
 and ge'u' trauel ón for an-ȝther, and help-on this harueft
 for ys. When he' said thæǵ thingǵ, he' went-away, and when
 the lark cām-agein, the ȝong-ónǵ sōm-what fær-fyl mák anoyǵ
 round-about her, and praied their dam, that she' hást-away
 15 by-and-by eu'n then, and cary them away intoo an-ȝther
 plác'. For, they say, the ownor hath sent ón whoo shoułd
 entræt hiǵ frendǵ that they cōm and ræp when the
 day appe'reth. The dam bidęth them too be' quiet from fær.
 For she' fayęth, if the ownor lay-away the harueft too frendǵ,
 20 the cōrn shal not be' ræptt too-morow, nether iz it ne'ful
 that I shoułd cary ȝou a-way too-day. Thær-for the day
 after the dam flyęth for food, the ownor stayęth-for them
 whom he' had deǵýred. The sūn iz hot, and no-thing iz
 doonn, and thér wær no frendǵ. Then he' fayęth agein too
 25 hiǵ sōn, thóǵ-fām frendǵ comunly be' lingerorǵ, büt we go
 rather, and pray our kinǵ-folk, alýǵ, and neihborǵ, that they
 be' her too-morow by-tým too ræp, the ȝong-ónǵ be'ing mād
 a-fraid, tel their dam this lýk-wýǵ. The dam entrætęth that
 they shoułd be then also without fær and with-ou't cár: she'
 30 fayęth, that thér be' almóft no kinǵ-folk, and alýǵ, so obeidient,
 that they delay not too ták labor in-hand, and by-and-by
 they obey the saing: she' fayęth, doo ȝou now mark, if now
 any thing shal be sayed agein. An-ȝther day-liht be'ing
 rýǵn, the bird went-forth for food, the kinǵ-folk, and alýǵ
 35 let-alón the trauel which they wær deǵýred too ge'u'. Thær-
 for at the last the ownor fayęth too hiǵ sōn: fār-wel frendǵ

with kinſ-men, thy ſhalt bring twoo hook? the next morning
 érly, I-my-ſelf wil ták ón for my-ſelf, and thy ſhalt ták the 9ther
 for thy-ſelf, and we-our-ſelu? wil ræp the córns too-morow with
 our-own hand?. When the dam hærd of the yng-ónſ that the
 owxor had ſaid that thng, ſhe fayeth, it iſ tým too-geu plác 5
 and too go-away. It wil be doon nqw without dout, which he
 hath fayd ſhal be. For nqw the mater iſ layed on him-ſelf,
 whooſ the thng iſ, and not on an-9ther from whooſn it iſ
 deýred. And ſo the lark remooned the næft, and the córns
 waz ræpt of the owxor. Truly this iſ Æloþſ fábl tuchng 10
 the liht and vain truſt of frend? and kinſ-men for the móſt
 part. But what 9ther thng doo the mór eſtabliſhed book?
 of Philoſophorſ warx, than that our-ſelu? ſhould endeour aſ
 much for our-ſelu?. For let ys mák rekxng that al 9ther
 thng? which be not in ys, and our mynd, be nether for 15
 ourſ nor for our-ſelu?. Ennius in cheking vérfe? framed
 this fábl of Æloþ very-wýſly, and trimly in hanſom vérfe?,
 the twoo laſt whær-of be thæſ, the which too be had by
 hart and in remembrance, I think in good footþ too be
 neceſſary. 20

Thy ſhalt hau' this argument in redines ſtil ſett,
 What thy-thy-ſelf canſt doo, doo not thy frend? expect.

2. Of óld tým almóſt al the bird? went too the owl,
 and deýred her that ſhe would not hæſter mák hir næft
 in the hólſ of græt hówſe?, but rather on the hówſ of treſ. 25
 and among the læu?, for thær bird? ſpend the ſpring-tým
 very-delicatly. Alſo they ſhewed too her a ſmal ók látly
 ſprung-yp, and aſ-yet tender, on the which veriſly aſ they
 fayd the ſám owl miht at any tým bóth a-liht, and miht
 býld hir næft. But ſhe denyed that ſhe wil doo it: but 30
 ſhe gau them counel agein, that they ſhould not commit
 them-ſelu? too that liſ tre, and that it wil ón day bæſ
 bird-lym, aſ whoo fayeth, the plág of bird?. They aſ they
 be a liht and flitng kýnd deſpýed the counel of the wyſ

owl be'ing alón, forth-with the ók gre'w, forth-with it waz
bród, forth-with it waz læu'. Ló thær al thóð bird? fly-on
the bōw? by flok?, they be' wanton, they læp-a bou?, they
play toogethēr, they chitter. In the mæn whýl the sám ók
5 browht-forth bird-lým, and mæn perc'eiu'ed it. Thær-for
sōdenly al the sely wretche? wær thær entangled a-lýk, and
in v'ain too-lát repentanc' caught them, bicaūð they had
despýðed thar whól/om councl'. And mæn say that this iz
it, why al bird? nōw, whær-soeuer they shal se' the owl,
10 ac-cōpanying her að-thowh they salut her, gýd her on, folow
after her, sit about hir, and fly about her. For be'ing mýnd-
ful of her councl', they wōnder at her nōw að wýð, and gárd
her with a thik cōpany or band] að ón wōuld say, that
they may lærn sōm tým of her too be' wýð. Būt I thínk,
15 in v'ain, ðe rather also sōm tým with their græt harm: for
thóð ancient owlz wær wýð in v'ery de'd: nōw thér be' many
owlz, which hau' owlz? fetherz, and owlz? yiz and bæc, būt
they hau' no wýððom.

The moral.

20 This fábl sheweth, that thū shōuldest not despýð the
counclz of ón that warneth wel.

3. A tál tákn out-of the second book of Crinitus tychíng ðneft disc'iplin.

One thér waz a gōwrd fōwn nær-too a pýn-tre', which
25 waz v'ery-græt and of bród bōw?, when the gōwrd had
growen, thōrōwh much rain and temperatnes of the ayr, it
be'gineth too grow-out, and too stretch-forth branche? mór-
bóldly, then it cræptt yp-on the pýn-tre', then it aróz, then
it durst too wrap-in bōw? and læu', shewing-forth v'ery-lárg'
30 læu', glōwing flōwrz, v'ery-græt and flōwríshíng frut. And
thær-for sweled with so græt disdain and prýd, that it durst
too sett-yp-on the pýn-tre', and sayeth: Thū se'est hōw I ou'er-
go the', hōw I exc'el with lárg' læu' and freshnes, and eun-
nōw I rýð-forth too the top. Then the pýn-tre', who waz mihtí

throwh óld skil and strength, merueled not at the bóldnes
of the proud gowrd, but answered too her so. I hau' ouer-
comed her many winterz, hæt7, bliht7, and diuers miseryz,
and hither-too stand sownd. Thū wilt hau' les corag at the
first cold7, when thy læu7 wil fal at-ónc, and al the freshnes 5
wil go-away.

The moral.

It iz not too be proud in prosperity.

4. Of a crow and wolf7.

A crow waiteth-on wolf7 throwh rowh ridge7 of hilz, he' 10
cráu'eth, that part of the prey be' mād for him, whoo folowed
them, had forsákē them no tȳm, and had be'n their com-
panion. Afterward he' waz putt-of by the wolf7, a3 not
folowing them, but folowing the prey and mæt, and that
he' would not be'n les redy too deu'our the inward7 of the 15
wolf7, if they wær kild, than of oþter liu'ing thing7.

The moral.

What we' doo iz not alway too be' looked-yntoo, but of
what mýnd we' be' when we' doo a thing.

5. An-oþter fábl of the erth7 bring-ing-forth. 20

Onc the erth7 be'ing mād pūst-yp, and swólx after a
wonder-ful maner, feined redy-too-bred sōm græt thing. The
borderor7 run thither, the hūfband-mēn be' astōned, they
look-for the brood of the erth7 betwe'n hóp and fær, sōm
thowht that it would bring-forth that fellow Tiphæas, hau'ing 25
a hundred hand7 oþter thowht the hilz redy-too-bræk a-sunder.
The erth7 iz opned, a moye' cometh-forth, and that which waz
thowht would be'n a miracl too al mēn, mēn turnēd yntoo
laughing and pas-tȳm.

The moral.

30

The fábl sheweth that mēn must not al-way beleu'
gōodly promise7.

6. A fábl of the memberz and the belly tákv
out-of Pliny.

When the strong part⁷ of the body of man saw the
bely ydl. they dis-agre'ed from him, and denyed it seru'ce.
5 When them-selu⁷ also by that mæn fainted toó, they ynder-
stood that the bely did deuýd the mæt receiued throuw al
the memberz, and cam intoo frend/hip with it agein.

The moral.

Græt thing⁷ decay throuw varianc': by agre'ing-together
10 they prosper.

7. Of Ario, and a dolphin.

Ario was an axc'ient and nótabl singor with the harp,
he was of Methinna [a city of the yl of Lesbos] for plác'
and tówn, and of the yl of Lesbos, for the land and yl.
15 Periander king of Corinth had the sám Ario frendly, and
loued for hi³ art⁷ sák: he' goeth-thenc' from the king too
se' the nótabl land⁷ Cicil and Italy. When he' cam thither,
he delihted the ærz and mynd⁷ of al mæn in the cóst⁷ of
bóth land⁷, and was thær in geting⁷ and plæzur^z, and in
20 the lou of al mæn. Then afterward be'ing ful of a græt
dæl of mōny, and of much good welth, he' appoointed too
go-agein too Corinth. Thær-for he' gbóg a ship, and marinor^z
be'ing Corinthian^z, a³ v'ery-wel knowx and frendliet too
him. But he be'ing receiued, and the ship be'ing caried-
25 forth intoo the dep, the mæn of Corinth be'ing couetous of
prey and of mōny, took councl tuching the killing of Ario.
Then hi³ destrucion be'ing ynder/tood, he' gau' hi³ mōny
and the rest of hi³ thing⁷ that they miht hau' them, and
dezýrēd that they would spár him lýf ónly. The marinor^z
30 pitied thæ³ hi³ prayer^z, or dezýr^z] so much, that they did
also forbær too kil him with their hand⁷ by fóre' but com-
manded that eu'x by-and-by he' shoud læp-out hed-long intoo
the sæ opxly or in their presenc'.] The man be'ing a-fraid
thær, and hóp of lýf be'ing lost, dezýrēd that ón thing after-
ward, that befór he shoud dy, they would suffer him too

put-on his garment7, or apparel] and too ták his harp, and
too sing a comfortabl vërs of that his hap. Then a deliht
too hær táketh the rud and cruel marinorž. He obtaineth
what he had deýred. And thær forth-with, beíng girded,
elóthed, appareled, and standing in the opx plác of the hih
poup of the ship, he sung the vërs which iz ealed the song
of 1) with a very-thril or aduaxed] voic. At the laft
of the song he castt him-self out a-far intoo the dep. with
his harp, and al his apparel, a3 he stood and sung. The
marinorž not doutíng at-al, but that he wa3 ded, held the
cours which they had begun too doo. But a straxg, wonder-
ful, and charitabl ded hapxed: fodenly [a fish ealed] a dol-
phin swam thither among the wáu7, and with his bak sett-
yp abou the flowíng7 or wáu7] caried him sáf in body and
apparel, and caried him away intoo the land of Lacedemonia, 15
too a plác ealed Tenarus [ner the city of Sparta.] Then
Ario went from thar plác straiht too Corinth, and offered
him-self too king Periander such-on a3 he wa3 caried of the
dolphin, and told him the mater eux a3 it had hapxed. The
king beleft litt thæ3 thing7, commaxded that Ario shoold 20
be keptt a3-thowh he would deceiu the king. Ario beíng
fent-away, the king dissemblíngly asked the marinorž beíng
fent-for, whether they had hærdd any thing in thó3 place7
from-whene they had comp tuchíng Ario. They said that
the man wa3 in the land [ealed] Italy, when they went 25
from-thence, and that he did dwel thær, and florisheb thorowh
the fauor and delihtíng7 of the townž, and that he wa3
fortunat in good wil and much mony. Then between thæ3
their word7, Ario stood-forth with the harp and rayment
with which he had castt him-self out intoo the sæ. The
marinorž beíng mád amáxed and ouercomed could not deny it.

The moral.

This fábl is for a lefs, that fom tȳm thiér is found mór gentles in brut bæft⁷, than in thóȝ men, that hau no

¹⁾ carmen, quod Orthium dicitur (Venedig 1564)

regárd but riches, no-thing pertayning too man but the fháp of a man.

8. Of the spyder and the gowt.

A spyder be'ing sòm-what mór qiet from the trau'el of
 5 wæu'ing, walkèd-abróð, thær-for bycauȝ of refresh'ing her
 mýnd. The gowt offereth him-selȝ too me't her, althowh
 with yn-æȝi stepȝ he' got too her v'ery-painfully. That dayȝ
 iȝorny be'ing ou'er-pasèd by ón mæn or o'ther, he' waz not
 far-of from a litl tówn, too the which the dwelørȝ of that
 10 contry had settȝ the nám Tychen. The adu'yc' of either waz
 too serch-ouȝ an óst of hiȝ-own condition. The spyder
 (diligenc' not grætly be'ing ge'u'n) turneth-asýd intoo the
 hoȝs of a c'ertain rich citi/en, within-thær on eu'ery lýd
 she' stretch-abróð hir webȝ, and hanged-abróð netȝ, straiht-
 15 way thær wær, I know not whoo plukt-down her wæu'ing.
 Thær-for whither-soeu'er she' turnèd her býlding it waz of
 smal continuanc', for she' could no-whær escáp the qik spy'ing
 broomȝ of the swe'porȝ. She' waz plainly wretched that in
 so græt plenty of al thingȝ she' ónly waz vexed and throwhly
 20 tróblèd. But the gowt lýk a sely begor geteth scárc'ly at
 the last any poor manȝ litl cotag'. When he' had sat-down
 in that plác' he' trièd sòm miseryȝ. Coore' bred waz sett-
 down too him máking a smal super, and scárc'ly swalowing
 water-wortȝ in hiȝ dry chapȝ: and then waz sprædd for him
 25 (be'ing driu'n thær-too with the long iȝorny) a boordèd bed,
 with no læuȝ, with no gras, but with v'ery-thin chaf. But
 it iȝ not perteyning too this purpos too tel how il-agre'abl
 wær the thin peltȝ too the nýc' memberȝ, that I miht hau'
 sayed thus, how il agre'ed so hard cou'eringȝ, so rugged hær,
 30 with the silk clóthȝ. Thær-for at-last when that nóbl star
 scárc'ly waz riȝn, whoo fau'orably hærèth, and which be-
 hóldeth al thingȝ, the spyder and the gowt com-together
 agein. The spyder first teleth-forth the tróblȝ of the niht
 past, so many chang'ing of pláceȝ, now ypbraiding the
 35 maisterȝ nætnes, then reproou'ing the too-much waiting of

the sweporz. The gout on the ȝther fýd reherceth very-
many thing? tuching the nedines of hiȝ ȝft, and hath not
læzur ȝoo ſhew the ſpider the blak-ſpoted mark? that the
hard bed-fted? had printed on hiȝ tender thin ſkin. They
tāk counel tooȝether, that the ſpider from-thenc'-forth owht 5
ȝoo enter ynder poor menȝ cotage?, but that the gout ſhould
get intoo rich menȝ palace?. The ſpider agreeth yntoo this
ſentenc. the gout deuȝȝeth it: yet not-with-ſtanding the
darknes of niht growing-on al-redy, they drew them-ſelu?
nær a certain town. The gout not yn-mýnd-ful of the order 10
hýdd him-ſelf by litl and litl in ónȝ hōws that had much
mōny, whoo being ſoon perceiued of the maiſter: good lórd,
with what good wil, with what gentlnes, with what námȝ
iȝ he' receiued, thær ar ynder-laied and ynder-ſprædd down-
fetherȝ, matreſe?, bed-ger ſtuffed with the ſoft fetherȝ of 15
partrige?. I ſpæk not of the ſwet wýn, the blak wýn, the
¹⁾ wýn, the ¹⁾ wýn, I ſpæk not of the fig-bird?,
the pheſant?, and thóȝ litl bird? which ar ouer-luſti thȝrowh
twoo attendorȝ. Too be ſhort, he ſpent euery delicat, euery
deinty. The ſpider hauing-entred intoo a poor manȝ cotag 20
býldeth webs: euery-whær-about, the walȝ apper opx-between
She hangeth-yp net?, ſhe plyeth with hand? ȝoo fil-round
the work?, ſhe máketh-agein thing? bróks, ſhe endeth throwly
thing? left-of. And that I may ſpæk breffly, ſhe ruleth in
the wýd hal, ſhe iȝ a-fraied of nȝ entraping?, ſhe færeth 25
no manȝ affalt?: ye rather ſhe iȝ nȝw alſo hiher than al
the broomȝ. Not long after, the gout meteth the ſpider, he
ſeteth-forth hiȝ deliht?, hiȝ happynes, hiȝ lyk? largly. The
ſpider ſeteth-yp hiȝ dominion and liberty of býlding and
wæuing, with wonder-ful praiſe?. At the end this opinion 30
plæȝed bóth. Whither-ſoeuer they ſhould go-abród, that the
gout owht ȝoo tȝrx-aſýd intoo rich menȝ hōwȝe?, and the
ſpider intoo poor menȝ cotage?.

The moral.

Althowh this fábl may be' applyed too diuers vce?, yet 35

¹⁾ Vinum dulce, vinum nigrum, Lesbium, Surrentinum (Venedig 1534).

it decláreth cheſſly, that ſom man iȝ mór-fortunat than an-
oſther in pláe. Mór-ou'er, that rich ménz paláceȝ ar a harbȝr
of diſ-æȝeȝ. Laſt of al, that liberty iȝ no-whær græter, than
whær thér iȝ læſt riches.

5

The end of Æſopȝ fáblz.

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Very-galant fáblz of Lawrenc' Abſtemiȝ, be'ing of a
very-galant and plæȝant wit: látly polifhed ȝr amended] by
Gargetiȝ a very-nótábl poet and Philoſophor.

1. Of a moye' bredd in a cheſt.

10

A moye' be'ing bredd in a cheſt, lædd almóſt al hiȝ
ág thær, be'ing fedd with nūtȝ which wær wont too be
kep't in it. Bút whȝl't he play'ing about the brimz of the
cheſt had ſak-out, and ſowht a get'ing-ȝp, he' ſound deinty
mætȝ mād redy very-nætly. Which when he' had taſtēd,
15 he' ſayēth: Hȝw fooliſh hau' I be'n hither-too, which thowht
no-thing too be' better than my litl cheſt, in the whól compas
of the erth. Lo, hȝw mór-fwe'tly am I fedd he'r with mætȝ.

The moral.

This fábl ſhewēth, that ónȝ contry iȝ not too be' lou'ed
20 ſo, if it be' of no eſtimatiȝn, that we' may not go too ȝther
pláeȝ, when we' may be' happyer elc-whær.

2. Of a contry-man opteyn'g that whæt miht grow
with-out berdȝ.

A certein contry-man opteynēd of C'eres the inu'entȝr
25 of ſow'ing, that whæt miht grow without berdȝ on the eerz,
that it miht not hurt the ræporz and threſhorz handȝ, which
when it waz dried-ȝp ȝr waxt hard] waz ætn-ȝp of the ſmal
birdȝ. Then the huſband-man ſayēth, hȝw wȝrthy thingȝ
doo I ſuffer, whoo for a litl comodityz ſák hau' loſt very-
30 græt gainz.

The moral.

The fábl sheweth, that litl dif-comodityȝ muȝt be weiherd with græter profit.

3. Of the gos-hawk chác'ing a culuer.

When a gos-hawk chác'ed a culuer with an ernesft fliht 5
being entred intoo a certein villag. she was caught of a
cuntry-man, whoom she beseeched with fairer spech that he
would let her go: she sayed, truly I han not hurtt the.
Too whoom the cuntry-man answereth, nether did this culuer
hurtt the'. 10

The moral.

The fábl sheweth, that they ar punished worthily that
attempt too hurt the hurtles.

4. Of the spyder and the swalow.

A spyder waxing angri at a swalow, that caught flyȝ. 15
which is the swalowȝ mæt, hanged-yp netȝ in the dórȝ throwh
which he was wont too fly. that she miht ták her. But
the swalow flying-thither, caried the net with the knitor
throwh the ayr. Then the spyder hanging in the ayr, and
ynderstanding her-self eus-now redy-too dy, saied: How 20
iustly doo I suffer thæȝ thingȝ, whoo scarcely catch'ing the
læst flying thingȝ with græt labor, beleft that I was ábl too
catch so græt birdȝ. 30

The moral.

We ar warned by this fábl, that we set not on thingȝ 25
græter than our strength.

5. Of a cuntry-man about-too go ouer a riuer.

A cuntry-man about-too go ouer a brook, which by
chase had encræced with showerȝ, sowht a shalow plác.
And when he had prooued first that part of the straem, 30
which semed quieter and calmer, he found it deper than he

had thowht in hiȝ mynd. Agein wæhr he' found it narower and fáfer, thær the riu'er ran-away with græter noyȝ of water. Then he' faiȝeþ with him-felf: hȝw fáftier may we' commit our lýf too waterȝ ful of noyȝ, than too qiet and ftíl waterȝ.

5

The moral.

We' ar warned by this fábl, that we' shouȝd fær mén ful of wordȝ, and græt thretnorȝ, les than qiet mén.

6. Of the culuer and the py.

A culuer beȝing asked of a py, what shouȝd perfwád
10 her, that she' al-way býldeȝ her næft in ón-felf plác',
feȝing-that her ȝong-ónȝ wær al-way caught from her from-
thenc'. The culuer answered: simplicitȝ or plain mæning]
moouȝeþ me'.

The moral.

15 This fábl shewetȝ, that oftȝ týmȝ goȝd mén be' æȝily
deceiu'ed.

7. Of the cūccoo, and the hawk.

The cūccoo beȝing moki of a hawk (bicaȝ whær-aȝ he'
waȝ bóth lýk her in body, and not much ȝn-lýk in cȝlor) bicaȝ
20 of litlȝes of cȝrag', he' waȝ fe'dd rather with wormȝ of the
erth, than with the swe't fleþh of ȝther birdȝ. A few daiȝ after,
the cūccoo saw the hawk beȝing tákn of a cȝntry-man whooȝ
culuerȝ she' had flown-at, hang out-of a hih tȝwer for the
fraying of the rest. Too whoom the cūccoo sayetȝ: fre'nd,
25 hȝw better had it beȝ for the' ȝoo hunt-after wormȝ, than
ȝoo inu'ád ȝtherȝ birdȝ.

The moral.

This fábl shewetȝ that their lýf iȝ fáfer, and mór-lýked,
that be' content with their own thingȝ without dang'er, than
30 theirȝ which cráuȝing ȝther ménȝ, go ȝntoo græt hazardȝ of
the lýf.

8. Of the as and a calf.

An as and a calf feeding in ón-selġ medow, fór-kne'w by the found of a bel that the enemy' army ġám-nib. Then the calf sayeþ, O companion, let ys run-away-henc', lest the enemy' læd ys away priznor'. Too whoom the as sayeþ, 5
run thu away, whoom the enemy' hau' ac-cu'stomed too kil and too æt, it i' no mater for an as, whoo' appoointed condition too bæ' burdn i' al-ón eu'ery-whær.

The moral.

This fábl warneþ bond-men, that they shoold not fær 10
grætly too chang' ownor', so-that they that shal be' their ownor', be' not wqrs than the first.

9. Of the fox, and wq-men æting hen'. 5

A fox pasing nih a c'ertain villag', þeheld a company of wq-men æting v'ery-many hen' galantly rósted, too whoom 15
the fox being turneð-about, sayeþ: What out-cry' and bark-ing? of dog? shoold thé' be', if I shoold doo that that þou doo ∞ Too whoom a c'ertain óld wq-man sayeþ: thu, the worst of al bæft' stæleþ oþer mén', we' æt that that i' our-own.

The moral.

This fábl warneþ ys, that we' shoold not þink that it i' law-ful for ys too doo that yntoo oþer mén', which i' law-ful for the v'ery ownor' too doo.

10. Of fat cápn' and a læn. 25

A c'ertain man had cherisþed many cápn' with much mæt, being shu'tt-yp in ón-selġ coop, whær-by they wær al thrøwhly fat, except ón whoom hi' brøther' moks a' læn. The ownor redy-too ták nóbl ġest' in a fýn and co'stly fæst, commandeþ the cook, that he' shoold kil and dres of tho' 30
that he found the fater. The fle'h' ón' hæ'ring this, tormenteþ them-selu', saying, how much had it be' better that we' wær læn.

The moral.

This fábl is imagined for the comfort of the poor, whooʒ lȳf is in mór fáfty than rich menʒ.

11. Of a bæm and oxn̄ drawing it.

5 An elmx bæm complaynēd of oxn̄, sayīng, O ȝe' yn-
thank-ful, I hau' n̄rīshēd ȝou much tȳm with my læuʒ, bȳt
ȝou draw me' ȝour noure' thrōwh the stōnʒ and dirt. Too
whoom̄ the oxn̄ answer: Our grōningʒ and sihʒ, and also the
prik whær-with we' ar prikt may tæch the', that we' draw
10 the' be'ing yn-wilīng ȝr ageīnst ȝur wilʒ.]

The moral.

This fábl tæcheth ȝs, that we' shōuld not be' much
angrī with them that hurt ȝs not with their fre' wil.

12. Of faier treʒ and il-fau'ored [treʒ.]

15 Thér grēw v̄ery-many treʒ in ōn-selʒ plác' be'ing hih,
straīht, and without knotʒ, except ōn be'ing low, litl, and
knoti, whoom̄ the rest w̄ær wōnt too hau' for a mōking-stok
aʒ il-fau'ored and litl. The own̄or of the plác' be'ing about-
too býld a hous, bideth al too be' cūt-dōwn, except the
20 sām, which bicaūʒ of hīʒ shōrtnes and il-fau'ordnes semēd
wōuld māk the býldīng yn-comly afterwārd. The rest be'ing
cūt-dōwn, the il-fau'ored tre' faith with it-selʒ thæʒ wordʒ: O
natūr I wil no-mór complain of the', that thȳ haʒt brēdd me'
foul, se'ing I se' so græt dāngerʒ hang ou'er the bewty-ful.

25 The moral.

This fábl warneth ȝs, that we' shōuld not be' sory that
we' ar borx il-fau'ored, se'ing-that wel-fau'ordnes haʒt hurtȝ
many oft̄n tȳmʒ.

13. Of a swan singīng at her deth and be'ing
reproou'ed of the hærn.

30

A swan dȳīng wāʒ askēd of a hærn, why at her deth,
which ȝther liuīng creaturʒ so tremblīngly færēd, she' yttēd

much sweter tunz, than in al her lȳf, whær-aȝ she owht rather ȝoo be sorow-ful: the swan saieþ, bicauȝ I shal nether be vexed mór with cār ȝoo sek mæt, nether shal fær the fowlorȝ snárz.

The moral.

5

This fábl warseth ys, that we shoulð not fær deth, by the which al the miȝeryȝ of the lȳf be cutt-of.

14. Of a wō-man weping for hir huȝband, and of her father cōforting her.

The father cōforted a wō-man being aȝ-yet ȝong, whooz 10
huȝband labored for lȳf, sayiȝg: doo not torment thy-selȝ so grætly daughte, for I hau found an-ȝther huȝband for the far wel-fauorder than this sám, whoo wil æȝily aſwag [thy] deȝyr of the fórmere. But the wō-man not suffring the sorow, whoo loued her huȝband ernestly did not ónly diſ-alow her 15
fatherȝ wordȝ, butt accuȝed the yn-tȳmly reherciȝg of an-ȝther huȝband. But when he seeth her huȝband ded, she puttȝ-away tærȝ and mourȝiȝgȝ: and asketh her father, whether that ȝong man be thær, whoom he saied he would ge'u' her for hir huȝband. 20

The moral.

The fábl sheweth, how soon lou toward the ded huȝbandȝ iȝ wōnt ȝoo fal out-of-the wýuȝ mýnd.

15. Of a wō-man weping for her louorȝ goiȝg-away.

An yn-cháft wō-man weptt very-much for her louorȝ 25
goiȝg-away, whoom she had spooiled almóſt of al thiȝgȝ. Her neihbȝr askiȝg her, why she weptt so yn-cōfortabli. She saieþ, I wep not for hiȝ departiȝg, butt for the clók that I hau leſt too him.

The moral.

30

The fábl sheweth, that harlotȝ lou not their louorȝ butt their ȝoȝdȝ.

16. Of a fly that siting on a chariot sayeð that she'
stireth-yp the duft.

Cart? with fower horse? ran in a coursing plác', a fly
sat on the carž: a v'ery-græt duft, bóth with trampling of
5 the horſ? fet, and also with the rowling of the wheelz be'ing
rýž-abróð, the fly sayeð, what græt fórc' of duft ðoo I stir-yp ∞

The moral.

This fábl be'longeð too them, that when they be'
doltish, yet they assay too bring with their goodly extoling
10 word?, oðer ménz praiž yntoo them- selu?.

17. Of an e'l cōplaining, that she' waz trōbled with
affailiſg, mór than the serpent.

The e'l askēd the serpent, whær-for se'ing they wær lýk,
and kinž-mén, yet mén ðid chác' her mór than him. Too
15 whoom the serpent sayeð, they se'ldom hurt me' without
punishment.

The moral.

The fábl sheweð, that they ar wont too be' hurt the
les, whoo reu'eng' them-selu?.

20 18. Of the as, the Aap, and the móld.

When an as cōplained that he' lakȝ hórſž, and the
aap, that she' had not a tayl. Hóld þour pæc', saith the
móld, se'ing þe' se' that I am blýnd.

The moral.

25 This fábl pertaineð too them, that ar not content with
their chanc', whoo if they would confider the mis-hap? of
oðer, they shoulð bæ'r-with their-own with a mór yp-riht
mýnd.

30 19. Of fishe? læping out-of a fryiſg-pan intoo
burniſg-cólž

Fishe? be'ing yet a-lyu' wær drest in a fryiſg-pan with
booiſiſg oyl, of whoom ón sayeð: let ys fly henc' brøtherž

left we dy. Then they al læping out-of the fryng-pan together, fel-out intoo the hot burning-cólz. Thær-for be'ing mór-forow-ful, condemyd the councl that they had takn, sayng: with hōw mór-cruel detþ doo we' dy nōw.

The moral.

5

This fábl warneth ys, that we' shōuld so au'oyd present dang'er, that we' fal not intoo mór-gre'u'qos.

20. Of the fowr-footed bæst7 faling intoo frendship with the fishe7 ageinst the bird7.

The fower-footed bæst7, when war waz solemsly publifhed 10 of the bird7 ageinst them, māk a læg with the fishe7, that by the aid of them they miht be' defended from the wōodnes of the bird7. But when they lookt for the wisshed help7, the fishe7 deny that they can cōm too them by land.

The moral.

15

This fábl warneth ys, that we' shōuld not māk them cōpanionz too ys, that can not be' with ys, when thér iz ne'd.

21. Of a cōu'etqos ambaffador dec'eiu'ing trūmpetorž.

A c'ertein cōu'etqos man be'ing embaffador for hiž cōntry, went-abrōd intoo an-ōther c'ity. Too whoom trūmpetorž cām 20 fōrthwith, that they miht fil hiž ærž with the noy3 of their trūmpet7, but their-own purse7 with mōny. Too whoom he' bidd too be' told-agein, that thér waz no plác' for song7, that him-sel7 waz sett in v'ery-græt mōurning and sorow, bicauz hiž mōther waz ded. The trūmpetorž be'ing dis-appooointed 25 of their hōp, and be'ing sorow-ful go-away. A c'ertein fre'nd of the embaffador, hær'ing of hiž mōurning goeth thither, and askēd hōw long a-gon hiž mōther dyed, it iz nōw forty yērž, faith he'. Then hiž fre'nd (the legat7 sūtly in sp'ečh be'ing ynderstanded) fel intoo laughte.

30

The moral.

This fábl máketh for the cou'etous, that study by eu'ery
art too kep'-together mony.

22. Of a ʒong-ʒuth moking and óld manʒ crookednes.

5 A c'ertain ʒong man he'held an óld man be'ing crooked
yntoo the lýknes of a bended bow, and askēd if he' would
fel him a bow. Too whoom the óld man answerēd, Haft
thū any ne'd too forgo mony, truly if thū com too my ág',
natūr wil þe'ld the' a bow without mony.

10 The moral.

This fábl fheweth, that the faltʒ of óld ág be' in no
wýʒ too be' moky, which no man by liu'ing can au'oid.

23. Of an óld man táking a ʒong wench yntoo wýf.

15 A c'ertain rafh man, the seu'ntith ʒe'r of hiʒ ág be'ing
ʒpent, took a ʒong wench yntoo wýf, whoo had tariēd til
thar tým in bachilerʒhip, too whoom, when he' could not pay the
du, he waʒ wont too say, hōw il hau' I putt-away my lýf.
For I be'ing ʒong lakt a wýf, but now be'ing óld my wýf
laketh me'.

20 The moral.

This fábl fheweth, that al thingʒ ar too be' doonn in
their tým.

24. Of the ægl and the py.

The py deʒýrēd the ægl that he would receiu' her
25 among hiʒ familiarʒ and houshold-folk, se'ing that she' could
deʒeru' it, bóth with the faernes of body, and also for the
swiftnes of tung too doo commandmentʒ thro'whly. Too
whoom the ægl answereth, I would doo this, exc'cept I færēd,
lest thū wouldst with thy pratling cary-abród al thingʒ that
30 ar doonn within my hōws.

The moral.

This fábl warneth that græt bablorz, and pratlorz ar not too be had in hōws.

25. Of the mauis and the fwalow.

The mauis bófted that he had knitt frend/hip with the fwalow. Too whoom hiȝ mōther faieth: Thū art a fool ſon if thū beleu that thū canſt liu with her, ſeing either of you waz wōt too go too contrary pláce?, for thū art delihted with cōld pláce?, ſhe' iȝ delihted with warm. 3

The moral.

10

We' be warned by this fábl, that we' mák not them our frend?, whooz? lýf diſ-agreeth from ourz.

26. Of the cōntry-man and a moȝe.

A certein cōntry-man waz ſom-what poor bȝt ſo plæzant, that not ſo much aȝ in tȝm of miſery, he wōld forget hiȝ natūral plæzant jeſting. When he ſaw hiȝ hōws (by fier caſt-in by chace) ſo burſing, that he truſted not, that he' waz ábl too qenche the fier by any mæn, he beheld the burſing beȝng ſorow-ful: in the mæn whȝl he ſeeth a certein moȝe, which beȝng gon out-of the hōws fledd the danger very-qikly. The cōntry-man hauȝng-forgot hiȝ loſ?, ran, and catchȝng the moȝe, caſtȝ him intoo the midl of the burſing ſaying: O ȝn-thank-ful bæſt, thū haſt dwelt with me in tȝm of my happines, now becauȝ fortūn iȝ changed, thū haſt forſákē my hōws. 15 20 25

The moral.

The fábl ſheweth, that they be' not tru frend?, whoo go not from thy lýd when fortūn laȝheth: bȝt fortūn beȝng trōbled go-away with hed-long rȝning.

27. Of a certein rich man and a ſeru'ant.

30

Ther waz a rich man hauȝng a ſeru'ant of a ſlow wit, whoom he caled, king of foolz. He beȝng very-offtȝ prouoked

with thæȝ wordȝ, determinēd ȝoo reqýt hiȝ maister, for be'ing
turned on a tȳm toward hiȝ maister, sayeȝ: Would God I
wær king of foolȝ, for in al the cōmpas of the erȝ thér
would be' no bróder empýr than mýn, and ȝu also shouldest
5 be' ynder my gouernanc'.

The moral.

The fábl mænēȝ, that al pláceȝ be' fúl of foolȝ.

28. Of a widow cráu'ing a hōws-band.

A c'ertein widow cráu'ed of her neihbōr that she' would
10 fynd-out a hōws-band for her, not for the act of g'eneraȝionȝ
fák, which wāȝ sōm-what mis-le'king too her, bȝt sayeȝ that
she' wiht-for ón, that her goȝdȝ miht not be' /pent wást-
fúlly. The wō-man be'ing witi, and ynderstāding the wýlines
of the widow, promiȝeȝ that she' wil enqýr. A few dayȝ
15 after, me'ting the widow, she' saiȝeȝ: I hau' fōund the' a
hōws-band accord'ing too the iȝdg'ment of ȝy mýnd. For
he' iȝ skil-fúl and bōrn ȝoo doo ȝingȝ orderly, and lakȝeȝ
priuityȝ, which ar not a deliht too ȝou. Too whoom the
widow saiȝeȝ, go-away henc' with a mischeȝ with ȝat ȝy
20 yn-deliht-fúl hōws-band. Alȝthowh I am not greȝdy of the
act of g'eneraȝion, yet I am wil'ing he' shouldest hau' ȝat that
may bring ys agreȝed, if at any tȳm we' shal be'gin ȝoo be'
at v'ariānc'.

The moral.

25 This fábl sheweȝ, that no mariag' iȝ happy, if the nayl
shal be'-away, that býndȝeȝ tooȝether a man and wō-man
móft-clócelly.

29. Of tōwniȝh dogȝ chác'ing a cōntry-dog.

Very-many tōwniȝh-dogȝ chác'ing a c'ertein cōntry-dog,
30 with v'ery-háfti rún'ing, whoom he' long tȳm fleȝd-from, and
ȝurst not fiht-ageinst. Bȝt when be'ing turned ageinst the
chác'orȝ, he' stāȝed, and him-felȝ also be'gan ȝoo shew hiȝ

teſt, they al ſtaied lýk-wýȝ, nether dūrſt any of the tōwn/ſh
dogȝ go ne'r him. Then the g'eneral of an army, which by
chanc' waz thér preſent, be'ing turn'ed too hiȝ ſoldyōrȝ, ſayēth,
O felow-ſoldyōrȝ, this fiht warnēth ys that we' ſhould not rún-
away, ſe'ing-that we' ſe' that mór-preſent dang'erȝ hang-ou'er 5
them that rún-away, than them that fiht-agein or reſiſt.]

30. Of an óld wō-man accuſing the diu'l.

Men wil communly lay the falt yp-on fortùn or on the
diu'l, if any aduerſity fal on them, that they may ſhift them-
ſeluȝ of the blám, al mēn dōo ſo much ſau'or them-ſeluȝ. 10
The diu'el bāring this gre'u'ouſly, when he' ſaw a c'ertein
óld wō-man clim'ing-yp a c'ertein tre', from the which he'
fór-ſaw that ſhe' would fal, and lay the falt on him, witneſeȝ
be'ing cald, he' ſayd: Se' ye' that óld wō-man clim'ing-yp the
tre' without my councl, from-whenc' I fór-ſe' that ſhe' wil 15
fal. Be' ye' witneſeȝ for me', that I did not councl hir, that
ſhe' clim thither be'ing ſhoodd. By-and-by the óld wō-man
fel, and when mēn aſked her, why ſhe' climēd-yp the tre'
be'ing ſhoodd, ſhe ſayēth, the diu'l pookȝ me' on. Then the
diu'l proouēd, the witneſeȝ be'ing browht-fōrth, that it waz 20
doonn of the óld wō-man without hiȝ councl.

The moral.

This fábl ſhewēth, that mēn be' in no wyȝ worthy a
pardx, whoo when they offend wil'ingly, accuſ fortùn or
the diu'l.

25

31. Óf the ſnayl and frogȝ.

A ſnail ſe'ing frogȝ (which wær ſedd in ón-ſelf pond)
ſo liht and nimbl, that they could æȝily læp-fōrth whither-
ſoeuer, and they could læp v'ery-far, accuſed natùr that
natùr had bre'dd her a ſlow bæft, and lett with a v'ery- 30
græt burdx, that ſhe' could nether moou' her-ſelf æȝily, and
waz continually preſt-down with a græt weiht. But when

she saw the frog⁷ mād the ełż mæt. and subiect, ye too the
lihtest strook of eu'ery-ón. be'ing sòm-what refreshed, saięd:
How much better is it too bær a burdn, whærby I am de-
fended ageinst al strók⁷. than too be ynder so many dangerz
5 of deth.

The moral.

This fábl shewęth, that we should not bær gre'u'gofly
the gift⁷ of fortùn, which be oft tȳmz a græter comodity
too ys, than we' can ynderstand.

10 32. Of dor-mýc' be'ing wiling too ou'er-throw an ók.

Dor-mýc' appoointed too ou'er-throw with their tetth an
ók bæring mast, whær-by they miht hau mæt the redyer.
that they miht not be constrained, too clim-yp and too go
down so oft for food⁷ sák. But a certein ón of them,
15 whoo throwh ág. and the vc of thing⁷, and also in skil,
went far befór the rest. putt them of, saying: If we' shal
kil our noure' now, whoo wil yeld ys and our posterity
nourishment in herz too com or too be' he'r-after.]

The moral.

20 This fábl warnęth. that a wýz man owht not ónly too
behóld thing⁷ present, but also too fór-se' a-far-of thing⁷ that
shal be' or be' too com.

33. Of the dog and hiż maister.

A certein man hau'ing a dog. fedd him al-wayz with
25 hiż-own hand⁷. and lózęd him be'ing tyed, whær-by he miht
be' loued of the dog the mór. But he commanded that hiż
seruant should ty him and bæt him, that the goød tȳrxż
should sem too be bestowed on the dog from him-selĳ, and
the il tȳrxż should sem too be bestowed from the seruant.
30 But the dog bæring it greu'gofly that he' waz tyed and bætx
continually, ran-away. And when he' waz rebuked of hiż
maister aż yn-thank-ful, and yn-mýnd-ful of so græt goød

turnŷ, whoo had runn-away from him, of whooñ he had al-
way be x lored and fedd, but neuer tyed nor bætx: the dog
answered, I think that thing doonn of the, that thy seruant
dooth by thy commandment.

The moral.

5

This fábl sheweth, that they ar too be accounted il
dooorŷ, whoo be the cauŷe of il dooingŷ.

34. Of the birdŷ færing the dór.

A græt fær ŷel on the birdŷ, lest the dórŷ should kil
them with a stón-bow, of whooñ, they had hærdð, that, thér 10
waŷ a græt fórc of balŷ wrowht with very-græt labór in a
dung-hil. Then ŷaied the sparow, doo not ye fær, for how
can they throw balŷ ageinŷt ys, flyng throw the air, when
they can ŷeárc draw them a-long the ground with græt fórc.

The moral.

15

This fábl warneth ys that we should not fær our enemyŷ,
whooñ we' ŷe' too lak wit.

35. Of the bár and the be'eŷ.

A bár beíng /tung of a bee waŷ ŷired with ŷo græt
anger, that he ŷár in peceŷ al the bee-ŷtalŷ whær-in the 20
beeŷ mád hony. Then al the beeŷ, when they ŷaw their
howŷeŷ brókn-down, their food tákn-away, and their hong-
ónŷ kiled, an affalt beíng mád, ŷetíng-on the bár with their
ŷtingŷ almoŷt kild him. Whoo ŷeárc beíng eŷcáped out-of
their handŷ ŷayed with him-ŷelf: How much better waŷ it, 25
too bærc-with ón beeŷ ŷting, than too ŷtir-yp ŷo many enemyŷ
ageinŷt me' throw mýn anger.

The moral.

This fábl grasteth, that it iŷ far-better ŷom tým, too
ŷuffer the wrong of ón, than whýlŷt we wil puniŷh ón, too 30
get ys many enemyŷ.

36. Of a fowlor and the bird caled Robin-red-breft.

A fowlor had hent net7 for fowl, and had powred-out much mæt for them in a bår plác', he he' took not the bird7 that wær fe'ding, bycau3 they se'med few too him, the which
 5 be'ing fe'dd, and fly'ng-away, 9ther cõm thither too fe'd, the which also he' neglectet7 too ták bycau3 of the fewnes. This order be'ing ke'ptt the whól day, and sòm cõming thither, 9ther go'ng-away, he' looking stíl for a græter hál, at-laft it
 10 be'ing loft, when it waz nõw tým too-reft, drawing the net7, he' çauht ónly ón Robin-ryddok, which be'ing yn-happy had abýdd stíl in the fhráp.

The moral.

This fábl shewet7, that they that be' wil'ng too catch
 15 al th'ng7, oftñ týmz can scárcely ták few th'ng7.

37. Of the foldhor and the hors.

A foldhor hau'ng a v'ery-good hors, howht an-9ther in no wy3 lýk him in goodnes, whoom he' nourishet7 much dilig'entlier than the first. Then this sai'et7 too the first, why
 20 dooth my maister tend me' mór-erñestly than the', se'ing-that I am not too be' compáred too the', nether in faiernes, nor in strenght, nor-9et in swiftnes ∞ Too whoom the 9ther sai'et7: this iz the natür of men, that they be' al-way mór-court'ios yntoo ne'w gest7.

25 The moral.

This fábl shewet7 the madnes of men, whoo ar wont too set ne'w th'ng7 (althowh they be' wõrs] befór óld th'ng7.

38. Of a swýn and a dog.

A swýn mokr7 a spannel that flatteret7 hiz maister with
 30 noy3 and tayl, of whoom he' waz tauht too the art of hawk'ing with many strýp7, and pinch'ng of the ærz. Too whoom

the dog sayeth, thu knowst not, thu fool, thu knowst not what thing? I hau gotx throw thóð strýp]: for throw them am I feðd with the swetest fleth of partrige? and qailz.

The moral.

This fábl warneth ys, that we shoud not suffer the strýp? of maisterz with an yn-fit or wrong-ful] mynd, which strýp? hau be'n the cau3 of many good thing?.

39. Of a bæm rebuking the flownes of oxñ.

When a bæm waz caried in a cart, he reprooued the oxñ a3 slow, sayiŋg, run flouinz: for ye cary a liht burdx. Too whoom the oxñ answerd, thu not knowing what punishment abyðeth-for the, mokeſt ys. We shal lay-aſýd this burdx qik/y, but thu shalt be constrained too bær thyn. yntil thu art brókn. The bæm waz sorow-ful, and durst not prouók the oxñ with blámz any-mór.

The moral.

This fábl warneth euery-ón that he shoud not triumph-over othertz miseryz, when him-self may be castt ynder græter.

40. Of the bird caled a linnet and a boy.

The linnet (being a bird) being asked of a boy (of whoom she waz had in plæzantnes, and nourished with swet and plenty-ful mæt?) why being gon out-of the cág she would not com-agein: saieth, that I may be ábl too fed myself according too myn-own fanſy, not with thy iudgment.

The moral.

This fábl sheweth, that fredom of lýf is too be sett befór al delihting?.

41. Of the lap-wing [being a bird, and] onored yn-worthily.

Al bird? almóſt being bidd too the æglz mariag, hár it diſdain-fully that the lap-wing waz preferred befór the rest.

bicaug; she' waz markt with a crown, and dekt with fetherz of diuers colorz, whær-a3 she' waz wont too walow among dung and filth.

The moral.

5 This fábl reprooueth their foolifhnes, that, in-ñoring men, ar wont too mark the gaynes of garment7, and the excelenti of fau'or, rather than the v'ertuz.

42. Of a preft and pærz.

A c'ertein preft being a glutn, going out-of hi3 contry
10 too a mariag', whær-yntoo he' waz bidn, found in the jorney a hæp of pærz of which he' tucht not a3 much a3 ón, althowh he' wær grætly hungri: but rather hau'ing them for sport, sprinkled them with pis. For he' disdained that fuch mæt waz offered in the jorney too him whoo went too fýn
15 deinty-mæt. But when he' had found in hi3 jorney a c'ertein brook so encrac'ed with showerz, that for-a3-much-a3 he' could not go-ouer without danger of lýf, he' appoointed too go hóm agein. And returning fasting i3 opprest with so græt hunger, that except he' did æt thó3 pærz that he' had sprinkled with
20 pis, he' should be' ded, for-a3-much-a3 he' could not fýnd oþher thing.

The moral.

This fábl warneþ, that no-thing i3 too be' despyzed, fe'ing-that no-thing i3 so litl worth and nauht, that at som
25 tým may not be' for an ve'.

43. Of the mul and the hors.

A mul beholding a hors being nótabl with a góldn brýdl and sadl, and couered with traping7 of purpl-color. waz ou'er-cómed with enuy, thinking that the hors waz happy,
30 which waz fedd continually with the best mæt, and clóthed with comly deking, but that him-self waz yn-happy (in compárizon of the hors) whoo be'ing ou'er-ládn with pak-

ſadlſ il-hewd. waꝝ conſtrained daily too bær very-græt burdn̄.
But when he ſaw the hors returning from fiht wounded
much he caled him-ſelf happy in compariſon of the horſeꝝ
miſery, ſaying. that it iꝝ far-better too ſerch hard lyuþꝝhood
with daily labor, and too be clóthed filthily, than after the 5
beſt and delicat mætt, and ſo græt dekingꝝ too go too the
dang'erz of deth.

The moral.

This fábl warnetþ, that men muſt not enuy kingꝝ and
princeꝝ, bycauꝝ they hau' plenty of riches and welth, ſeiꝝg 10
their lýf ſe'metþ too be ſubject too far-mo dang'erz, than the
lýf of poor men.

44. Of a hog and a hors.

A hog behólding a hors for war, that went-forth too
the fiht be'ing armed eu'ery-whær, ſaietþ: thu fool, whither 15
háſteſt thu ∞ For per-adu'entur thu ſhalt dy in fiht. Too
whoóm the hors anſweretþ, a knýf ſhal ták lýf from the
being fated among dirt and filth, althowh thu ſhalt doo no-
thing worthy of praiꝝ. But renowm [glory or praiꝝ] ſhal
ſelow my deth. 20

The moral.

This fábl grantetþ, that it iꝝ mór-ōneſt too be ſlain in
affairz nóblly doorn, than too lengthly a lýf beſtowed diſ-
ōneſtly.

45. Of a tanor bying a bárz ſkin, of a huntor, not yet tákn. 25

A tanor com'ing too a huntor howht of him a bárz ſkin,
and ſhewetþ-forth mony for it. The huntor ſayetþ, that he
hath not a bárz ſkin for him at the preſent tȳm, but that
he would go or waꝝ redy-too go forth a-hunting the day
after too-morow: and the bár be'ing kild, he promiſetþ him 30
hiꝝ ſkin. The tanor for hiꝝ myndꝝ ſák be'ing gon-forth with
the huntor intoo the wood, climetþ-yp a very-hih tre, that
he miht from-thenc behóld the fiht of the bár and of the

hūntor. The hūntor without fæ̃r wēnt-fōrth too the dēn whær
the bār lay hýdd, the dog̃ be'ing /ent-in, he' forc'ed the bār
too go-out, whoo, the hūntor̃ strók be'ing at'oided, ou'ert'hrēw
him on the ground. Then the hūntor knowing that this wýld
5 bæft iȝ not cruel on ded carcasẽ, hiȝ breth be'ing held-fast,
feined him-self ded. The bār smeling with hiȝ noſtreľz moon'ed
thær-too, when he' perc'eiu'ed the hūntor ytter breth nether
with nóȝ, nor hart, wēnt-away. When the tanor ſaw-thrōwhȝ
10 that the wýld bæft wāȝ gon-away, and that thér wāȝ no
dang'er any-mór, læding him-self from-of the trē, and cōming
too the hūntor, whoo durst not-ȝet arȝȝ, warn'ed him that
he' miht rȝȝ: and ask'ed afterw'ard, what the bār spák too
him in the ær. Too whoom̃ the hūntor ſai'eth, he' warn'ed
me' that from-henc'-fōrth I ſhoułd not be' wiling too ſel a
15 bār̃z ſkin, exc'ept I hau' çauht him befór.

The moral.

This fábl ſhew'eth, that yn-certein thing̃ ar not too
be' account'ed for ſur thing̃.

46. Of a hōws-band and wýf be'ing bóth twȝc' mari'ed.

20 A c'ertein man, hiȝ wýf (whoom̃ he' grætly lou'ed) be'ing
ded, mari'ed an-ȝther, the ſām be'ing a widow too, whoo
continually lay'ed befór him, the v'ertuȝ and ſtout dooing̃
of the fiřt hōws-band, too whoom̃ (that he' miht reqýt the
lýk) him-self alſo reh'erc'ed the v'ery-wel-le'ked maner̃z, and
25 nótabl cháf'tity of hiȝ dec'eſed wýf. In a c'ertein day ſhe'
be'ing angri with her hōws-band, gāu' too a poor man aſking
an alm̃z, part of a cāpñ that ſhe' had dreſt for her hōws-
band̃ ſuper, ſaying: I ge'u' the' this for my fiřt hōws-band̃
fowl. Which the hōws-band hæring, gāu' the reſt of the
30 cāpñ too the poor man be'ing /ent-for, ſaying: And I ge'u'
the' this too for my wýf̃ fowl that iȝ ded, or be'ing ded.]
So they, whȝl't the ón deȝȝr'eth too hūrt the ȝther, hau' not
at-laſt whāt they miht ſup with.

The moral.

This fábl warseth, that it iz not too-be stryued ageinst them that can very-wel reueng them-selu?.

47. Of the lion and the moue.

When a lion being tákn with a snár in a wood saw 5
him-selġ so en-tangled, that he trusted too no fórc that he
could yn-doo him-selġ from-thenc, he desýrēd a moue, that
he would deliuer him, the snár being knawen a-funder,
promising that he would not be yn-mýnd-ful of so græt a
good turn. Which when the moue had spedily dooyn, he askēd 10
the lion, that he would deliuer him hiȝ daughter for hiȝ
wýġ. The lion did not refus, that he miht doo a thank-ful
thing too hiȝ wel-dooor. But when the new brýd coming
too her hōws-band did not se him, by chanc croucht him
with her foot, and brouȝd him altoogether. 15

The moral.

This fábl sheweth, that mariage? and oþer felowship?,
which ar drawn toogether of yn-equalz, be too-be mis-leked.

48. Of an elm and a wilow.

An elm being growen on a riuerz syd, mōkt a wilow 20
next too him aȝ febl and wæk, bicauz the wilow waz bowēd
at eutery, ye the læst violenc of the wáu?, but praizēd hiȝ-own
stedfastnes and strength with joily-græt word?, bicauz he had
thrwgh/y-sufferēd the continual violenc of the riuer many
yerz yn-flákn. But on tȝm the elm being brókn-of with 25
a very-græt violenc of the wáu? waz drawen in the water.
Too whoom the wilow sayēd lauhing: why doo ye forsák
me O neihbor, whar iz now your strength ∞

The moral.

This fábl mæneth, that they ar wýȝer that geu plác too 30
mihtier, than they that being wiling too resist be ouercomēd.

49. Of wex ɛrneſtly cráuing hárdnes.

Wex lamented much that it-ſelf waꝝ ſoft and *mád* pérc'abl
with the lihteſt ſtrók, and ſe'ing tylz *mád* of clay much-
ſofter than it too com too ſuch hardnes thꝛowh the hæť of
5 the fier, that it continuéd many ágeʒ, caſtʒ it-ſelf intoo the
fier, that it miht get the ſám hardnes. Bút be'ing meltt,
by-and-by iꝝ conſumed in the fier.

The moral.

This fábl warneþ, that we' ſhoułd not cráu' ɛrneſtly a
10 thiꝅ that iꝝ denyed ys by natúr.

50. Of a huſband-man grætly phanſying war-fár
and the trád of merchandiꝝ.

A c'ertein huſband-man tók it gre'u'oſſly, that he' con-
tinaully turnéd land, and cam not with continual labor yntoo
15 græt riches, whær-aꝝ he' ſaw ſom foldhoꝝ, whoo (the battailz
be'ing doonn) went wel appareled, and lædd a bleſed lýf
be'ing nourifhed with fýn deinty-mætʒ. Thær-for hiꝝ ſhe'p,
gótʒ, and oxn be'ing ſóld, he' howht horſeʒ and armoꝝ, and
went-forþ intoo war-fár, whær when it waꝝ il ſowht of the
20 g'eneral, he' did not ónly lóꝝ the thiꝅʒ that he' had, bút
alſo waꝝ v'ery-much wounded. Whær-for war-fár be'ing mis-
le'kt, he' purpoꝝeþ too occupy the trád of merchandiꝝ, aꝝ
whær he' thowht græter gain and les labor. Thær-for hiꝝ
land be'ing ſóld, when he' had filéd a ſhip with merchandiꝝ,
25 he' be'gan too ſayl-abróđ, bút when he' waꝝ in the de'p, a'
tempeſt be'ing ſodenly rýꝝn, the ſhip waꝝ drówned, and he
with the reſt that wæſ in the ſhip wæſ al loſt at ón tým.

The moral.

This fábl warneþ eu'ery-ón too be' content with hiꝝ lot,
30 ſe'ing that miſery iꝝ redy eu'ery-whær.

51. Of the as and a geſtor.

An as bæring diſdain-fully that a c'ertein ſcoffor waꝝ
ónored and clóthed with faier clóthing, bycauꝝ he' let-out græt

crak7 of the bely, went too the magiftrat7, dežýring that they would not ōnor him les than the geftor. And when the magiftrat7 merueling thær-at afked him, whær-for he' rekned him-felf fo worthy of ōnor: he' fayet7, bycau3 I fend-forth græter crak7 of the bely, and thó3 fám without ftink. 5

The moral.

This fábl reproouet7 them that pour-out their mōny on very-liht thing7.

52. Of a riu'er railing at hi3 spring with reproof7.

A certein riu'er prouóked hi3 spring with rebuk7, a3 10
ýd7 or yn-profitabl7 bicau3 it ftood without moou'ing, and had not any fifhe7, but it commended it-felf v'ery-much, that it bredd7 v'ery-good fiſh, and creptt throw v'alyz7 or dälz7 with a plæ3ant noy3. The ſpring diſdaining at the riu'er a3 yn-thank-ful ſtayed the ſtræmz. Then the riu'er 15
be'ing bereft of the fiſh and ſwet ſound vaniſht-away.

The moral.

This fábl nótet7 thó3 that imput too them-felu7 the good thing7 that they doo, and dōo not affýn it too God, from whoom a3 from a lārg ſpring our good thing7 proceed. 20

53. Of a wicked man and the diu'l.

When a wicked man had browht-too-pas very-many miſcheif7, and be'ing v'ery-oftn tákx, and ſhut7 in pri3x waz hólðx with v'ery-ſtraiht and v'ery-watch-ful kep'ing, he' lamentabl7 dežýret7 the diu'l7 ayd, whoo v'ery-oftn týmz waz 25
at-hand for him, and had freed him from many dāngerz. At-laſt be'ing caught-agein, and lamentabl7 dežýring the wonted help, the diu'l appered hau'ing on hi3 ſhoulderz a græt bundl of tōrx ſhooz, ſaying: frend, I am not ábl too be a help for the any-mór. For I hau wandered ſo many place7 hither- 30
too for ſet'ing the at liberty, that I hau whólly worn-out al

thæȝ fhooȝ. Truly no mōny iȝ left too me', whær-with I
may be' ábl̃ too prouȝd ȝther. Whær-for thu' muȝt dy'.

The moral.

This litl fábl̃ warneth, that we' shouȝd not think, that
5 our offence' wil be' yn-punished aȝ-way.

54. Of the bird' be'ing wil'ing too chuȝ mo king'.

The bird' took adu'yc' tooȝether tuch'ing the chuȝ'ing of
mo king', for-aȝ-much-aȝ the æȝl̃ alón could not rul̃ so græt
companyȝ of fȝwl: and they had satisfied their deȝȝr, exc'ept
10 they had left-of from suȝh counceȝl̃ throwh the crowȝ warn'ing,
whoo when the cauȝ waȝ ask'ed, why he' rekn'ed not that
mo king' shouȝd be' choȝn, faith: bicauȝ it iȝ mór-yn-æȝȝ
that mó fak' be' filed than ón fak'.

The moral.

15 This fábl̃ tæcheth, that it iȝ far-better too be' gou'erned
of ón princ' than of māny princ'eȝ.

55. Of a wȝ-man that say'ed that she' waȝ wil'ing
too dy' for her hȝws-band.

A certein v'ery-ōnest matron, and v'ery-lou'ing of her
20 hȝws-band, hór it gre'u'ȝofly that her hȝws-band waȝ hólđn
with contrary hæl/th, lament'ed, and mourn'ed, and that she'
miht witnes her lou' toward her hȝws-band, deȝȝr'ed deth,
that if he' wouȝd ták her hȝws-band from her, that he' wouȝd
rather kil her than her hȝws-band. Among thæȝ word' she'
25 seeth deth cȝm'ing with a terribl̃ look: with the fær of whoom
she' be'ing throwhly a-fraid, and then repent'ing her deȝȝr,
say'eth: It iȝ not I that ȝe' cráu': he' lieth thær in the bed,
that ȝe' cȝm too kil.

The moral.

30 This fábl̃ sheweth, that nón iȝ so much a lou'or of a
fre'nd, that hath not leu'er ȝr iȝ not mór-wil'ing] that wel
shouȝd be' too him-felf, than too the ȝther.

56. Of a wong man finging at the burying
of his mother.

A certein man weþt and mourned for his wýf be'ing ded, whoo was born-forth too the gráu, but his son sang. Who when he was chýddn of the father, aꝥ out-of his mynd and mad, that would sing at the burying of his mother, whær-aꝥ he owht too be sorow-ful with him and wep. He sayeþ: O my father, if thu hau' hýted prestʒ that they should sing, why art thu angri with me, finging with them, for-
naught ∞ Too whoom the father saith, thy duty and the
prestʒ iꝥ not al-ón or a lýk. 10

The morál.

The fábl sheweth, that al thingʒ be' not comly for al men.

57. Of a jelos man, that gau his wýf too-be keppt. 15

A jelos man gau his wýf (whoom he had found too liu yn-chástly) too-be keppt of a certein frend, whoom he trusted very-much and promised much mony, if he tok hed' so diligently, that she did by no mæn bræk the band of matrimony. But when he had prooued a few dayz that this
keeping was too-yn-ægi, and had found that his wit was con-
qered by the suttly of the wo-man, he going too the hows-
band sayeþ, that he wil not-any-mór hau' this so hard a
chærg': in-aꝥ-much-aꝥ not so much aꝥ Argus, whoo was al-
together yied, could kep a wo-man ageinst her wil. He
aded mór-ouer, if ne'd be, that he had-leuer daiy too bær-
out intoo a medow a sak ful of flæz a whól yer, and the
sak being loozed too fed them among the gras, and the
euning being com, too læd them al hóm agein, than too
kep an yn-chást wo-man ón day. 20 25 30

The morál.

This litl fábl sheweth, that thér be' no keporz so dilig'ent that ar ábl too kep a fhám-les wo-man.

58. Of a man refusing a glister.

A c'ertein rich man a German by naþion waʒ v'ery-fik. Too cur whoom thér had cōmp v'ery-many phizicianz (for too hōny the be'eʒ fly by flokʒ) of whoom ón, among oþer
5 thingʒ, saięd, that he' had ne'd of glisterz, if he' would wax whól. Which thing, when the man yn-ac-cuſtomed too this maner of mede'yn, hærdđ, be'ing ſtired-yp with rág, bidđ al the phizicianz too be' caſt-out-of the hōws, ſaying that they wær mad, whoo, whær-aʒ hiʒ hed ákęd, they would hæl hiʒ
10 ars-hól.

The moral.

This fábl grantęth, that al thingʒ, ȝe the whól/ſom thingʒ, fe'm yn-plęʒant and hýrt-ful too the yn-ac-cuſtomed and yn-ſkil-ful.

15 59. Of the as be'ing fik, and wolʒ going too fe' him.

An as waʒ fik, and the report went-abróđ that he' would ſoon dy. Thær-for when the wolʒ and dogʒ cām too fe' him, and ákęd of hiʒ ſon hōw hiʒ father did, he' anſweręd throwh a chýn of the dór. Better than you would.

20 The moral.

This fábl fhewęth, that many fein too bær forow-fully the deþ of oþer, whoom not-withſtanding they deʒýr ſhould dy qikly.

60. That ſtrýpʒ be' for a nýt, an as, and a wō-man.

25 A c'ertein wō-man ákęd a nýt growing niht-too a way, whoo waʒ affailed of the pe'pl paſing-by with ſtónz, whær-for it waʒ ſo mad, that with hōw much the mo and græter ſtrýpʒ it waʒ bætn, ſo much the mo [rather mór] and better frut it browht-forþ. Too whoom the wal-nýt ſayęth: art
30 thu yn-mýnd-ful of the prou'erb, ſaying thu: a nýt, an as, a wō-man be bound with ón law. Thæʒ thre' doo no-thing rihtly if ſtrýpʒ lau'-of.

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that oft tȳmz men ar went too ftryk-
in them-seluȝ with their-own dartȝ.

61. Of the as not fȳnding an end of laborȝ.

The as waȝ vexed very-much in the winter-tȳm, bicauȝ 5
he waȝ hurtȝ with too-much cöld, and had hard food of
fodder, whær-for he wiȝhed for the temperatnes of the spring,
and the tender gras. But when spring-tȳm waȝ comm, and
he waȝ constrained of hiȝ maister, whoo waȝ a poter, too
cary poterȝ clay intoo the floor, and wōod too the kill, and 10
from-thenc too cary-forthȝ hip-tȳlz, gutter-tȳlz, and comun
tȳlz too diuersȝ pláceȝ, being wery of the spring-tȳm, in
which he abyddȝ so many laborȝ, he much deȝyred sȝmer
in al praietȝ, that hiȝ maister being lettȝ with ræping, miht
suffer him too rest. But then also when he' waȝ compeled 15
too bæe the new cōrx intoo the floor, and from-thenc' too
bæe the threfhed cōrx hóm, nether waȝ thér a pláce' of rest
for him: he hōped that at-læft at the tȳm of gathering of
ȝther frut would be an end of hiȝ laborȝ. But when then
also he did not perceiu the end of hiȝ euȝz too be at-hand, 20
feing-that wȳn, aplȝ, and wōod wær too be caried daily.
He wiȝhed ernestȝ agein the snowȝ and yie' of winter, that
at-læft sȝm rest miht be grasted him then from so græt laborȝ.

The moral.

This fábl fhewetȝ, that thér be' no tȳmz of the present 25
lýf, which be not subȝect too continual laborȝ.

62. Of a mouȝ that would mák frend/hip with
a cat or wæȝ[.]

Very-many myȝe abyding in the hólow pláce' of a wal,
beheld a cat, that lay in a garnerd of boordȝ with a hanging- 30
down hed and sad countenanc. Then ón of them, sayetȝ:
thiȝ bæft semetȝ sȝm-what courtȝis and gentȝl. For with the
countenanc it-self he fhewetȝ-forthȝ a certein holines, I wil

spæk too him, and knit an yn-looꝝabl fre'nd/hip with him. Which when he' had sayed, and comm ne'rer, he' waz tákn of the cat, and torn-asunder. Then the rest se'ing thæꝝ thingꝛ, said with them-seluꝛ: It iꝝ not v'erily, it iꝝ not too-be' trusted
 5 or a man mußt not trust] rash/y too a countenanc'.

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that men be' not too be' iudg'ed by countenanc', but by their workꝛ, se'ing cruel wolfs ly hydd oft̃ týmz ynder a she'p's skin.

10 63. Of an as that seru'd an yn-thank-ful maister.

An as that had seru'ed a c'ertain yn-thank-ful maister many ye'rꝛ, with foot not offending, fel ónc' (ynder hiꝝ burdn aꝝ it chanc'eth) whýl/t he' waz croocht with a heu'y pak, and going in a rowh way. Then hiꝝ maister be'ing yn-plæꝝabl
 15 or angr̃i] compeled him with many strýpꝛ too aryꝝ, caling him flow and doltish bæst. But that wretch sayed thæꝝ thingꝛ with him-self among the strýpꝛ: How yn-thank-ful a maister hau' I (be'ing yn-happy) chanc'ed-on ∞ For thowh I hau' seru'ed him much tým without offenc', yet he' dooth
 20 not weih this ón falt with so many my óld goꝝd tynnz̃.

The moral.

This fábl iꝝ deu'yꝝed ageinst them, that be'ing yn-mýnd-ful of goꝝd tynnz̃ be'stowed on them, folow also with cruel punifhment on the læst offenc' of their wel-dooorꝛ.

25 64. Of a wolf counfing a porkepin that she' should lay-away her priklz̃.

A wolf be'ing hungr̃i hent hiꝝ corag' on a porkepin, whoom not-withstanding he' durst not assayl, bicauz she' waz fenc'ed euery-whær with arowz̃. But he' began too counf
 30 her throwh a deu'yꝝed suttly too spooil her, that for a litt whýl she' should not cary so græt a burdn of wepnz̃ on her bak, se'ing-that archorꝛ did not cary any thing, but when

the tȳm of battel waȝ at-hand. Too whoom the porkepin
ſaięth: ȝn muȝt beleu that the tȳm of fihting ageinȝt a wolȝ
iȝ al-way.

The moral.

This fábl grastęth, that a wȳȝ man muȝt be al-way 5
fenced ageinȝt the deceitȝ of enemyȝ and ȝn-knowȝ perȝonȝ.

65. Of the moue' ſetȝng a kiht at liberty.

A moue' beheld a kiht wrapt in the ſnár of a fowlor,
he pitied the bird, thowh enemy too him, and the tȳngȝ
beȝng knawȝ-aȝunder, mád for him way ȝoo-fly-away. The 10
kiht forget-ful of ſo græt good tȳnȝ, when he ſaw him-ſelf
lȝs, catching the moue', ſuȝpecting no ſuch thing, ȝór him
with hiȝ talantȝ and bæk.

The moral.

The fábl ſhewęth, that miȝcheuȝoȝ men ar wont ȝoo 15
recompenc' ſuch ȝhankȝ too their wel-dooȝrȝ.

66. Of the fiȝh calȝd a pirwinel, cráuȝng of Jupiter
that ſhe' miht cary-abróȝd her hȝows with her.

When Jupiter from the begȝning of the world grantȝd
too euery bæȝȝt the giftȝ that they had cráuȝd, the pirwinel 20
deȝȝred of him that ſhe' miht cary her hȝows aboȝt. She'
beȝng aȝked of Jupiter, whær-for ſhe aȝked ſuch a gift of
him, which wold be heuȝy and greuȝoȝ too her, ſayęth, I
hau-leuer, ȝr am wilȝnger ȝooȝ bæȝr a heuȝy byȝrȝ continually,
than that I can not be abl ȝoo auoid an il neiȝbor when 25
it ſhaȝ lȳk me'.

The moral.

This fábl ſhewęth, that the neiȝborȝhood of the euȝl iȝ
ȝoo-be flȝdd with euery diȝ-commodity.

67. Of a hedȝ-hog ȝhruȝȝting-oȝt an adder beȝng hiȝ óȝtis. 30

A hedȝ-hog fór-knowȝng winter ȝoo be at-hand, deȝȝred
the adder that ſhe' wold grant him a plác in her-owȝ cau'

ageinst the forc' of the cöld. Which when she' had dooꝛn,
the hedg'-hog rowling him-self hither and thither prikt the
adder with the sharpnes of hiȝ priklȝ, and tormentēd her
with græt gref. The adder se'ing that it went il with hir-
5 self, when she' took the hedg'-hog in hōws-höld prayēd him
with faier-/pókn wordȝ, that he' would go out, for-aȝ-much-
aȝ the plác' waz narow for twoo. Too whoom the hedg'-hog
faiēth, let him go-out that can not tary he'r. Whær-for the
adder perc'eiuing that thér waz no plác' for her thær, went
10 thenc' from her lodg'ing.

The moral.

The fábl shewēth, that they ar not too be' alowed in
felowship, that ar ábl too thurst ys out.

68. Of a hár prefering him-self befór the fox bycauȝ
15 of the swiftnes of hiȝ fet.

A hár accomptēd him-self wörthy that should be' pre-
ferred befór the fox, bicauȝ he' excēlēd her far in swiftnes
of fet. Then the fox sayth, but I hau' hapnēd with an
excelenter wit, with which I deceiue the dogȝ oftner than
20 thy doost with thy swiftnes.

The moral.

This fábl shewēth, that swiftnes of the body and strenght,
ar ou'ercōmed of wit a-græt-way.

69. Of an óld man læu'ing the lust of the fleth
25 bicauȝ-of fe'blnes.

A c'ertein man endēwed with a singlar holines, war-
nēd a c'ertein óld man, that at the last he' would let-pas the
v'yc' of yn-law-ful lust, whær-intoo he' had trauēlēd ernesly.
Too whoom the óld man sayēth: O holy father, I wil obey
30 þouȝr v'ery-holy and v'ery-good warningȝ. For I perc'eiue
that the vc' of lechery dooth hurt me' sōm-what, and my
hard iȝ not adu'ancēd any-mór.

The moral.

This fábl sheweth, that eul men ar wōnt too læu-of ac-custumēd vȳceȳ not for the lōu of vertu and of God, but for fæi and feblnes.

70. Of a certein hūfband-man and a poet.

5

When a certein hūfband-man goīng too a poet, whooȳ feldȳ he tiled, found him alōn among bookȳ, he askēd him by what mæn he could liu so alōn. Too whoom he faith, I began too be alōn ōnly after-that thu gotst thy-felf hither.

The moral.

10

This fábl sheweth, that lærned men that ar gárded continually with the company of very-lærned men, ar then alōn when they shal be' among yn-lettered mæn.

71. Of a wōlf being appareled with a shepȳ fkin,
that deu'oured the flok.

15

A wōlf being-arayed with a shepȳ fkin, mingled himself in a flok of shep, and daiȳ kild sōm-ōn of them. Which when the shepp-herd had markȳ, he hangȳ him yp on a very-hih tre'. The oȳther shepp-herdȳ askīng why he had hangēd-yp a shep, he faietȳ, truly it iȳ a shepȳ fkin, aȳ he' 20 se', but the dedȳ be' a wōlfȳ.

The moral.

This fábl sheweth, that mæn ar not too be iȳdgēd by their apparel, but by their wōrkȳ. For many ȳnder shepȳ clōthingȳ dōo wōlfish wōrkȳ.

25

72. Of a father exōrtīng hiȳ sōn too vertu in vain.

A certein father exōrtēd hiȳ sōn (being whōlly-geuȳ too vȳceȳ) with many wordȳ, that (the way of vȳceȳ being forsākȳ) he wōuld diligēntly watch too vertuȳ, that wōuld bred him praiȳ and ōnestȳ. Too whoom the sōn sayeth: 30

hak with so cruel a strók, that al-móft dying he fayed thæȝ wordȝ: I am a fool, what hau I dooun ∞ Why waȝ I bóld too prouók so mihtī an aduerfary, too whoom natur hath created me no match ∞

The moral.

5

The fábl fheweth, that a man myft not ftryu with mithier men.

75. Of a widow and a gren as.

A certein widow hauing a fingl lýf, deȝyred or waȝ deȝyred] too mary, but durft not, being afraid-of the peplȝ 10 moking, whoo ar wont too accuȝ with il ſpecheȝ thoȝ wo-men that go-on too ſecond mariag. But a goſhop of her fhewed by this art, how the peplȝ voyceȝ waer too be de-ſpyȝed. For ſhe commaȝded that a whyt as, which the widow had, ſhould be painted in a gre'n coler, and be lædd- 15 about throwh al the ſtretȝ of the town. Which when it waȝ dooun, ſo græt wonderiȝg cam on al men at the be-giniȝg, that not ónly boyȝ, but alſo óld men mooued with this yn-ac-cuſtomed thiȝg, wait-on the as for phanȝyȝ ſák. Afterward, when ſuch bæft waȝ daiȝly lædd throwh the city, 20 they leſt-of too wonder. Saieth the goſhop too the widow, it wil hapȝ too the lýk wyȝ. For if thu ſhalt ták a hows-band, thu ſhalt be the peplȝ tál for a few daiȝȝ, afterward this ſpech wil be huſht too.

The moral.

25

This fábl fheweth, that thér iȝ no-thing worthy of græt wonderiȝg, which throwh length of tȝm dooth not læu-of too be a wonder.

76. Of an ægl táking-away a conȝȝ chylddȝr or rather rabbetȝ.]

30

An ægl hauing-næſted in a very-hih tre ſnatch-ȝp for her nonȝ-ónȝ food, a conȝȝ rabbetȝ that feddȝ not far from

thenc: whoom the cōny prayēd with faier-/þókn word?, that
 he would vouchsáf too restór her chylddērn too her. Bút
 he thinking her aȝ be'ing litl, and a bæft of the erth, and
 not ábl too hurt him, douȝtēd not too tær them in pe'ce?
 5 with hiȝ talant? in the damȝ fiht, and too lay them too hiȝ
 ȝong-ónȝ too-be' ætn. Then the cōny be'ing much moouēd
 for the deþ of her chylddērn, sufferēd this wrong in no wyȝ
 too efcáp yn-punished. For she' digeth-yp by the root?, the
 tre' that held-yp the næft: whoo faling with a liht fore of
 10 the wýnd?, castt-out ypon the ground the æglȝ ȝong-ónȝ,
 be'ing aȝ-ȝet yn-fetherēd and not flusþ, whoo be'ing ætn-yp
 of the wýld bæft?, ȝeldēd too the cōny a græt cōmfort of
 her forow.

The moral.

15 This fábl shewēth, that no man be'ing bóld of hiȝ
 mihtines, owht too desþȝ the wæker, se'ing-that the feblær
 sōm tȝm may reu'eng' the wrong? of the mihtier.

77. Of a pȝk be'ing a riu'er-fisþ, deȝȝring or phanȝying?
 the kingdōm of the sæ.

20 Thér waȝ in a certēin riu'er a fisþ [caled] a pȝk, whoo
 excēdēd the oȝther fisþe? of the sām riu'er in faiernes, grætnes,
 and strengþ. Whær-for al the fisþe? wonderēd at him, and
 ōnorēd him chef/y aȝ king. Whær-for he' be'ing listt-yp
 yntoo prȝd, ȝegan too deȝȝr a græter rul. Thær-for the
 25 riu'er, whær-in he' had reynēd many ȝerȝ, be'ing forfákn, he
 entrēd intoo the sæ that he' miht chaleng' the kingdōm thær-
 of yntoo him-felf. Bút fýnding a dolphín of wonder-ful
 grætnes, which reynēd thær-in, waȝ so chác'ed of him, that
 fle'ing-away, he' could scant go intoo the mouþ of the riu'er,
 30 from-whenc' he' durst not any-mór go-out.

The moral.

This fábl warnēth ys, that we' be'ing content with ouȝ-
 own materȝ, shōuld not cráu' thōȝ tȝing?, which be' far-græter
 than ouȝ strengþ.

78. Of a shep spæking in reproch too a shepp-herd.

A shep spåk in reproch too a shepp-herd, bycau3 not beîng content with the milk that he milkt from her for hi3-own ve and hi3 chylddery3, he did mór-ouer despooyl her of her flec. Then the shepp-herd beîng angrî drew her son too deth. The shep sayeth, canst thû doo any thing wors yntoo me ? The shepp-herd sayeth, that I may kil the, and cast the forth too be deuoured of wolf and dog. The shep spåk no-thing færing yet graeter eul3. 5

The moral.

10

This fâbl sheweth, that men owht not too be angrî ageinst God, if he suffer riches and chylddery too be takn from them, seîng-that he can also bring graeter punisshment both on the liuîng and ded.

79. Of a cartor, and a cart-wheel creakîng.

15

A cartor askèd the cart, whær-for the wheel, that was the wors creaked, seîng-that the rest did not the sãm thing. Too whoom the cart sayeth, the sik ar wont al-way too be wayward and querulos or ful of complaint.

The moral.

20

This fâbl sheweth, that eul3 ar wont al-way too stir men too complaint.

80. Of a man beîng wilîng too prouu hi3 frend.

A certein very-rich man and frank, or liberal had graet plenty of frend, whoom he had very-ofts too super, yntoo whoom they cam very-wilîng/y. But he beîng wilîng too try whether they would be faith-ful too him in labor3 and dasyer3, calèd them al toogether, sayîng that enemy3 wær ry3x ageinst him: too destrooy whoom, he had determîed too go. Whær-for they shoold go with him, wepx3 beîng caught with hást, that they miht reueng the wrong offered 25 30

him. Then al except twoo began too excus them-felu?. Thær-for the rest being fhákn-of, he accounted thóð twoo on/y in the number of frend?, whoom afterwãrd he lou'ed singularly.

5

The moral.

This fábl fheweth, that contrary fortùn iz the very-best trial of frend/hip.

81. Of a fox praizíng hárz-flef h too a dog.

When a dog chác'ed a fox, and she' kne'w that she'
 10 should be' caught by-and-by, and that she' could not fynd
 any oþer way: she' sayeth, O dog, why deýrëst thý too
 destrooy me', whooz flefh can be' for no v' too the ∞ Catch
 rather that hár (for thér waz a hár not far-of from-thenc)
 whooz flefh men al-together say too be móst-fwet. Thær-
 15 for the dog be'íng moou'ed with the fox' councl, the fox
 be'íng lett-alón, folow'ed after the hár, whoom for-al that he'
 could not ták bycauz-of her yn-credibl swiftnes. A few
 dayz after, the hár metíng the fox accus'ed her sharply: for
 the hár had hærd'd the word?, that she' had fhew'ed him too
 20 the dog. Too whoom the fox saíeth, O hár why doost thý
 accus me', whoo hau' praiz'ed the so grætly ∞ What wouldst
 thý say'ed, if I had dis-praiz'ed the' ∞

The moral.

This fábl fheweth, that many men den'y destruction
 25 too oþer ynder the fhew of praizíng.

82. Of the hár cráu'íng of Jupiter sýtltý: and of the fox cráu'íng swiftnes.

The hár and the fox cráu'ed of Jupiter: the hár, that
 he miht jooy'n sýtltý too híð swiftnes of fet: the fox, that
 30 she' miht jooin swiftnes too her sýtltý. Too whoom Jupiter
 answer'ed thus: frō the begíning of the world we hau'
 grax'ted too euery liu'íng thíng their gift? from our móst-

liberal boȝom. But ȝoo hau geu^x al thi^g ȝoo ón miht
had bep the wrong of other.

The moral.

This fábl fheweth, that god hath grasted ȝoo euery-ón
their gift⁷ with so indifferent balanc, that euery-ón owht 5
ȝoo be content with hiȝ portíon.

83. Of a hors beíng yn-drest, but beíng swift,
and of other moki^{ng} him.

Many horse⁷ wæ^r browht ȝoo gám^z for runíng, beíng
trimed with very-faier trapíng⁷, except ón, whom beíng yn- 10
drest and yn-fit, or yn-hanfom] for s^uch a triál, the rest
mokt, and thowht not that he would be a winor at any t^ym.
But when the t^ym of runíng gám, and al went out-of the
pláce⁷ of stáy, when the trumpet⁷ soun^d wæ^z geu^x, then
at-length he fhewed how much he beíng laht-at a litl 15
befór, exceled the rest in swiftnes. For al the other beíng
left behýnd him a long spác, he' got the gám.

The moral.

The fábl fheweth, that men ar not ȝoo-be iudged by
the outcard fhew, but by their vertu. 20

84. Of a hufband-man beíng lett-com ȝoo a lawíor
by a kid⁷ voic or cryíng.]

A certein contry-man beíng wrapt in a greuous mater
in law, gám ȝoo a certein lawíor, that he beíng hiȝ defendor,
he miht get-out him-felf. But the lawíor beíng lett with 25
other buȝines, commanded ȝoo be answered-agein, that he
could not n^ow be at leísur for him, whær-for he sho^uld go-
away ȝoo ret^urn an-other-t^ym. The contry-man whoo trusted
very-much ȝoo this lawíor, aȝ an óld and faith-ful frend
comíng-agein very-much, wæ^z neuer lett-in. At length, 30
earyíng-forth with him a kid, yet sykíng and fat, he stood

befór the lawiorz hōws, and pinchíng the kid, conftraynēd
him too blæt: the portor whoo by híz maisterz cōmmandment
waz wōnt by-and-by too let-in mēn bringíng gift, the voic
of the kid beíng hærdd, opníng the gát straiht-way, bidd
5 the man go-in. Then the cōntry-man beíng turnēd toward
the kid, faiēth, I thānk the my litl kid, that haft mād thæz
doorz fo æzi for me.

The moral.

The fábl shewēth, that no thíng be fo hard and yn-
10 æzi which gift can not opn.

85. Of a yong man beíng febl thrōwh the act
of g'eneration, and of a wōlf.

A certein yong man mariēd a wýf, and the sám also
a prety yong wench, sōm-what faier, and ge'u'n too plæsur.
15 whooz yn-brýdled luft whýl he dezyrēd too satify, he emptiēd
híz looynz fo, that in few dayz after he waz mād læn,
and se'mēd mór-lyk a ded man than a-lýu'. He' waz not
ábl too go, not too stand, not too doo any exerciz, büt waz
glad of sitíng in the sun a3 ón beíng óld. Thær-for whýl/t
20 he' standíng in a suni plác, warmēd him-sel'f with the hæ't
of the sun, it hap'ed that huntōrz whoo huntēd-after a wōlf,
had theír jōrny thar way, whoom when the yong man askēd,
why they had not çauht the wōlf: they say, we' wær not
ábl too get him bicauz-of híz yn-credibl swiftnes. Then the
25 yong man sayēth, fuerly this wōlf owht not too hau' a wýf.
For if he' wær joínēd too a wýf, he' would neu'er be'n mihtí
with fo græt swiftnes of the fet.

The moral.

This fábl shewēth, that no man iz fo strong and stout,
30 whoom too-much ve of lechery may not mák febl and wæk.

86. Of an óld man thrōwing-dōwn with stónz a yong
man táking-away aplz from him.

A certein óld man dezyrēd with faier /pókx word, a
yong man táking aplz away from him, that he' would cōm-

down from the tre, and not too bær-away hiȝ thingȝ. But when he poured wordȝ in vain, the ȝong man despyȝing hiȝ ág and wordȝ, he sayeȝ, I hæer that thér is vertu not ónly in wordȝ, but also in ȝerbȝ. Thær-for he beginneȝ too pluk gras, and too caſt it at him. Which thing the ȝong man behólding waȝ falx-out intoo ernest lauhing, and thowht that the óld man dóted, that heleft that he waȝ ábl too dryu him from the tre with gras. Then the óld man deȝýring too try al thingȝ, sayeȝ, ſeing-that thér be no workingȝ of wordȝ and of ȝerbȝ ageinſt the ſnatchorȝ of my thingȝ, I wil work with ſtónȝ, in whooȝn men ſay thér is vertu also, and hurling at the ȝong man the ſtónȝ, whær-with he had filed hiȝ lap, conſtrained him too go-down, and too go-away.

The moral.

This fábl ſheweȝ, that al thingȝ ar too-be affaied of a wýȝ man, befór that he fle too the aid of wepȝȝ.

87. Of the nihtingál promiſing the hawk a ſong
for her lýf.

A nihtingál being caught of a hungry hawk, when ſhe perceiued that ſhe waȝ too-be deuoured of him by-and-by, deȝýred him with ſaier ſpeech, that he would let her go, promiſing that ſhe would reſtór a græt reward for ſo græt a good tux. But when the hawk aſked her what good wil ſhe could be ábl too reqýt him ~ She ſayeȝ, I wil deliht thyȝ ærȝ with ſongȝ aȝ ſwet aȝ honey. But the hawk ſaieȝ, I am mór wiling thy ſhouldſt deliht my bely, for I can liu without thy ſongȝ, I can not without mæt.

The moral.

This fábl granteȝ, that profitȝ ar too-be ſett befór pleaȝurȝ.

88. Of a lion chooȝing a hog too be a companion for him.

When a lion waȝ wiling too ȝoyn too him part-tákorȝ in frendſhip, and many bæſtȝ deȝýred too ȝoyn them-ſeluȝ

too him, and earnestly cráu'ed it with entrétiſ and prairé. The rest being despy'ed, he' would fal in frend/hip with the hog ónly: and be'ing asked the cau3, answered: Bycau3 this bæft i3 so faith-ful, that he' forsáketh hi3 frend7 and com-
 5 panionz at any tým in no dang'er how græt foeuer.

The moral.

This fábl tæcheth, that their frend/hip i3 too-be' desýred, whoo in tým of aduerfity doo not step-bak from-ge'u'ing ayd.

89. Of a gnat desýring mæt and hqws-room of a bee.

10 When a gnat gefed that he' should dy in the winter-tým for hunger and cöld, he went too the stand'ng-plåce7 of bee3, cráu'ing of them mæt and hqws-room, which if he' miht had gotx of them, he' promised that he' would throwhly tæch their chylddérx the art of musík. Then a certein bee'
 15 sayeth: But I am mór-wil'ng my chylddérx should lærx mýn-own art, that shal be' ábl too dis-chárg' them from the dang'er of hunger and cöld.

The moral.

This fábl warxeth ys, that we' bring-yp our chylddérx
 20 in thó3 art7, that may defend them from pou'erty.

90. Of an as be'ing a trumpetor, and of a hár be'ing a carior of letterz.

The lyon [be'ing] king of fower-footed bæft7, [and] redy-too-fiht ageinst the bird7, set in aray the frunt7 of the battel
 25 of hi3 fowr-footed bæft7. Be'ing asked of the bár, what the dúlnes of the as, or the fær-fulnes of the hár could be ábl too bring-forth too the victory, whoom he saw thær too be' present among the oþher foldyor3, answered: the as shal stir-yp the foldyor3 too the fiht with the noy3 of hi3 trumpet.
 30 büt the hár shal v3 the offic of a letter-carior bicau3-of the swiftnes of hi3 fet.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that no man is so much too be despised, that is not ábl too doo ys good in som thing.

91. Of hawk⁷ being enemy^z among them-selu⁷ whooin the cūler^z a-pæced. 5

The hawk⁷ being enemiz^z on too an-^other fowht daily, and being occupýed with their-own hâtréd⁷ did not trôbl ^other bird⁷. The cūler^z being fory for their cás, browht them at-on, embaffador^z being sent. But when they wær throwhly-mâd frend⁷ among them-selu⁷, they lest not of too ¹⁰ trôbl and kil the ^other wæker bird⁷, and chefly the cūler^z. Then the cūler^z sayed with them-selu⁷, how profitabler for ys waz the hawk⁷ faling⁷-out, than their agreing toogether.

The moral.

This fábl warseth, that the hâtréd of eul citi/en^z is ¹⁵ rather too-be mainteined than putt-away, that whylt they strýu among them-selu⁷, they may suffer good men too liu quietly.

92. Of a wq-man bæring fier intoo hir hqws-band⁷ hqws.

A certein skil-ful man maried a wýf. And being asked ²⁰ of hi^z frend⁷, what that litl torch should mæn, which the new maried wýf bringeth bur^zing out-of hir father^z hqws, and which she about-too go intoo her hqws-band⁷ hqws lihted-agein and carieth-in: sayeth, it mæneth that too-day I bring intoo my hqws fier caried-away out-of my father- ²⁵ in-law^z hqws.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that wq-men be offt tým^z a certein fier, which burseth-yp the hqws-band⁷ good⁷.

93. Of a græt officor being condempned of extorcion. 30

A certein chief officor that had pil^d a prouinc or cōntry| waz condempned of extorcion, and when with much a-doo he

reftóred thing? tákn from oþher, a c'ertein dwelor in the
prouine or contry] fayð, this our prætor dooth a3 wq-men.
whoo conceiuing frut ar wonder-fully delihted, but when
they bring-forþ thó3 frut? they ar tormented with in-credibl
5 forow.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that oþher menz thing? ar not too-be
cauht-yp of ys, lest we' be'ing constrained too put them a-
way should be' strýkn with forow.

19 94. Of an óld man be'ing wiling too delay deth.

A c'ertein óld man dezýred deth, whoo çám redy-too
ták him out-of lýf, that she would stay very-litl whýl't he
miht frám hi3 testament, and miht mák redy oþher necessaryz
for so græt a iorny. Too whoom deth fayeth: why haþt thu
15 not mád redy hither-too be'ing warxed so oft of me' ∞
And when the óld man sayð that she' waz neu'er se'n of
him any-mór. Deth fayeth, when I did dailý catch not ónly
thy lýk, of whoom almóft nón remain now, but also ȝong
men, chýlddérx. [and] infant?, did I not warx the of thy
20 mortality ∞ when thu perceiuedst that thy yíz waxed dul.
that thy hæring waz les, and that thy oþher fence? did fayl
dailý, thu didst perceiu' thy body too wax heu'y, did I not
tel the' that I waz-nih, and doost thu deny that thu art
warxed ∞ Whær-for it muþt not be' defered further.

25 The moral.

This fábl sheweth, that we' muþt liu' so, a3-thowh we'
doo se' deth too be' at-way at-hand.

95. Of a cou'etqos man spæking too a bag of mōny.

A c'ertein cou'etqos man dyed, whoo about-too læu' a
30 græt hæp of góldx mōny il got, asked the bag of mōny,
which he' had commanded too be' browht too him dying, too
whoom it should bring deliht ∞ Too whoom the bag fayeth.

too thy executōr, whoo wil spend the mony goty of the
with so much swet, on harlot, and banquet; and too the diuſ, 5
that ſhal tāk in bondag thy fowl too euer-laſting puniſh-
ment.

The moral.

This fábl ſheweth, that it iſ a very-fooliſhnes too labor
on thóſ thing, that ar redy too bring ioy too other, but
wil bring torment too our-felu.

Finis.

1. Of a fox and a gót.

19

A fox and a gót being very-thirſt went-down intoo a
well, whær-in when they had throwly drunk, the fox ſayeth
too the gót looking-about the way bak-agein. O gót, be of
good cōrag, for I hau deuýzed by what mæn bóth may be
at liberty agein. If thy wilt liſt thy-ſelf yp-riht, thy fór-fet 15
being moued too the wal, and ſhalt bend-yp thy hornz,
thy chin being browht too thy breſt, and I læping-ouer by
thy bak and hornz, and going-away out-of the well, wil gýd
the out thenc afterward. Too whooſ counel the gót hauing
truſt, and obeying aſ ſhe bidd, her-ſelf læpt out-of the well, 20
and afterward for ioy ſeted on the brim of the well, and
rejoyced-grætly, hauing no cār of the gót. But when ſhe
waſ accuſed of the gót aſ brækōr of promiſ, ſhe answered:
truſy O gót, if thy hadſt aſ much perceiuing in thy mynd
aſ thy haſt long hærz on thy chin, thy wouldſt not had 25
gon-down intoo the well befór that thy hadſt had aſſurance
of returning.

The moral.

This fábl graſteth, that a wýſ man owht too ſerch the
end befór-that he com too doo a thing throwly. 30

2. Of the fox and the lion.

The fox hau'ing-se'n no lion befór, when she' me'tt him on the sùden waz so a-fraid with the siht of him, that it lak't litl büt she' shoud be' ded. Which thing when it hap-
5 ed agein afterward, she' waz a-fraid at the siht of the lion, büt not so a3 at-firft. Büt when she' had be'hóldn the sám lion the thir'd tým, she' waz not ónly not a-fraid, büt goíng too him bóldly spák and talk'ed with him.

The moral.

10 This fábl grant'eth, that cùstom and accompany'ng máket'h that thó3 thing7 that be' móft-örribl and too-be' fær'ed, sem nether örribl nor fær-ful.

3. Of a cok and a partridg'.

When a c'ertein man had cok7 in hi3 hōws, he' howht
15 a partridg', and gau' her too-be' cherifhed intoo the company of the cok7 too-be' fat'ed-toogether with them, büt the cok7 by-and-by eu'ery-ón fór him-sel' did büt and driu' her a-way. The partridg' waz tormented in her-sel', thinking that sūch thing7 wær lay'ed on her by the cok7, bycau3 her kýnd waz
20 strang' from their kýnd: büt when not much after she' be- held them fiht'ng among them-selu7, and strýking ón-an-øther, be'ing restóred from sorow or heu'yne3 fay'eth, truly I wil not be' tormented in my-sel' any-mór he'r-after, se'ing them fiht'ng among them-selu7.

25 The moral.

This fábl grant'eth, that a wý3 man owht too bær with an in-different mýnd despýt7 doomn by strang'or3 born, whom he' se'eth not too forbær from the wrong'ng of their fa- miliar3.

30 4. Of the fox and a hed be'ing-found.

On' or on a tým] a fox be'ing entred intoo a harpor3 hōws, whyl she' ferch'ed al the tool3 pertayn'ng too musik.

and al the hōwsbold-stuf, the found a hed *mād* cūningly and wōrk-manly out-of marbl, which when the tōk intoo her hand, the sayeth, O hed beīng *mād* with græt ynderstanding, [and] hōldīng no ynderstanding.

The moral.

5

This fābl belongeth too them, that hau the bewty of the body, and hau not the diligenc of the mynd.

5. Of a cōlhyor and a fylor.

A cōlhyor dwelīng in a hýred hōws, caled-in a fylor that had cōm very-nih in thar plác, that they miht dwell 10 toogether in ón-felġ hōws, too whoom the fylor sayeth: O man, that thing iȝ not profitabl too be doom. For I fær left what-soeuer I shoulđ māk whýt, thy wouldst blak it al with the spřinkling of cōlġ.

The moral.

15

This fābl granteth, that thér iȝ no dæling too-be had with the mischeu'ōs.

6. Of a man fyl of bóftīng.

When a certēin man hau īng-gou intoo strang cōntryȝ fōm long whýl, waz returned hóm agein, whær-aȝ he tōld bragīngly 20 many oþer thingȝ doom of him-felġ manly in diuers regionȝ, then he tōld that móst gr chefly that he had ouercomū al men at the yil of Rōds in the trial of-læping. That the men of Rōds, whoo wær present, wær witneseȝ. Too whoom ón of the standorȝ-by, sayeth, O man, if that-fām be tru that 25 thy spækeft, what ned haft thy of witneseȝ? ∞ Lo her iȝ rōds, behōld her iȝ the trial of læping.

The moral.

This fābl granteth, that whær tru proofȝ be at-hand thér iȝ no ned of wordȝ.

30

7. Of a man proou'ing or try'ing] Apollo.

A c'ertein nauhti man got him too [the c'ity caled]
Delphy [in the c'onty of Gre'e] too try Apollo be'ing caled
the god of wýzdom, and hau'ing ynder hiȝ clók a yong sparow,
5 which he' held in hiȝ fist, and c'oming-ne'r too the táblí in
Apollo's templ asked the god say'ing: whether liu'etȝ it or
iȝ it ded, that I hau' in my-riht hand ∞ Be'ing redy too
bring-f'orth the yong sparow a-lýu' if he' had answered that
it waȝ ded: agein, redy-too bring-f'orth the litl sparow ded.
10 if he' had answered that it waȝ a-lýu': for he' would kilȝ it
f'orth-with ynder hiȝ clók priu'ly be'fór that he' would browht
it f'orth. But the god ynderstanding the man's futl craftines,
sayed: O thu askor of councl, doo thu weither thiȝ thu
art mór-wil'ing too doo (for the iudg'ment iȝ in the power
15 of thy-felf) and whether it be' a-lýu' or ded bring-f'orth what
thu haft in thy hand?

The moral.

This fábl grantetȝ, that noth'ing, nether iȝ hýdd, nor
dec'ein'etȝ the knowledg' of God.

20

8. Of a fiȝhor.

A c'ertein fiȝhor, hiȝ netȝ be'ing cast-f'orth intoo the sæ,
browht-out a fiȝh of a v'ery-litl body, whoo be'fe'ched the
fiȝhor thus: Doo not ták me' at this pre'sent be'ing v'ery-litl
and smaȝ, suffer me' too go-away and grow-agein, that thu
25 maiȝt get me' afterward be'ing so grow'n, with græter ad-
u'antag'. Too whoom the fiȝhor sayetȝ: truly I shoud be' mad
if I shoud let-go the gain that I hau' be'twe'n my handȝ
thowh smaȝ, in hóp of goodnes too com, thowh græt.

The moral.

30 This fábl grantetȝ, that he' iȝ fooliȝh that for hóp of a
græter thiȝ, dooth not mák-much of a pre'sent and fur thiȝ,
thowh smaȝ.

9. Of a hors and an as.

A certein man had a hors and an as. In máking a jorney the as sayeth too the hors, if thū wilt that I be sáf, æȝ from me a part of my burdx. The hors not folowing hiȝ wordȝ, the as dyeth faling ynder the burdx. Then the ownor 5 of the bæftȝ layeth on the hors al the fardlȝ that the as did bær, and the skin alfo, which he had plukt-of from the ded as. With the which burdx the hors being weihd-down, alfo gróning, sayeth: wo yntoo me the móft-yn-happy of bæftȝ, what euf hath hapxed too me a wretch ∞ for I rez 10 fuzing part, now bær al the burdx, and hiȝ skin befýd.

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that the græter owht too be partnerȝ with the leser, that bóth may be sáf.

10. Of a man and a fatyr [which sòm say iȝ a bæft hauing the hed of a man, and the body of a gót.] 15

A certein man fel in frend/hip with a fatyr, whoo when they sáf bycauȝ of-ætíng, a storm of the air being rȝȝ and cöld, the man moouing hiȝ handȝ too hiȝ mouth refreshed them with hiȝ bræthȝ: which thing the fatyr be- 20 hólðing askēd why he did it. The man sayeth, I comfort-agein my cöld handȝ with warmth. And a litl after, the mæt being sòm-what hot, when the man moouing-agein hiȝ hand with the mæt too hiȝ mouth, cooled the hæt of the mæt with a smal bræthing. The fatyr asketh, whæ-for he did 25 that too. The man answering, that I miht cool-agein the mæt: But I, sayeth the fatyr, wil not vȝ frend/hip with the her-after, that drawst hæt and cöld out-of ón mouth.

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that hiȝ frend/hip iȝ too be auoyded, 30 whooȝ lýf iȝ douȝt-ful, and whooȝ talk iȝ not plain.

11. Of the fox and the libard.

The fox and libard ftrau' tuchíng bewty, and the libard adu'ancíng híj diu'ers-cólóred fkin, when the fox could not fet her fkin forth befór it, fhe fayeth: Bút hów mých fairer
5 am I that hau' not hapnéd-on a body of diu'ers cólórz, bút on a mýnd diu'erfely cólóred.

The moral.

This fábl graxteth, that the faiernes of the mýnd excéleth the fairnes of the body.

10 12. Of a cat beíng chang'ed intoo a wq-man.

A c'ertain cat waz the deliht of a c'ertain wel-fau'ored
nong man, he' befeched Venys that fhe would chang her
intoo a wq-man. The goddes Venys hau'ng pity on the
nong manz deyr, turxeth the bæft intoo a faier wench, with
15 whooz bewty the nong man waxíng a-fier lædeth her hóm
with him, whoo fítíng-toogether in the bed-chamber, Venys
beíng wílíng too mák proof whether fhe' had alfo chang'ed
manerz with her body, fent-in a mouc' intoo the midl of
the chamber. Bút fhe' beíng forget-ful of them that wær
20 preſent, and of the mariag'-chamber, rýzíng from the bed
cháced the mouc', cou'etíng too æt him. Then the goddes
difdainíng her, reftóred her ageín yntoo her-own natúr.

The moral.

This fábl graxteth, that wicked men, althowh they cháng
25 theír condíñion and eftát yet in no wy3 chang' their manerz.

13. Of a huſband-man and híj dog7.

A c'ertain huſband-man beíng ſtaied in the feld the
winter-tým, when food fail'ed, firſt híj ſhep beíng kiled ón
after an-othér, waz fedd with theír fleſh: ſoon-after with the
30 fleſh of híj ſhe-gót7: laſt-of-al he' waz fedd with híj wórking
oxn beíng kild. Which thíng when híj dog7 had confider'ed,
they talk'ed-toogether among them-felu7, fayíng: Bút let ys mák

a runing-away from-hene. For if our maister hath not spáred the workíng oxn, tru/ý he wil not spár ȳs.

The moral.

This fábl graxteth, that they be too-be avoided, and too be takn-hed-of, that doo not hólð-away or forbær| their 5 hand] from their familiarz.

14. Of a huſband-man tæching hiȝ ſonȝ.

A huſband-man feing hiȝ ſonȝ ſtryúing dai/ý, and that they could not be browht-agein intoo good wil among them-ſelu], commaxded that a litl fagot of rodȝ ſhould be browht too him. For hiȝ ſonȝ wær preſent ſitíng thær. Which 10 when they wær browht, he' bound al intoo ón litl fagot, and commaxded euery of hiȝ ſonȝ ſeueral/ý too ták and bræk the litl fagot toogether. But they not beíng ábl too bræk the litl fagot toogether, he' looȝíng afterwárd the fagot, deliuered ſeueral rodȝ too-be bróks of euery-ón ſeueral/ý, and they brækíng 15 them forth-with and aȝi/ý, he concluded thȳs: and hou my ſonȝ ſhal ſhew hou-ſelu] not too-be ouer-throwx of hou enemyȝ, and yn-vincibl, if ȳe wil continu erneſt/ý of ón mýnd. But if not, the ſám hou enuyíng and varianc wil mák hou a fit prey or booty] for hou enemyȝ. 20

The moral.

This fábl graxteth, that manȝ affairȝ doo lȳk-wȳȝ: either agreíng-toogether máketh eneræc, or varianc máketh los.

15. Of a wq-man and a hen.

A certein wq-man beíng a widow had a hen layíng 25 egȝ ſing/ý euery-day. But ſhe hópíng that the hen would lay twoo egȝ at-ónc for ſeueral egȝ, or for ón-at-ónc| if ſhe had geuȝ the hen mór mæt, cheriſhed her plenty-ful/ý. But the hen beíng mád fater, could not lay aȝ much aȝ ón eg.

The moral.

This fábl granteth, that men waxing wōrs, bycauȝ-of
exces and plenty of thingȝ, ar plukȝ-bak from their purpōs
or enterpryc.]

5 16. Of a man whoom a dog had býttē.

An be'ing býttē of a dog went-about men from ón too
an-óther deȝyring hælīng or curing] and got ón, whoo, the
qality of the hurt be'ing knowē, sayeth: Truly if thu, O man,
wilt wax whól, ták a cruſt of bred be'ing wet in the blud
10 of the wound, and offer it too the dog that býttē the, too-
be' ætē. Thoo whoom he' sayēd afterward: In good ſooth,
if I ſhał doo that thing I am worthy that ſhould be' býttē
of al the dogȝ of the tōwn.

The moral.

15 This fábl granteth, that eu' men when they receiue
græteſt good turnȝ, then they ar móſt en-cōragēd too il
dooingȝ.

17. Of twoo fren'dȝ and a bár.

A bár me'tt twoo fren'dȝ máking a jōrny toogether, of
20 whoom the ón be'ing a-frayd waȝ hýdd climbing on a tre,
but when the óther perc'eiu'ed that he' ſhould be' no match
for the bár, and ſhould be' ou'ercōmed, if he' would fiht,
ſaling-grōuſīngly feynēd him-ſelf too be' ded. The bár
cōmīng thither ſmeled hiȝ ærȝ and powl, he', that lay ſprædd-
25 abrōd, hōldīng-clōc hiȝ fetchīng of breth ſtil, ſo the bár
went-away beleuīng that he' waȝ ded. For men ſay that
a bár iȝ not cruel yntoo a ded carcas. Soon-after the óther
that waȝ hýdd among the læuȝ of the tre cōmīng-down,
aſketh hiȝ fren'd what the bár had ſpōkn with him too hiȝ
30 ær. Too whoom the fren'd ſayeth: He' warxēd me' I ſhould
not mák a jōrny her-after with fren'dȝ of this fort, or with
ſuch fren'dȝ.]

The moral.

This fábl grasteth, that thóð frendŷ ar too be avoided,
who in dangerous tȳm pluk-bak the foot from-ge'uring ayd.

18. Of ȳong men and a cook.

Twoo ȳong men had howht mæt of a cook for them 5
both. But when the cook lookt diligently and applyed certein
hows-hold-buȳines, the ón of the ȳong men putt part of the
mæt intoo the ȝtherȳ boȳom. The cook fynding falt, he that
tók-away the fleŷh ſwór that he had it not: and he that
had it, ſwór that he tók it not away. Too whoom the cook, 10
the craftines of the ȳong men being ynderſtanded, ſayeth:
Althowh the theſ ly hýdd from me, yet he ſhał not ly hýdd
from him, whoom ȳe ſwær-by being God.

The moral.

This fábl grasteth, that if we' hýd any thiȳ from men, 15
we' can in no wýȳ hýd it from God.

19. Of a re'd and an oliu'-tre'.

A red and an oliu'-tre diſputed of conſtancy, of ſtogetnes,
and of ſuernes. The oliu tre layed reproof ageinſt the red
aȳ being britl and wáuring at euery wýnd. But the red 20
held hiȳ pæc, not looking a long tȳm. For when a veement
wýnd cam-on, the red waȳ driuȳ too-and-fro, and bent-down:
the oliu'-tre waȳ al-brókȳ, when it would ſtryu ageinſt the
'violenc' of the wýndȳ.

The moral.

25

This fábl grasteth, that they that geu plác too the
tercer for a tȳm, ar militier or better] than they that dōo
not ge'u plác'.

20. Of a trumpetor.

Thér waȳ a trumpetor, which blew the tókȳ in war-fár, 30
he being ſudenly tákȳ of men, cryed-alowd too them that

stood round-about: O ye' men doo not you kil me' be'ing yn-hurt-ful and innoc'ent. For I hau' kil'ed no man at any t'ym: for-why I hau' no o'ther thing than this trumpet. Too whoom they answer'ed agein with noy3: Truly thu' shalt be' 5
cruelly slain the-mór for this sám thing, bicauz when thy-
felf canst not fiht, thu' canst set-on o'ther too the fiht or battel.]

The moral.

This fábl graxteth, that they offend abou' o'ther, which
perfwád eu'l and dis-order'ed princ'e7 too doo wickedly.

10

21. Of the fowlor and a snák.

A certein fowlor, hi3 fowl'ing net7 be'ing tákx, went-
forth a-fowl'ing, and a wood-dou' be'ing se'n sit'ing in the top
of a tre', he' moou'eth hi3 twig7 cun'ingly sett-together with
hi3 net7 priu'yly too the bird, hóping that he' could rather 15
catch her. Which thing when he' laboreth, he' look'ing-yp
on-hih, croocht with hi3 fet a snák ly'ing [thær,] the which
be'ing mád v'ery-angri with the pain, býtt the man. But
he' faint'ing now, say'eth: alas wretch that I am, whoo whyl't
I am wil'ing too catch an-o'ther, I-my-felf per'ish be'ing tákx 20
of an-o'ther.

The moral.

This fábl graxteth, that deceit-ful men doo hýd their
en-trap'ing7, yet not with-standing oft' t'ymz they suffer the
sám thing of o'ther.

25

22. Of a beu'er cūting-of hi3-own memberz.

The beu'er i3 sayd too continu in the water mór than
o'ther fow'r-footed ba'ft7, and that hi3 memberz of generat'ion
be' certeinly profitabl for the art of phizik. When he se'eth
that he' shal be' tákx of men sek'ing for him (for he know'eth 30
whær-for he' i3 hunt'ed-for) him-felf cūte'th-of hi3-own memberz
and cast'ing them forth yntoo the folow'oz, escápeth sáf by
this mæn.

The moral.

This fábl grasteth, that by the exampl of him, wý; men owht too hau no regard of their good, or aduancement, for attainíng hælth or fáfty.]

23. Of the tuny and dolphin [beíng fífhē].

5

When a tuny fledd from the dolphin chácíng him with very-háfti spedínes, and waz too be tákx eus-then, he' thruft him-selſ on a rok. The dolphin alſo waz driu x too an-othér lyk rok with the sám violenc. Too whoom the tuny lookíng-bak ageín, and seíng him now a-dyíng, fayeth: 10 Deth íz not greuós too me now, seíng him dyíng, that íz the cau; of my deth.

The moral.

This fábl grasteth, that men bær míſery; or afflictíon; with an in-dífferent mýnd, when they ſhal ſe them fúl of 15 míſery for whoom they be' in calamity or míſery.]

24. Of the dog and the butchor.

A certein dog læpt intoo a butchor's ſhop (the butchor beíng occupíed in ſom mater) and ran-away when he had fnatcht-away a hæft; hart. Too whoom the butchor beíng 20 turnt-about, and behóldíng the dog runíng-away, fayeth: O dog, I wil ták hed too the whær-ſoeuer thou art her-after. For thou haſt not tákx a hart from me, but haſt geu x me a hart.

The moral.

55

This fábl grasteth, that los íz al-way a lærxíng too men.

25. Of a certein prophíſíor.

A certein prophíſíor fíſíng in the market-plác, talkéd too othér, too whoom ón browht word that the door; of hí; hqws wær brókn too pece;, and at thíng; caught-away, that 30 wær in the hqws. At the whích meſſag the prophíſíor mákíng

a lamentabl noyȝ, and máking háft with rýning getth him hóm. Whoom rýning, ón behóldíng, sayeþ, O thy that promíseþt that thy wilt fór-fhew oþher ménȝ buȝines, surly thy-self hæft not fór-fhewed thýn-own.

5 The moral.

This fábl belongeþ too them, that not vȝíng their-own thýng⁷ rihtly, endeuor too fór-se' and too prouýd for oþher ménȝ, that belong noþýng too them.

26. Of a fik man and a phizic'ion.

10 A c'ertein fik man be'íng asked of a phizic'ion in what maner he' fáred or fel'tt him-self] he' answered that he' waz faln intoo a swet abou' meȝur. Too whoom the phizic'ion sayeþ, that iz goðd. But an-oþher day be'íng asked agein in what maner he' fáred, he' answered, I hau' be'n v'exed a
15 long tým be'íng caught with cöld⁷, and that iz goðd also, sayz the phizic'ion. When he' waz asked of the sám phizic'ion the thîrd tým, he' answered: I am wækned with a lask of my body, that sám iz also goðd, sayz the phizic'ion. But afterwârd be'íng asked of a c'ertein familiar, how doo you
20 fre'nd ∞ He' answered: in v'ery-de'd, I doo wel, but I dy.

The moral.

This fábl granteþ, that flatterorȝ ar too-be' reprooued.

27. Of an as and a wôlf.

An as halted with a prik of wôðd trodn-on, and a wôlf
25 be'íng sen he sayeþ: O wôlf, lo I dy for torment, redy-too-be' ether thy food, or the ráu'xȝ⁷, or-else' the crowȝ⁷. I cráu' ónly ón goðd tynx of the': get-out the prik out-of my foot first, that at-læst-way I may dy without torment. Then the wôlf táking the prik with hiȝ græteft teth býtíngly, d'rew-
30 out the prik. But the as hau'íng-forgotn the sorow, clapt hiȝ ýrxed he'lȝ on the wôlf⁷ fác', and (hiȝ brow, nostrelȝ, and teth be'íng brókn) fledd-away. The wôlf accusíng him-lelf,

and fay'ng, that it hapnēd too him worthily, bicauz he that had lærnēd too be the butcher of bæltʃ, nōw wōuld be their furgeon.

The moral.

This fābl grasteth, that they that forfāk their-own occu- 5
pationz turn'ng them-seluʃ too oʃher not fit for them, cōm
bóth too a mok and intoo dang'er.

28. Of the fowlor and the blak-bird.

A fowlor bended netʃ for birdʃ: which thing the blak-
bird behóld'ng a-far-of, askēd the man what buʒines he did. 10
He answerēd that he býldēd a city, and went-away farder-
of, and hýdd him-selʃ. The blak-bird beleu'ng hiʒ wordʃ,
and cōming too the bayt sett thær nih the netʃ, iʒ caught.
The fowlor run'ng thither, she sayeth: O man, if thy býld
sych a city, thy shalt not hau many dwelorz thær-in. 15

The moral.

This fābl grasteth, that priuat welth and the comyn
welth also iʒ destrooied by that mæn cheʃly, when the
gouernorz exerciʒ cruelty.

29. Of a trauelor by the way, and a bag be'ng found. 20

A trauelor go'ng a long iorny, vōwēd, if he found any
thing, that he wōuld offer the half thær-of too Jupiter.
Afterward a bag ful of dátʃ and almonðʃ be'ng found in the
iorny, he æteth al the dátʃ and almonðʃ. But offerēd at a
certein altar the kernelz or stónz of the dátʃ, [and] the sheldz 25
of the almonðʃ, and the rýndʃ or out-fýdʃ say'ng: O Jupiter,
thy haʃt [that] which I vōwēd too the. For I offer too the
bóth the iner and outer thingʃ of that which I hau found.

The moral.

This fābl grasteth, that a cōuetous man deuýzeth deceitʃ 30
eu'x too the godʃ for the deʒýr of mōny.

30. Of a chyld and the mother.

A certein chyld stól hiȝ felowȝ alphabet-tábl̃ or abce |
 he' browht too hiȝ mōther, of whoom he' not be'ing cháftic'ed
 did stæl mór daily. But tȳmȝ go'ing-on, he' be'gan too stæl
 5 græter thingȝ. At-length be'ing arrest'ed or tákn yn-wárȝ |
 by the mag'istrat waȝ lædd too torment or execut'ion. But
 hiȝ mōther folowing and cry'ing-out, he' deȝýr'ed the gárdorȝ
 that they would suffer him too spæk with her a litl too her
 ær: whoo suffering him, and hiȝ mōther háfting much, and
 10 moou'ing her ær too her sōnȝ mōuth, he' plukt-of hiȝ mōtherȝ
 ær with hiȝ tēth. When hiȝ mōther and the rest rebuk'ed
 him, not ón/y aȝ a thef, but [aȝ] yn-pity-ful yntoo hiȝ parent
 ór mōther,] he' say'eth: She' hath be'n causȝ too me' that I
 shoudl be' destroo'ied. For if she' had cháftic'ed me' hau'ing-
 15 stólx the abce, I shoudl not be'n lædd nōw too torment
 hau'ing-gon-on too farder thingȝ.

31. Of a she'pp-herd exerc'izing marinorȝ art.

A she'pp-herd fe'dd a flok in a plác' nih the sæ, whoo
 when he' saw the sæ calm, thér cam on him a deȝýr too-mák
 20 a sayl'ing or vyag] too a faier or mart.] Thær-for the shep
 be'ing fōld, and pakȝ of al'mōndȝ be'ing bowht, he' sayl'ed or
 mād a viag.] But a v'eēment or cruel] storm be'ing rȝȝn,
 and the ship be'ing in dang'er too be' drown'ed, he' castt-out
 intoo the sæ al the byrds of the ship, and scárcly escáped
 25 the ship be'ing yn-lódx. A few daiȝ after, ón com'ing, and
 marweling at the calmes of the sæ (for it waȝ quiet in-de'd)
 the she'pp-herd answ'ering, say'eth: aȝ much aȝ I perc'eiu,
 the sæ would hau' dátȝ agein, and thær-for it shew'eth it-selȝ
 too be' stíl or yn-moou'ed.]

30

The moral.

This fábl̃ grant'eth, that men ar mād the skil-fuler or
 wȝȝer by los and dang'er.

32. Of an öld man's fön and a lion.

A certein öld man had ön önly fön and of a gentl-manly mynd, and a louor of hunting-dog⁷ or hound⁷.] he saw by a dræm that his fön was cruelly slain of a lion. Being a-frayd left per-aduentur the chase miht folow this dræm at fön tÿm. 5
 býldeð a certein very-fÿn hōws, being very delihtab^l bōth with the rouf⁷ and windowz, and wining his fön thither abōd-ftil a kepor too his fön. He had painted in the fām hōws, for his fön's deliht, euery kÿnd of bæft⁷, among whoom the lion too. The yong man looking on thæz dreu the mōr 10
 gref thær-by, and standeng fōm-what-ner, faięth too the lion: O cruelest wÿld bæft, becau3-of the and my father's vain dræm, I am kep't in this hōws, a3 in a pri3x. What may I doo too the ? And faying thæz word⁷ he strák his hand on the wal, being wileng too pluk-out the lyon's yi, and 15
 hurtt his hand with a nayl, that was hÿdd thær, throwh which strók his hand rankled, and mater or corruptiōn] grew by litl and litl, and an agu folowed, and in short tÿm the yong man dyed. So the lion kilđ the yong man, the father's inuētiōn helping no-thing or not a-whit.] 20

The moral.

This fābl grastęth, that no man can auoid the thing⁷ that wil cōm or be' too cōm.]

33. Of a bald man weering or bæring^l strax or ęther's^l hær's for natural or his owⁿ] hær. 25

Whÿl't a certein bald man weering counterfet hær, was carięd with a hors, behōld, a very-miht^l wÿnd tōk-away that hær from his hed: fōrth-with græt lauhing was fired-yp of the standerz-about, and he with lauhing agein at them, fayingth: what maruel is it, if the hær's that wær not 30
 mÿn-owⁿ ar gon-agein from me ? They that wær bōrx with me' ar gon-away agein too.

The moral.

This fábl graxteth, that we' shoud not be' sad for welth
lost: for that can not abyð with ys eu'er, which we' receiu'ed
of natür, be'ing bórx.

5

Finis.

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*

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1. Of the ægl and the fox.

The ægl and the fox appoooint too dwel nih, frend/hip
be'ing mād betw'en them, th'inking that frend/hip would
be' the surer thrōw the oft' ac-company'ing. Thær-for the
10 ægl h'egan her næft yp-on a hih tre'. The fox plác'ed her
cub7 or ȝong-ónz among the bufhi ground ne'r the tre.
Thær-for ón of the dayz when the fox be'ing gon out-of the
cooch or erth] did se'k food for her cub7, the ægl also her-sel'f
laking mæt fly'ing-away yntoo the cooch of the fox snatcht-yp
15 the foxé7 cub7, and gau' them too her ȝong-ónz too æt. The
fox com'ing-agein, her chýlddèrnz cruel deth be'ing know'n.
waz mād v'ery-forow-ful, and when she' could not be' reu'enged
on the ægl, bycauz be'ing a fow'r-footed bæft she' could not
be' ábl too folow-after a bird: which ón th'ing iz ge'u'x too
20 m'en in misery and not ábl too resist, curs'ed on the ægl,
and wifht him e'u'l, the brók'n frend/hip iz turs'ed intoo so
græt hâtred. Thær-for it hap'ed in thó3 dayz that gót7 wær
sacrific'ed, a pe'e' whær-of the ægl snatching-yp toogether
with burn'ing colz, cary'ed it too her næft, but the wýnd
25 blowing s'om-what ernestly, the næft which waz mād of hey,
and of smal and dry stuf, iz sett-on-fier or sett-a-fier.] The
æglz ȝong-ónz fel'ing or perc'eu'ing the flám, fa'-down on
the ground for-a3-much-a3 they could not fle' a3-yet. The
fox snatching them yp strait-way deu'ou'reth them in the
30 æglz siht.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that they that violat or bræk frend-
ship, althowh they get-away from the reuenging of thóð
whoom they hau hurtt, yet they doo not escáp from God's
punishment.

5

2. Of the ægl and the crow.

An ægl flyng-of from a hih rok fnatcht-yp a lamb frō
the flok, which thing when the crow behóldeth, beíng moued
with lýk deýr, flyeth yp-on a ram, with earnest fluttering
and noyð, and so wrapeth hið clawz intoo the ram's fleec. 10
that he' could not yn-looð him-selſ from-thence, ye, with the
stirring of hið wing. When the shepp-herd seeth him so
wrapt, runing thither catcheth the crow, and the fetherz of
hið wing beíng cutt, gau him too hið chýlddērs for a mok
or pas-tým.] But when any man asked the crow, what bird 15
he was, the crow sayeth: at-first tru/y að-tuching cōrag I
was an ægl, but now I know certainly that I am a crow.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that whoo-so dāreth too doo any thing
about hið strength, bringeth-too-pas this thing on/y, that he'
faleth intoo aduersity very-oftn, and sheweth him-selſ a mōking
stok too the pepl.

20

3. Of the ægl and the dór.

An ægl chased a hár, but the hár beíng void of aid,
seíng a fly [caled a dór] whoom tým offered, lamentabl
deýrred aid of him, too whoom the dór promised hið defenc
and kepang. Afterward when the dór seeth the ægl drawing-
ner, he prayeth her that she would not ták-away hið seruant
from him. But the ægl despýzng the litbes of the dór
æteth-yp the hár befór him. But the dór mynd-ful of hið 30
wrong, táketh hed wher the ægl býldeð næft. Lo, the ægl
layeth eg, the dór beíng lift-yp with hið wing, flieth too

30

the æglǝ næft, and tǝrxing-out the egǝ caſtǝ them down on the ground. The ægl be'ing fired-yp with heu'ines for the los of her egǝ, flyeǝ-away too Jupiter (for the bird iǝ conſecrated too that god) and deǝýreǝ that thér be' ge'u'N her
 5 a fáf plác' too bre'd: Jupiter graxteǝ, that when tǝm iǝ com'm, ſhe' ſhould lay egǝ in hiǝ lap. The dór fór-fe'ing this, mákeǝ a bal of dung, and flyeǝ-yp a-hih, let it fal intoo Jupiterǝ lap. Jupiter be'ing wil'ing too ſtrýk-out the bal out-of hiǝ lap, ſtrák-out the æglǝ egǝ too. From that
 10 tǝm, mén fay, that the ægl neuer bredeǝ, in what tǝm thér be' dórz.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that nón iǝ yǝtter/y too-be deſpýǝed. bicaúǝ thér iǝ no man, that tákeǝ wrong, búť when tǝm iǝ
 15 ge'u'N, may ſe'k too be' reu'eng'ed.

4. Of the hawk and a nihtingál.

When the nihtingál ſat on a hih ók, ſhe ſang alón after her maner: when a hawk ſeking mæť beheld her, he flyeǝ thither ſyden/y, and catcheǝ her, búť when the nihtin-
 20 gál ſeǝth that ſhe ſhould dy, ſhe' praieth the hawk, that he' would let her go, bicaúǝ ſhe' waz too-too-litl' too fil hiǝ bely, búť that it waz fuer/y ne'd-ful that he' ſhould tǝrx himſelf too græter birdǝ for hiǝ ſuffic'ent fil'ing. The hawk looking on her frówn'ingly, faieth: truǝ I ſhould be' too-much a fool.
 25 if I let-go the mæť that I hólđ in my handǝ, be'ing fe'dđ with the hóp of mór-aboundant mæť.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that they that for-go that which they hólđ in hand, in hóp of græter thingǝ, be' too-much void of
 30 counce'l and ræǝx.

5. Of the fox and the gót.

A fox and a gót be'ing thirſti went-down intoo a well, búť after the drink'ing, when the gót beheld the go'ing-out,

the fox sayeth gentl/y too him: Be of good courage: for I
 hau considered very-wel, what is necessary or ned-ful] for
 our hæl/th or sáfety.] For thu shalt stand yp-riht, and stand-
 eloe too the wal with thy fórmér fet and horsz, and I
 climing on the shoulderz and horsz, when I shal be gon- 5
 out the well, tákíng the by the hand wil draw the yp henc.
 The gót redily obeyed her. The fox rejoycing about the
 welz mouth, for her going-out, mokenh the gót. But whylt
 the gót accuseth her, not too hau keptt promise? with him.
 The fox sayeth merily too him: O gót, if thu wær endewed 10
 with that wýzdom, as thar-fām thy berd is furnished with
 triming of hærz, thu wouldest not had gon-down intoo the
 well befór that thu hadst seþ the going-out aduýzed/y.

The moral.

The fábl mæneþ, that men endewed with counsel shoulð 15
 look yntoo the end of thing? befór that they shoulð geu
 diligenc too dooing thing?, or too thing? too be doomn.]

6. Of the fox and the lion.

When a fox, that neu'er had seþ lion a had mett him
 by chace, she waz a-fraid so much, that she waz al-móft 20
 ded: when she had lookt on him agein, she waz very-much
 a-fraid, but noþing-at-al as at-first: when she beheld him
 the third tým, she waz bóld, comíng-ner too him too reax
 or disput] opszly or in his presenc'.]

The moral.

25

The fábl mæneþ, that ve and custon of thing? maketh
 terribl or fær-ful] thing? too be familiar or wel-acquainted.]

7. Of a cat and a cok.

When a cat had caught a cok, and sowht occasion how
 she miht et him, she began too accus him, that he waz a 30
 trobt-som best or creatur,] whoo cryng-out by niht would
 not suffer men too tak rest. The cok excuseth him-self, that

he' did that for their profit, for-a3-much-a3 he' stired them
 yp too doo work. The cat sayeþ again, thu art without
 godlines, and mischeu'ous abou' me3ur, whoo doost continually
 ageinst natu'r, se'ing-that thu doost not abstain or hold-bak]
 5 thy-felf, nether fro mother nor sifterz, but minglest thy-felf
 with them by yn-chastnes. The cok defended also, that he
 did that for hi3 maisterz gainz sak. For by such going-too-
 gether in generation the hen3 doo lay eg7. Then the cat
 sayeþ, althowh thu be ful of excue7, yet I entend or mæn]
 10 not too fast.

The moral.

The fábl mæneþ, that he' that is lewd by natu'r, when
 he' onc' purposeth in hi3 mynd too doo doo harm or offend]
 althowh ther lak color of cau3, yet he' læueþ not of from
 15 lewdnes.

8. Of the fox without a tail.

A fox, her tayl be'ing cutt-of, that she' miht escáp out-
 of a snár, when she' thowht lýf a deth too her for the shám,
 deuý3ed by deceit too win-in oþher foxe7, that eu'ery-ón
 20 should cutt-of their tayl ynder a shew of a comyn comodity
 or good,] and so she' miht æ3 her yn-comlynes. Thær-for
 she' entræteþ the foxe7 be'ing ac-companyed-together at ón
 plác, that they would cutt-of their tayl, ræ3xing or disputing]
 that a tail wa3 not ónly an yn-comlynes too foxe7, but a
 25 heuy and foolish burdn. Ón of the foxe7 answered her
 plæ3antly: Oh sifter, if that thing be profitabl too the' ónly,
 it is not an yp-riht thing too counce' oþher the lýk.

The moral.

This fábl be'longeth too them, that ynder a shew of
 30 good wil fór-se' their-own comodity or good] by counce'ing.

9. Of a fishor, and a litl fish caled a Smarid.

A fishor that hent a net in the sæ caught a litl fish caled
 a smarid, whoo be'ing yet litl in ág de3ý3ed the fishor, that

he would geu her lyf, wyl't she miht be a græt ón, and he miht get græter gain by her. The fiſher answered her pretiſy; Truly I ſhould lak my mynd, if I ſhould let-go that the laſt gain that I hau, in hóp of lárger aduantage.

The moral.

5

The fábl mæneth, that it iſ a fooliſhnes too for-go ſur thing] for yn-ſur, althowh thér be græt hóp in them.

10. Of the fox and the brambl.

When a fox climd on a hedg', that ſhe' miht au'oid the dænger that hanged ouer her, ſhe caught a brambl in hir hand], and thruſt-throw the midl of her hand with the 10
brambl, and when ſhe waz greuouſly hurt, grón'ng, ſayeth too the brambl: Whær-aſ I fledd whól/y too the that thy ſhouldſt help me, thy haſt deſtrooyed me woxs. Too whoom the brambl ſayeth: Thy dooſt er, O fox, that thouwhtſt too 15
ták me with lyk deceit aſ thy haſt ac-cuſtomed too ták other.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that it iſ a fool/y too deſy'r-lamentably ayd of thóſ, too whoom it iſ geu'x of natúr rather too hurt, than too profit other.

20

11. Of the fox and the crocodil [a v'eni'moſ bæft.]

The fox and crocodil [tráu' for nobility. When the crocodil browht many thing~ for him-ſelf, and aduanced him-ſelf abou' meſúr, tuch'ng the ónor of hiſ progenitorſ or fatherſ, or fœr-fýrſ] the fox ſmýl'ng at him, ſayeth: Ho 25
friend, and if thy didſt not ſay this, it appereth cler/y by thy ſkin, that thy haſt be'n mád bár or ſpooyled] of the nóbl'nes of thy anſ'etorſ now many yerſ.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that the thing it-ſelf dooth cheſſy diſ- 30
proou men be'ng græt lyorſ.

12. Of the fox and hunter.

A fox running-away from hunter, and being now very with running by the way, by chance found a man being a wood-haker, whom she prayeth that she may hide her-self in any place. He sheweth his cabin. The fox not entering- in hideth her-self in a certain corner. The hunter be at-hand, they ask the wood-haker if he saw the fox. The wood-haker denyeth in word, that he saw her, but shewed with his hand the place, where the fox was hid. But the hunter went-away forth-with, the thing being not perceived: as the fox seeth-abroad that they be gone-away, she going softly out-of the cabin, goeth-away again. The wood-haker blameth the fox, because she did not thank him, seeing-that he made her safe. Then the fox turning her-self about, sayth too him softly: O friend, if thou hadst had the work of thy hand and manner like thy word, I would throwly payed the thank deserved.

The moral.

The fable meaneth, that and if a naughty man promis good thing, yet he yieldeth evil and naughty thing.

13. Of cock and a partridge.

When one had very-many cock in his haws, he suffered a partridge which he had bought, too fed with them. But when the cock troubled her often, and strake her with their bills, the partridge was earnestly sorry for that wrong, thinking that those wrong were doon too her because she was a new-come or stranger and not of that kind. Afterward when the partridge saw the cock fighting-together one with another, the trouble of her mind being put-away, she saith: from-hence-forth truly I will not be sad, after-that I see battle full variance among them-selves.

The moral.

The fable meaneth, that men endeavored with wisdom doo better with a moderate or measurable mind wrong: be very-

grætlý doonn too them, by ȝther that can nether for-bær
them-feluȝ nor theirȝ.

14. Of the fox and a vizard.

A fox hauing-entred a harporȝ hȝws, wylt fle fercheȝth
aduȝedly the thingȝ that be' mād redy in the hȝws, fle 5
fyndeȝth a poppetȝ hed fett-toogether with diligent art, which
the fox tāking in hir handȝ, fayȝth: O what a hed without
brain.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that al men of a comly body, hau 10
not the fáml faiernes in the mýnd.

15. Of a dog be'ing caled too super.

When a c'ertein man had mād redy a gorgiȝs or plenty-
fulȝ super, he' caled a c'ertein frend too hiȝ hȝws, and hiȝ
dog also bidd the ȝtherȝ dog too super. When he' be'ing 15
entred intoo the hȝws ſaw ſo much deinty diſheȝ of mæt
mād redy, be'ing glad, faiȝth too him-ſelȝ: Too-day I wil ſo-
throwhly-ſil my-ſelȝ, that too-morow I ſhal not ned too æt.
And thæȝ thingȝ be'ing ſaied, he' rejoiced with the wagȝing
of hiȝ tayl. But the cook looking-about, tāketh him ſoftly 20
by the tayl, and hurlȝing him round v'ery-oftx, throw him
forth throw the wynddoor, he' be'ing aſtoned, a-ryȝȝing from
the ground whylt he ran-away cryȝing-out, the ȝther dogȝ
run toward him, and aſk how deintily he' ſupt. But he
be'ing ſik faiȝth, I hau ſo ſild me with drink and deinty 25
diſheȝ, that I ſaw not the way when I went-out.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that a-man owht not too be glad for
thȝȝ thingȝ, which he iȝ redy-too be ſory-for, or ſhal be'
ſory-for.] 30

16. Of the ægl and a man.

When a c'ertein man had caught an ægl, the fetherȝ of
hir wingȝ be'ing plukȝt-out, he' let her tary among hiȝ henȝ,

afterward on hau'ing-bowht her, repaired or mād strong] her wing? agein. Then the ægl fly'ng táketh a hár, and bringeth him too her wel-dooor. Which thing the fox behólding, saieth too the man, doo not hau' this ægl a-geftred, a? befór tým, 5 left, a? she catcheth the hár. she catch the lýk-wýð. Then the man plukþ the ægl's wing? also.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that wel-dooor's ar too-be' rewarded-again. But the wicked ar too-be' auoyded by al diligene.

16 17. Of a man be'ing a hufband-man.

When a c'ertein man be'ing a tilor of ground, knew that the end of his lýf was at-band, and dežýred that his son's shoud be mād skil-ful in til'ng of ground?, catēd them, and sayeth: O son's, I depart out-of lýf, al my good? ar 15 whólly-putt in my v'yn-yard. After the father's deþ, they thinking too fynd trežur in the v'yn-yard, dig-yp the v'yn-yard ytterly with spád?, mattok?, and pek-axe?, and found no trežur. But when the v'yn-yard was throwh/y-digd, it browht-forþ a-græt-dæl mór or far-way mór] frut than ac-cuſtomed: 20 and mād them rich.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that continual labor bringeth-forþ trežur.

18. Of a cól'ior and a waſhor.

22 A cól'ior aſked a c'ertein waſhor, that he shoud dwell with him toogether in a hōws, that he' had hýred for rent. But the waſhor be'ing skil-ful of the thing at oþher tým's, sayeth: That would not be' profitabl for me: for what I shoud māk whýt, thy wouldst fowl them al with the duſt 30 or ſpark(ing) cól's.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that thing? yn-lýk by natūr, can not hanſomly or comodiſly] ſtand toogether.

19. Of a fox being hungry.

When a fox being prouoked with very-græt hunger
 saw or beheld] a pec of mæt and bred layd-yp in a certein
 hows, the entred intoo the sām hows or cabin] and ætt̃ fo
 much, that she stretcht her bely yntoo a very-græt fwel̃ng. 5
 and when she could not go-out from-thene throw the too-
 much fwel̃ng of the bely, being fwolx, gróneth. When an-
 other fox pass̃ng-by that way hærd̃d hir gróñng, she goeth
 thither, and asketh for what she gróñd. Afterward being
 throwh/y-told the caus̃ of the lament̃ng, sayeth plæzant̃ly: 10
 Thū must tary thær so long, whyl̃t or yntil] thū art mād
 so slender aȝ thū wær when thū entred̃st: for by that mæn
 thū mayst go-out.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that no-thing̃ is so hard that tȃm can 15
 not dissolu or dis-charg.]

20. Of a certein fishor.

A certein fishor yn-fkil-ful of fish̃ng, went too the
 sæ̃z fȃd, and being sett-yp on a certein rok, first began too
 play on a shawm, shawm̃z and net̃ being caried thither. 20
 think̃ng that he shoud tak fish̃e, with pȃp̃ng. But when
 he got no effect with pȃp̃ng, his shawm̃z being layd-away,
 he leth̃ down the net intoo the sæ, and caught very-many
 fish̃e. But when he shoud draw-out the fish̃e out-of the
 net, and beheld them læp̃ng, he sayeth merily: O wicked 25
 creat̃or̃z, whyl̃t I pȃpt̃ with my shawm, ye would not daxe,
 now becauȝ I læu-of too pȃp, ye geu læp̃ st̃il or continuad.]

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that al thing̃z ar very-wel doom̃,
 that ar doom̃ in their tȃm. 30

21. Of certein fishor̃z.

Fishor̃z being gon-forth a-fish̃ng, and wery of-fish̃ng
 long tȃm, mór-ouer being very-hungry, and sad, becauȝ they

had tákæ no-thing. When they determin too go-away, be-
hóld, a certein fiſh fle'ing an-oſher fiſh chác'ing him, læpæth
intoo the bót. The fiſhorz be'ing v'ery-glad catch him or
hóld him faſt] and be'ing returnèd intoo the tōwn, fôld him
5 for a great prýc'.

The moral.

The fábl mænæth, that fortun v'ery-oftx ȝe'ldæth that
that art or cun'ing] can not bring-too-pas.

22. Of a man be'ing poor and fik.

10 When a c'ertein man be'ing poor waz fik, he' v'owwæd
too the god7, that if he' miht be deliuered or fre'ed] from
that fiknes, he' would ſacrific a hunderd oxñ. Which thing
the god7 be'ing wil'ing too proou', reſtór him hæłth æzdi or
qikly.] Thær-for be'ing fre' from the fiknes, when he' had
15 not oxñ, bycauz he' waz poor, he' gathered-toogether the bónz
of a hunderd oxñ, and lay'ing them dōwn ypon an altar,
ſayæth merily: Behóld, I hau' thrōwly-paid the v'ow nōw
that I v'owwæd too nou. But the god7 be'ing wil'ing too be re-
u'enged on him, ſtand by him in fle'p7, and ſay: Go too
20 the ſæz fýd, for thær thu' ſhalt fýnd a hunderd talent7 of
góld in a ſecret plác. He' be'ing awákæd, mynd-ful of the
dræm, ſel-on or hapwæd-on] thæu7, whýłt he' goæth-on too
the ſæ-fýd. Thær-for be'ing tákæ, dežýred that they would
let him be' loozed, bycauz he' would tru7y pay them a tho7and
25 talent7 of góld.

The moral.

The fábl mænæth, that a man be'ing a græt lyor, deſpýæth
the god7 and mæn alýk.

23. Of the fox and the libard.

30 When the fox ſtráu' with the libard tuch'ing ſaiernes.
Whær-a3 the libard reksed that the diuer7 mark7 or ſpot7]
of hi3 body wæx a cōmlynes too him. The fox ſayæth cour-
tiou7ly too him: Tru7y I am too-be' iudged far-fairer, that

hau not a body markt with diuers spot7, but a mynd markt with diuers mark7.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that the comelines or bewty| of the mynd is better than the deking or trimming| of the body. 5

24. Of certein fischorz.

Certein fischorz drew a net out-of the sæ, which, when they felt too be heuy, they kept-about for ioy, thinking too hau many fishe7 mæfhed or wrapt in the net.] But as they drew the net yntoo land, when they saw plain/y that 10 few fishe7 wær in the net, but a very-græt stón, they wær mád forow-ful græt/y. Ón of them beíng ascient by birth or ág| sayth too his fellowz fýn/y: Be of quiet mynd7, for-why forow is mirth7 sifter. Truzy men must for-se chauce7 too com or too be her-after| and perswád them-selu7 that 15 they wil hapn or ar too com| that a man may bæer them the lihter.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that he that remembreth manz luk or destiny| is the les brókx or ouer-throwx| in aduersity. 20

25. Of the frog7 askíng a king.

The frog7 forowíng that they wær without a king, sent oratorz too besech Jupiter, that he would geu them a king. Jupiter knowing their simptues, sent-down a pee of wood intoo the midl of the pond: which when it fel intoo the 25 pond, the found thær-of frayed the frog7 very-much. Whoo when they knew that it was wood, they sent-again too besech Jupiter, that he would geu them a lyu king, not a ded. Jupiter beíng mooued with their foolish praye7z, gau them a water-serpent for a king. When he deuoured 30 the frog7 dai/y, the frog7 pray Jupiter the third tým, that he would moue-away from them the cruel and fere king.

Then Jupiter sayeþ: Hau him a king for-euer too þou,
whoom þe hau entræted-for, with so many prayerz.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that oft tȳmz we prai-for thóð thingz,
5 which we repent afterwãrd that we hau' obteyned.

26. Of a cat being changed intoo a wq-man.

A certein cat being tákx with the lou of a certein
bewti-ful yng man, praied Venys, that she would chang
hir intoo a wqman. Venys hau'ng pityed her, changed her
10 intoo the fháp of a wq-man, whoo when she wa; bewty-ful,
her louor lædd hir hóm sȳdenly. Büt when they sat-too-
gether in the bed-chamber, Venys dezýring too proou, if hir
fauor being changed, she had changed hir manerz too, sett
a moue' in the midl of the bed-chamber, whoom when she'
15 beheld, hau'ng-forgotx hir fauor and her lou, pursued the
moue that she miht ták him. Vpon which thing Venys
disdaining, changed her agein intoo the first forx or fháp]
of a cat.

The moral.

20 The fábl mæneth, that a nauþi man, thowh he' doo
chang hiz degre or estát] yet he hóldeþ stil the self-sám
manerz or fashioz.]

27. Of an óld man caling deth.

When an óld man cary'ng a fagot of wqod on hiz
25 shoulderz out-of a wqod or gróu] wa; wery with the long
way, calid deth. Lo deth cam thither, and asketh the cau;]
whær-for he calid her. Then the óld man sayeþ, that thu
wouldst lay-on this fagot of wqod ypon my shoulderz.

The moral.

30 The fábl mæneth, that euery man iz very-dezýroos of
lýf: thowh he be subiect too a tho;and dangerz yet he al-
way efheweþ or flyeþ from] deth.

28. Of a wō-man and a phizician.

When a certēin wō-man beīng an ōld wō-man, suffring
a dis-æȝ of the yīȝ, fendeth for a phizician ȝoo-cur or hæl
her, promīŋg him a certēin reward, if the wær hælēd of
thar dis-æȝ or fiknes,| büt if the wær not ridd or freed| the 5
bargained ȝoo geu him no-thing. Aȝ oftȝ aȝ the phizician
went-ȝoo cur or hæl| her, so oftȝ he caryēd-away som thing
prīuily out-of the hōws. Thær-for the dis-æȝ in the yīȝ
beīng hælēd, when the wō-man beheld that thēr waz nōn
of her welth in her hōws, denyeth ȝoo pay the phizician 10
askīng the reward bargained or promīfēd.| Whær-for the
beīng caled yntoo iudgment denyeth not the bargain, büt
that the īȝ hælēd of the dis-æȝ in the yīȝ, the ytterly de-
nyeth thar: sayīng, when I waz blīnd I ſaw my hōws stuff
with much hōwshold-stuff, nōw when I ſe, aȝ the phizician 15
faīeth, I be'hōld nōn of my thingȝ in my hōws.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that men geuȝ-ouer too cōuetōōnes
ſay contrary too them-ſeluȝ very-oftȝ.

29. Of the huſband-man and hiȝ dogȝ.

29

A certēin huſband-man plācēd him-ſelf in a plāc' nēr
a cīty, becauȝ of the grætȝes of the winter. Büt when food
ſaylēd him, he began firſt ȝoo be fedd with gōtȝ and ſhep.
Büt when the winter rāgēd mōr daiȝly, he dīd not ſpār hiȝ
oxē too. Which ded or act| when hiȝ dogȝ dīd confider or 25
mark| they ſpāk ōn-too-an-ōther: Why ſtand we her, ſay
they, why dōo we not fle, deſth lēuīng toward ȝs ∞ Doo
we think that he ſpārēth ȝs lȝf, that hath kīlēd hiȝ oxē for
foodȝ fāk.

The moral.

30

The fábl mæneth, that we' owht ȝoo au'ōyd them that
bær them-ſeluȝ cruelly toward the ſámȝes and nótābl.

30. Of a hufband-man and hiȝ ſonȝ.

A certein hufband-man had v'ery-many ſonȝ, diſ-agre'ing
with continual v'aryanc', and not regarding hiȝ warſingȝ
continualy or al-way.] When by fortun or chace] they
5 ſat al at hóm toogether, the father commanded that a fagot
of wanȝ ſhould be' browht-forth opnly, and began too exórt
hiȝ ſonȝ, that they ſhould bræk-aſunder the whól fagot.
Thær-for when they wær not ábl too bræk the fagot, with
al their ſtrength, the father or fýr] commanded, that, the
10 fagot being loozed, they ſhould bræk the wanȝ feuerally
or ón-by-ón.] When eu'ery-ón did it æȝily, then ſilenc'
being mád, the father ſayeth too them: O ſonȝ, móſt-derly-
be-loved too me', if at any tȝm ye' ſhal iudg al-ón thing
in your mýndȝ, ye can not he'r-after be ouercomed of the
15 enemyȝ. But if ye' ſhal kep varianceȝ among you, he ſhal
æȝily deſtrooy you that wil.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that vnity iȝ ſtronger than v'arianc',
which iȝ wæk.

20 31. Of a wȝ-man and hir hen.

A certein wȝ-man being a widow had a hen, that
layed an eg eu'ery day. The wȝ-man thowht, after the
maner of manȝ natür, which the gredines or thirſtines] of-
hauing dooth al-way mák cár-ful, that the hen would lay
25 twýc a-day if ſhe' would vȝ too caſt her mór córn. But
the hen being mád fater with mór food or cheriſhing] leſt-
of too lay that ón eg. So the wȝ-man ſo much the mór
ſhe ſowht-for gain, ſhe loſt it throwh the blýnd deȝyr of-
incræeing it.

30 The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that throwh v'ery-much cou'eting of
thingȝ, preſent gain iȝ ytterly loſt ſom tȝmȝ.

32. Of a man being bÿttē of a dog.

A certēin man when a dog had bÿttē him, enqÿred with
 very-græt diligēce, of whoom he miht be hælēd. A certēin
 man hauſing-mettē him, and being aſked for a phiſicion,
 ſayēth: frend, if thu wilt be mād whól, thu haſt not ned 5
 of a phiſicion. For if the dog that bÿttē the may wÿp the
 blūd from the wound with hiȝ tūg, no-thing may be found
 better than that cur or hælēg. The oðer lauhing thar-at,
 ſayēth: If I vā ſuch remedy, I ſhal be bÿttē of dogȝ daily
 mór and mór. 10

The moral.

The fábl mænēth, that diſ-comodityȝ ar wōt too be
 reqÿtēd of nauhti men for comodityȝ or goodnes] and euēȝ
 [ar wōt too be reqÿtēd] for good turnȝ.

33. Of twoo frendȝ and a ſhe-bár.

15

Whÿlft twoo frendȝ traueled on the way too the cōtry,
 a ſhe-bár cām runing ageinſt them, whoo being ſen plainly,
 the ón of them being a-frayēd, climd a tre by-and-by, that
 he miht ſáu him-ſelf. When the oðer doutēd that he wāȝ
 ábl too ſtand ageinſt the bárȝ ſtrength, lay yp-riht on the 20
 ground aȝ ded, ſtaying blowing or fetēg of bræth: when he
 tók bræth nether with mouth nor nóȝ, the ſhe-bár thīnkēg
 him ded went-away. For they ſay, that bárȝ dōo ſtay-away
 them-ſeluȝ from a ded body or carain. Afterward the oðer
 comēg-down from the tre, aſked hiȝ fellow, what the bár 25
 ſayēd intoo hiȝ ær. He answered with gentl ſpech: I wāȝ
 warxēd of the bár, that I ſhould not go-forth any-mór with
 ſuch frendȝ.

The moral.

The fábl mænēth, that their frend/ſhip iȝ not too-be 30
 regarded, that deny their frendȝ ſuccor, when thér iȝ ned.

34. Of twoo ſong mēn and a cook.

Twoo ſong mēn howht fleſh toogether with equal
 chārgēȝ, and deliuerēd it too a cook too dres or look too.]

By the way or the mæn whýl| whýl/t the cook applyeþ
 oþer buſines, the ón of the ȝong mæn tók the fám fleſh
 priuily, and deliuered it too hiȝ felow. The cook afterward
 ſeking-for the fleſh he that had tákē it, ſwæreþ that he
 5 hath it not, and he that had it ſwóꝛ. that he tók it not.
 The cook, the ȝong mēnȝ deceit being perceiu'ed, ſayeþ:
 Truly thowh I am deceiu'ed of ȝou, that-fám thing wil not
 be hýdd from God, by whoom ȝe ſwær.

The moral.

10 The fábl mæneþ, that no wickednes can be hýdd
 from God.

35. Of twoo enemyȝ.

Twoo certein mēn hauing hátredȝ betwe'n them-feluȝ
 with a dedly mynd or mynd too fiht| ſayled in ón ſhip.
 15 And when the ón could not abyð or ſuffer| too ſtand with
 the oþer in ón-felf plác. ón ſiteth-down on the poup of the
 ſhip, the oþer on the fóꝛ-ſhip. A tempeſt or ſtorm| being
 rýȝn, when the ſhip waȝ in danger, he that ſat in the fóꝛ-
 ſhip aſked the maiſter of the ſhip, what part of the ſhip
 20 owht too be drowned fiſt, and when the maiſter had ſayd
 the poup: the oþer ſayeþ: Deth iȝ now the leſ gre'uous
 too me', if I be'hóld mýn enemy dy fiſt.

The moral.

The fábl mæneþ, that an enemy oftē týmȝ chooȝeþ
 25 too deſtrooy him-felf, that he may deſtrooy hiȝ enemy.

36. Of the re'd and the oliu'-tre'.

The cán and oliu'-tre' ſ tráu' toogether, or ón-with-the
 oþer,| whether miht be ſtronger, harder, and mór-reſiſting.
 The oliu'-tre objected or caſtȝ ageinſt| the red hiȝ ūmbles.
 30 becauȝ that he yelded or ȝau plác| æȝily too the wýndȝ.
 The re'd ȝau' not agein ón word too this ſaying. A-litl
 after, the wýnd blowing with a v'eement or cruel| whurling-

wýnd or storm| pluk̃t-yp the oliu-tre by the root, standing
ageinst the wýnd with al fóre. But the eán bending-down
it-felf too the blaft̃, got fáty æzily.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that the mihtier muſt be obeyed in 5
tým without variãce or reſiſtãce.

37. Of the hekfer and the ox.

When an hekfer beheld an ox áring or plowing| the
deſpýzed him in compárizon of her-felf. But when a day
of ſacrific waſ comm, the ox waſ lett-go, but the hekfer 10
waſ ſtayed that the miht be ſacrificed. Which thing when
the ox behóldeth, he ſaieth ſmýling: Oh hekfer, thær-for
thú didſt not labor, that thú mihtſt be ſacrificed.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that dangerz hang ouer ydl men, and 15
dooing no-thing too.

38. Of a chyld and of fortun.

When a chyld ſlept̃ nih a well, fortun com̃g thither,
ftired him yp, ſaying: Aryz, and go-away henc qik/y, for-
why, if thú ſhalt fal intoo the well, euery man or al men| 20
would not accuſ thy fooliſhnes, but me' fortun.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that very-ofty we run intoo dangerz
throwh our-owx falt, afterward we accuſ fortun without cauſ.

39. Of myc' and cat.

25

A cat perceiuing-befór, that thær wær very-many myc'
in a c'ertein hqws, ſhe' went thither, and táking now ón,
now an-other, ætt-yp very-many by-kiling [them.] But when
the myc' perceiued that they wær conſumed day by day
or daily,] beíng gotz-together intoo ón plác, ſay with them- 30
ſelu: from-henc-forth we muſt not go-down lower, if we

wil not be' destrooied ał, büt we' muſt tary he'r hiher, whither the cat can not clim. Büt the cat, the mýc'el' councl be'ing perceiu'ed, feining hir-felf too be' ded, hangd-yp hir-felf by the hýnder fet too a póſt or ſták] which waz
 5 faſt'ned too the wal. A c'ertein-ón of the mýc' looking wityly downward, aȝ he' knēw it too be' the cat, ſayeth not yn-plæȝant/y or very-plæȝant/y:] O frend, and if I did know for-c'ertein or c'ertein/y] that thy wær a cat, I would not in any wýȝ com-down.

10

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that a wýȝ man truſteth not any-mór men hau'ing feined and counterfeted, if he' be' deceiu'ed ónc'.

40. Of the aap and the fox.

The aap danc'ed ſo hanſomly or trimly] at the affembli
 15 of brut bæſtȝ, that ſhe' waz ał-móſt mád king by-and-by by the conſent of ał. Büt the fox enu'ying her, when he' ſaw fleſh ſett in a dýk with a ſnár, that he' may bring or læd] the aap thither, he' ſaith too her: Her iȝ góld hýdd, which by the law perteineth too kingȝ. Whær-for ſe'ing it iȝ thýn
 20 by the law, thy-thy-felf maiſt ták it. The aap go'ing thither raſh/y by the foxeȝ perſwaſion, aȝ ſhe' perceiu'ed her-felf tákn with the ſnár, accuſeth the fox ſharp/y, that had deceiu'ed her with craft. The fox ſayth too her not yn-plæȝant/y: Ho fool, that thowhſt thy-felf worthy now too rul or too
 25 be' lórd] ou'er oȝther, when fortún had extol'ed or liſtt] the' yp.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that he' that raſhly go'eth-on any thing ſa'leth raſhly intoo dang'erȝ, and iȝ mád a laubing-ſtok too the pe'pl.

30

41. Of the hart and the lyon.

When a hart waz vexed with an ernest thirſt, he' went-forth too a ſpring of water, and whýl't he' drinketh, behólding

hiȝ shadow in the water, iȝ very-glad for the graetnes and
branching of hiȝ hornȝ, afterward behólding hiȝ fet and
thankȝ, iȝ mād too-too-fad. Whylt he tursēth thæȝ thingȝ
in hiȝ mýnd, behóld, a lion apperēth and pursuēth the hart.
But the hart catchíng fliht, went befór the lion a graet way
throw the feldȝ or plainȝ.] for men say that hartȝ strengthȝ
confist in their fet, but that a lionȝ strength or miht standēth in
hiȝ mýnd or corag] thær-for aȝ long aȝ the lion folowed the
hart throw the plainȝ, he was not ábl too get him. But
by chace it hapēd, that the hart entered intoo a thik wood, 10
whær hiȝ hornȝ beíng wrapt too the bowȝ, when he could
not escáp or fle] beíng táks of the lion, when he ȝaw him-
selȝ redȝ too dy, sayth: alas wretch that I am, whoo rejoiced
for my hornȝ, perisȝ or dy] with the sám hornȝ.

The moral.

15

The fábl mænēth, that thóȝ thingȝ hurt or be ageínst]
ȝs very-offtȝ, which we think wil profit or be for] ȝs.

42. Of a hufband-man and the stork.

A hufband-man hent or layd] snárȝ, that he miht catch
cránȝ and geē, that continually ættȝ-ȝp hiȝ cōrx. But he 20
cauȝt with them a stork also, whoo beíng hóldȝ by the foot
deȝyretȝ the hufband-man, that he would looȝ her, and let
her go, seíng-that she iȝ not a crán, nor a gooc in shew
or sháp] but a stork, the godliēst or pity-ful/t] of the birdȝ,
whoo al-way dooth seruic too hiȝ parentȝ or damȝ,] nether 25
dooth forsák them at any tȝm in their óld-ág. And the
hufband-man smýlíng saith: What thȝ sayest doo not fle
me, or ar not hýdd from me:] for what thȝ art I know
very-wel. But seíng thȝ art táks in company with thæȝ,
thȝ muȝt dy also with thæȝ too. 30

The moral.

The fábl mænēth, that he that iȝ táks or cauȝt] with
the wicked in any fatt, iȝ punisȝed with them with lýk
punisȝment.

43. Of the lamb and the wolf.

When a lamb be'ing flutt-well in a hōws ſaw the wolf
cōm'ing too her, ſhe' rayleth at him and curſeth him. Būt
the wolf ſayeth too her: not thū, būt the plāc' be'ing yn-
5 acceſabl or not ſoo be' cōm-at| ſayeth reprōcheſ too me'.

The moral.

The fābl mæneth, that tȳm and plāc' māk the fæſ-ful
v'ery-bóld v'ery-oftn.

44. Of Jupiter and the crow.

10 Jupiter be'ing wil'ing ſoo creat or māk| the bird| a king.
appoointēd the bird| a day of cōuncēl, that he' that waz the
bewty-fuler miht be' appoointed king by him. Which thiſg
the crow percei'ing-be'fōr-hand, and know'ing or hau'ing a
conſcienc of| hiȝ il fauqr/nes or ſowhnes| mād him-ſelf trim
15 or hanſom| with o'therz| fetherz gatherēd-toogether her and
thær, or from this plāc [and] from that plāc| and mād him-
ſelf the bewty-ful/t of al. The day be'fōr-appoointed iȝ cōmm,
the bird| cōm too cōuncēl. When Jupiter wou'ld mād the
crow king too the bird| bycauȝ-of hiȝ faiernes, the bird| bæring
20 or tāk'ing| it diſdain-fully, eu'ery-ōn draweth-away hiȝ fetherz
from the crow. And when the crow waz yn-raied or ſtripēd|
of the fetherz of o'therz, or that wær o'therz| at-laſt remaynēd
a crow, aȝ he' waz.

The moral.

25 The fābl mæneth, that he' that dependeth on o'ther mēnz
thiſg, they be'ing gon, he' or it| appereth too eu'ery-ōn
plainly what-ōn he' iȝ.

45. Of a c'ertein trumpetoſ.

A c'ertein trumpetoſ caſed-yp an army or óft of mēn|
30 ſoo fiht, with the ſound of hiȝ trumpet. Afterward be'ing
tāk'n by an ambuſh or ſecret watch| cryed-out with a pity-
ful voic: Doo not kil me' without cauȝ and in v'ain.

Truly I fihþ not, nether poſſes I any oþer þing þut a trumpet. They that lædd him bound, contrariſy ȝr on the oþer ſýd| ȝau-again wordʒ of this fort: Bicauȝ-of this þing thu art too-be iudged the worþhier of deþþ, bicauȝ thu auoid-
ing too fiht with enemyȝ, exōrteſt oþer too the battel ȝr
fiht| with ſound ȝr noȝȝ.] 5

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that they ar too-be iudged with greuȝoſer ȝr græter| puniſhment that when them-ſeluȝ doo no wrong prouók oþer too wrong. 10

46. Of a ſmith and a dog.

A certein ſmith had a dog, that flepþt continually whýl/t the ſmith ſþrák ȝr wrowht| ýrx, þut when the ſmith did æt, the dog aróȝ forth-with, and without taryng ætt-ȝp þingʒ that wær caſt-down ynder the boord, aȝ bónȝ, and oþer 15
lýk. Which þing the ſmith marking ȝr conſiderng| ſayeth too the dog: Ho wretch, I know not what I may doo, whoo flepeſt continually and art hóldeȝ with flugſhȝes, whýl/t I ſþýk ýrx. Again when I moon ȝr wag| my teth, by-and-by thu rýȝeſt, and ſawuſt on me with thy tayl, ȝr læpſt 20
about for iȝoy.]

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that the flugſh and drōwȝi ȝr flepi| that liu of oþerȝȝ laboȝȝ, ar too-be refrained ȝr kep/t-hard| with græt ȝr greuȝoſ| correþtion. 25

47. Of a certein mul.

A certein mul beȝng mād fat with too-much barly, waȝ wanton thȝrowh too-much fatnes, ſayng with her-ſelf: My father waȝ a hors, whoo waȝ very-ſwift in runng, and I am lýk him by al þingʒ. A-litl after, it hapȝed that the mul 30
muſt run aȝ much aȝ ſhe waȝ ábl ȝr could,| þut when ſhe ſtopt ȝr leſt-of| in runng: Alas wretch that I am, ſayȝ ſhe,

whoo thowht that I waz a horfêl daughter, but now I remember that an as waz my father.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that foolz doo forget too know them-
s selu' in prosperity, but ac-knowledg' their erqor'z v'ery oftn
in adu'ersityz.

48. Of the tuny and the dolphin [be'ing bóth fishe?]

The tuny (when the dolphin be'ing puft-yp or proude]
throwh græt violenc' and noy3 chác'ed him) iz caryed-yp of
10 a veément wáu' or flud] intoo an ýl-land, and the dolphin
him-selġ also iz caryed-out yp-on the self-sám rok with the
sám wáu'. Then the tuny be'ing tursd-about heheld the
dolphin yelding-yp the góft or dying.] sayeth with him-selġ:
Deth iz not grætly-gre'u'gus too me', for that or bicau3] I be'hóld
15 the aytōr of my deth dy with me' too.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that eu'ery-ón bæreth adu'ersityz the
lihter, when they behóld the aytōrz of their adu'ersity too
be' oppresed with the self-sám adu'ersity.

20

49. Of an c'ertein phizic'ion.

A c'ertein phizic'ion (when it hapn'ed the sám fik man
too dy whoom he' should cured) sayd too them that cary-
forth the ded cōrs, if the sám man had forbōrn or absteyn'ed]
him-selġ from wýn, and had v3ed glisterz, it had not hapn'ed
25 him too dy. A c'ertein-ón of them that wær thær, saith too the
phizic'ion not yn-fýnly or trimly:] Ho phizic'ion, thō3 thing?
wær too-be'n sayed, when they could dooyn good, not now
when they can profit no-thing.

The moral.

30

The fábl mæneth, that when councei dooth not profit,
too ge'u' it thar tým, iz fuerly too mok a frend.

50. Of a fowlor.

A fowlor went a-fowlīng or too fowl] with rod7 and bird-lým, and when he beheld a feld-fár or mauis] ſing yp-on the bow of a tre, he ſett-yp hiȝ twig7 or qilz] that he miht ták hir. But aȝ he walkt, he trod-on a fnák with the 5
ón foot, and being byttn of her, when he ſaw-befór-hand that he fainted eun-then bicauz-of the venim, he ſpák lamentably: Alas wretch that I am, whoo whyl/t I háftv too ták an-oþher, an-oþher hath caught me too deth.

The moral.

10

The fábt mæneth, that our-felu7 ſuffer thóȝ thing7 very-oft týmȝ of an-oþher, which we enfore too doo ageinft oþher.

51. Of the beuer.

The beuer iȝ a fower-footed bæft, that nouřiſheth him-ſelf in the fenȝ, hiȝ ftónȝ ar ſayed too be profitabl or good] 15
for diuer, medcinȝ. Thær-for when any man foloweth him (he not being ignorant of the cauȝ of hiȝ purſuing or chác'ing] and truſting too the ſwiftnes of hiȝ fet) aȝ much aȝ he iȝ ábt. runeth ſo far that he cometh-away fáf too a plác, that he may not be ſen, and thær cuting-of hiȝ ftónȝ, caſteth 20
them forth too the huntorȝ, when they com nér, and by that ſhift or mæn] geteth-away him-ſelf from the huntorȝ.

The moral.

The fábt mæneth, that a wȝȝ man wil læu no-thing yn-aſſayed, that he may get him-ſelf a-way from dangerȝ. 25

52. Of a boy fedding or kepīng] ſhe'p.

When a certein boy fedd ſhep in a very-hih plác, and cryed-out very-offtȝ: Ho hȝw, ſuccor me from the wolȝ7. The tilorȝ or plow-men] that wær at-hand about læuīng the tiling of the feld7, and runīng toward him, and perceiuing 30
that thér wȝȝ no-thing, go-agein too their work7. When the boy had dooun it for ſport7 fák very-offtȝ, behóld, when the

wolf for-certein çám. when the boy cryed-out ernesť/y or in ernesť] they shouľd succor him. When the husband-men ran not toward him at-al, thinking that it waȝ not tru, the wolf did æȝily spooyl the shep.

5

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that men doo not be'le'u' at the end or afterward] ón sayíng truth, which iȝ knowȝ too ly or too be' a lyor.]

53. Of a crow and the fox.

When a crow had çauht a pe'e' of flešh he' fiteth ypon
 10 a c'ertein tre'. The fox looking-yp on him, and equetíng the flešh for her-selġ, goeth too him with craft. Thær-for standing ynder the tre she' begineth too prayȝ the crow, sayíng: O what a græt bird iȝ this ∞ How goodly, how bewty-ful, how wel-fau'ored, it beśemed this bird too be'
 15 king of birdȝ: for he hath al thingȝ belonging too a king, if he' had a voic' now. The crow beíng puſt-yp with thæȝ praiseȝ, and not ábl too suffer any-longer too be' layed dūm, whyl't he' craweth with a græt v'oic', the flešh faletġ-down on the ground. When the fox had çauht it, beíng
 20 turn-/about, she' sayeth too the crow: Oh crow, thu holdest or hast] al thingȝ comly, so-that thu didst not lak wit or mynd.]

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that they that be'le'u' flatterorȝ too-
 25 much, fal veri-offtȝ intoo adu'ersityȝ, which they think not.

54. Of the dog and the wolf.

When a dog slepťt befór a græt palac' the wolf comíng [thither] yn-look/-for or ſuden/y] çauht him forth-with, and when he' would kil him, the dog deȝýred that he' would
 30 not kil him, sayíng: O my lórd wolf, doo not kil me' now: for aȝ ye' se', I am smal, and slender, and læn. But my maister iȝ about-too mák a mariag' on the next day, whær-

a3 if thu wilt tary or stay] for me a-littl. I fedding or æting] plenty-fully, and be'ing mād fater, shal be' profitabler for the. The wōlf hau'ing truſt too thæ3 word7, lett-go the dog. A few dayz after, the wōlf cōming thither, when he found the dog ſleeping in the hōws, the wōlf ſtanding befōr the palac requy'reth the dog, that he yeld the promiſe7 too him. The dog ſayeth too him pretily: Ho wōlf if thu ſhalt fynd me befōr the palac her-after, thu ſhouldſt not look-for the mariag' any-mōr. 5

The moral.

10

The fābl mæneth, that a wy3 man, when he auoydeth dang'er, i3 wār of it eu'er afterward.

55. Of a crow be'ing ſik.

When a crow wa3 ſik, he de3yred hi3 mōther, that ſhe would pray the god7 for hi3 hæl/th, ſaying: Mōther doo not wep, but rather pray the god7, that they reſtōr me hæl/th. Hi3 mōther answered him qikly: Which of the god7 thinketh thu wil be fauorabl too the, when thēr i3 nōn, from whoo3 altar3 thu haſt not ſnatcht holy thing7. 15

The moral.

20

The fābl mæneth, that he' that offendeth euery man in proſperity, ſhal fynd no man a frend too him in aduerſity.

56. Of a dog carying fleſh.

When a dog carying fleſh in hi3 mouth, and paſſing-ouer a græt riuer, ſaw the ſhadow ynder the water, he thowht that it wa3 an-ōther dog, that caryed mōr fleſh. Ther-for he let the fleſh that him-ſelf caryed go ynder the water, and mooued him-ſelf that he' miht tāk the ſhadow, but he loſt the fleſh and ſhadow too, which in-ded wa3 no-thing. 25

The moral.

30

The fābl mæneth, that throwh de3yr of hau'ing mōr al-way, we' lo3 very-ofen tym3 thō3 thing7 that we hōld or hau.]

57. Of a lion and a frog.

When a lion hærrd a frog spæking-big, thinking that it waz sòm græt bæst, turneð him-self bak, and stayng a-litl se'eth a frog goi'ng out-of a pond, whoom, he be'ing ful of disdain forth-with trod-down with hi'z fet, sayi'ng: Thu shalt moou' no bæst with noyð any-mór, that he' shoulð be'hóld the'.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that with men ful of word, no-thing i'z found but tung.

10 58. Of a lion be'ing óld.

When a lion be'cám-óld, and could not get food for him-self, he' deu'ýðed a way whær-by susteinanc' shoulð not be' laking too him. Thær-for be'ing entræd intoo hi'z den, lyi'ng thær he' feined too be' gre'u'ofly-fik. The bæst?
15 thinki'ng that he' waz fik in-de'd cãm thither too him, by cau'z of-vi'siti'ng him, whoom the lion tãki'ng ón-by-ón ðid æt. When he' had kilð many bæst? alreðy, the fox comi'ng too the entræ of the den (the lion'z craft be'ing know'n) standi'ng mór-with-out asketh the lion in what maner he'
20 fãrð or waz in hæll[th.]. The lyon answeri'ng with faier spe'ch, sayeth: Daughte fox, why doo ye' not com-in too me' ∞ The fox sayeth too him fýnly: Bicauz my lórd, I se' v'ery-many step? of bæst? goi'ng-in, but no step? of bæst? goi'ng-out.

The moral.

25 The fábl mæneth, that a wý'z man that fór-se'eth dang'er'z hangi'ng-ou'er, dooth æ'gily au'oyd them.

59. Of a lion and a bul.

When a lyon folowi'ng a græt or mihty bul by wýl'z cãm nær, he' calèd the bul too super, sayi'ng: fre'nd, I hau'
30 kilð a she'p, thu shalt sup with me' too-day, if it plæ'z the'. When the bul obeyi'ng the lyon (a'z they sat down) saw many cawdern'z, he græt ón'z, and many broche? reðy, and that thér

was no shep thar, he goeth-away out-of the porch or entrē,] whoom the lyon perceiuing going-away, askēd, why he would go-away. The bul answereth courtiōsly: Truly I go not a-way for naught, when I se toolz or necessaryz] too be mād redy, not too-dres a shep, but too-dres a bul. 5

The moral.

The fābl mæneth, that the craft of the wicked ar not hýdd at-al from wýz or skil-ful] men.

60. Of the lyon, as, and fox.

The lyon, as, and fox (felow/hip being wrowht betwen 10 them) go-forth a-hunting or too hunt,] and when they had tákx much booty, the lion commiteth too the as, that he diuýd the booty. When the as had partēd it intoo thre equal or e'u'x] part, he' gau' too hiȝ felowz the choic' of-tákíng or too ták] which partiȝion or diuiȝion] the lion bæring 15 disdain-fully, and gnafhing with hiȝ teth, putt-of or a-way] the as from the diuýding, and committed too the fox, that she should párt the booty. But the fox gathering-together al thóȝ thre part, and læu'ing no-thing of the booty a-fýd for her-felf, deliu'erēd al too the lion. The lion sayeth too 20 the fox: whoo hath wel-ȝaht the too párt or diuýd ∞] The fox sayeth out-of-hand or without staving] the danger of the as ȝaht or instructed] me' too doo it.

The moral.

The fābl mæneth, that ȝtherz dangerz māk men the 25 wýȝer.

61. Of a lion louing the daughter of a certein cōntry-man.

A lion louēd a certein cōntri-manȝ daughter. When he couetēd too hau' her, he deȝýrēd the maidȝ father, that he would affent or agre] that she be mariēd too him. The 30 cōntry-man sayeth too him, that he would agre by no mæn that hiȝ daughter be mariēd too a bæft. When the lion

lookt sturdiſy on him, and gnaſht with hiȝ te'th, the cōntry-
man, hiȝ counce'l be'ing chang'ed, faith: that he' deȝyreth that
hiȝ daughter be' mariēd too him, ſo-that he' bæt and pluk-
out hiȝ te'th and nailz firſt, becauȝ the maid iȝ grætly *mád*
5 a-frayd with thóȝ thingȝ. After-that the lion ha'th doon
it throwh too-much lou', he' go'ing too the cōntry-man,
reqýreth that hiȝ daughter be' ge'u'n him. Bút when the
clown perceiu'eth the lion yn-armēd with nailz and te'th, a
club be'ing ȝaht-yp, he' purſueth or foloweth] him in-
10 bæting him.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that he' that commiteth him-ſelf too
hiȝ enemyz, liht/y or æȝi/y] perifheth or iȝ yn-doonn.]

62. Of the lyonnes and the fox.

15 When the lionnes waȝ oftȝ tȝmz ypbraid or reproou'ed, or
chekeȝ] of the fox, bicauȝ ſhe' browht-forth or bre'dd] ón ngong-ón
ónly at eu'ery bre'dding, ſhe' ſayeth: ón in-de'd, bút a miht-ón.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that faiernes or bewty] dooth not
20 conſiſt in the plenty of thingȝ or in welth] bút in v'ertu.

63. Of the wōlf and the crán.

When the wōlf waȝ tormented-much with a bōn be'ing
ſtayed-ſaſt in hiȝ thrót, he' offerēd græt reward too him
that wōld draw it out-of hiȝ thrót. When the crán dre'w
25 the bōn out-of hiȝ thrót with hir bil, ſhe' aſketh the reward
promiſed her. The wōlf ſmýling at her, and alſo wheting
hiȝ te'th, ſayeth: It owht too be' reward inqwh too the', that
thȝ haſt draw-n-out thy hed out-of the wōlfȝ mōuth with-
out hurt.

30 The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that it iȝ accounted no ſma'l thank-
fulnes with wicked men, if a man doo not rec'eiu' los or
harm] for dooing aȝ they wōld.

64. Of the wolf and the lamb.

When the wolf found the lamb going out-of the way,
 he caught him not with very-strong hand, but seeketh occasion
 by what right or wrong she might set him. Thar-for she
 made word of this sort too the lamb: Thy hast doon me
 wrong very-much long-a-gon. The lamb forowing, sayeth:
 How could that be doon, seeing I cam too the liht or world
 very-lát/y. The wolf sayeth again: thy hast deuoured or
 wásted my ground with-feding. The lamb sayeth too her:
 I can not doo it, when I lak teth also. The wolf sayeth
 again: thy hast drunk of my spring too. The lamb sayeth
 too her: By what mæn may that be doon, seeing I hau
 not-yet drunk water for or throw my ág, but as-yet my
 mother's milk is my drink and mæt. At-length the wolf
 being stired-yp with anger, sayeth: Althowh I can not answer
 or discharge thy argument, yet I intend too sup plentyvolly,
 and caught the lamb, and ætt him.

The moral.

The fábl mæneþ, that with the wicked ræxx and truþ
 hau no plác.

65. Of twoo cok? fihting betwen them-selu? or toogether.]

Twoo cok? fowht betwen them-selu? in the contry:
 when he which was capten of the hen? was ouercōm of
 the oþer, he hýdd him-sel? for shám, but the oþer being
 puft-yp with the victory, flyng-yp forth-with ypon the roof
 of the hōws, máketh lín with the earnest claping of his wing?
 and crowing, that he had ouercōm his enemy or co-
 deýrōr and gotx the victory of his aduerfary. Whýl? he
 bragng/y croweth thæx thing?, and such lýk with his voic.
 behóld, an ægl lakng mæt flyng from-a-hih catcheth the
 cok with his talanz, and caryed him being food for hir
 þong-onz. Which thing the ouercōmēd cok seeing or be-
 hólðng as triumphng on his enemy cometh a-bród, and
 ónly or a-lón geteth the hen? frely.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that he' that truſteth too much too proſperity faſeth-hedlong v'ery-oftn intoo adu'erſity.

66. Of a c'ertain ſooth-fayor.

5 A c'ertain ſooth-fayor opned too eu'ery-ón chanc' too com q'r too be' he'r-after,] in the midl market q'r midl of the market] of the tōwn, whær-for be'ing garded with a græt company q'r haunting] of men, whýl/t he' opneth too ón and an-óther hiȝ chanc' q'r deſtiny] it iȝ told him, that hiȝ thing?
10 q'r welth] wær caryed-away out-of hiȝ hōws. Which thing be'ing hærd, whýl/t he' goeth-away hóm with rüning q'r in háft] ón me'ting with him, ſayth mokingly: Whýl/t thȳ warned[ft óther what waz too com q'r too be' he'r-after] hōw haſt thȳ be'n ignorant of thýn-own chanc' ∞

15 The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that il q'r yn-thrifti] mén correct ótherȝ, and neglect q'r ſet-libt by] their-own falt?.

67. Of the emot and the cūluer.

The emot be'ing thirſti went-down intoo a ſpring q'r
20 well] whær whýl/t ſhe' drank ſhe' fel intoo the water. When a c'ertain cūluer ſiting yp-on a tre' hanging ou'er the well beheld the emot ou'er-whelmed with the water, the cūluer by-and-by bræketh a twig q'r litl bōw] from the tre' with her bil, and without tarying caſtȳ it down intoo the well: too
25 the which the emot geting q'r rowling] her-ſelf, goȳ her-ſelf out-of the water intoo ſafȳ. In the mæn tȳm a c'ertain fōwlor çám, and ſett-yp lȳm-twig?, that he' may catch the cūluer. The emot perçeu'ing it, býttȳ the ón foot of the fōwlor, the fōwlor be'ing ſtired q'r moou'ed] much with that
30 greſ, leteth-fal the lȳm-twig?, with the which noiȝ the cūluer be'ing mād a-frayd, [and] flying-away out-of the tre', eſcápeth the dang'er of her lýf.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, seíng brut or gros-wited] thing? be
thank-ful yntoo wel-dooorð, so much the mór they owht too
be [thank-ful] which be part-tákorð of ræðs.

68. Of the hart-calf and the hart.

5

The calf sayeth too the hart on a tým. seíng-that thy
art græter than the dog? in grætnes, and swifter in runíng
throw the swiftnes of fet, and far-better-fenc'ed with hornz
for the fiht: by cauð of what thing, O father, færst thy the
dog? so grætly ∞ The hart smýlíng, sayeth too him: Bicauð, 10
O sön, thowh I posses or hau] at the thing? that thy sayest,
I can not suffer or bær] the barkíng of dog?, but by-and-by
for fær I háftily-catch fliht or fleíng-away.]

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that no exörtation or counel] is ábl 15
too mák them, whoo ar fær-ful by natúr, that they be bóld.

69. Of the bee' and Jupiter.

The bee, that is mōther or bredor] of wex, goíng óne
or on a tým] that she miht doo sacrific too the god?, offered
a gift of hony too Jupiter, with or of] which offering Jupiter 20
beíng glad, commanded that what-soeuer she deýrēd should
be granted too her. Thær-for the bee askíng, sayeth: O
móft-nóbl god of the god?, be wíling too grant too thy hand-
maid, that whoo-soeuer shal com too the bee-ward or bee-
stok?] for-too ták or for-tákíng] away hony by violenc, he 25
may dy by-and-by að soon að I shal prik or sting] him.
For which deýr Jupiter beíng dout-ful, bycauð he græt/y
loued the kýnd of mortal creaturz or men] at length sayth
too the bee: It is ynqwh for the, that whoo-soeuer shal com
too the bee-ward? or bee-stok?] for-tákíng hony with violenc, 30
if thy shalt prik or sting] him, and in the prikíng or sting-
íng] shalt læu or lós] thy prik or sting.] thy-selß shouldst dy
by-and-by, and the prik or sting] it-selß should be thy lýf.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that we' doo sòm tým wifh e'u'fz too
our enemyz, which ar turneð v'ery-ofts-týmz ypon our-selu'.

70. Of a fly.

5 When a fly that had fałs intoo a pot of flefh perceiu'ed
that she' shoud be' stuffeð in the brýn or broth] sayth with
her-own-sel'f: Lo, I hau' drunke so much, I hau' ætæ so much,
I hau' wafht me' so much, that I may by riht or riht-ful[y]
dy being ful-fed.

10

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that it iz the pooint of a wýz man
too bære with a miht' cōrag' or mýnd] that thing, that can
in no wýz be' au'oydeð.

71. Of a c'ertain yong man and a swalow.

15 When a c'ertain riotous yong man had consumed or
spen] hiȝ fatherz goode, and hiȝ garment only remaineð: a
swalow being se'n befór the sæȝn or tým] he' thinking that
somer was at-hand sold the sām garment too. But winter
being rýȝn or appering] agein, when he' was punisshed with
20 very-græt cōld, the swalow being se'n-agein whoo her-sel'f
was ded for cōld, he' saith: O v'ery-nauthi bird, whoo hast
destrooi'ed me' and thy-sel'f lýk-wyȝ.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that thoȝ thing] can not stand long
25 that ar not doonn in their tým or sæȝn.]

72. Of a fik man and a phizicion.

A fik man being asked of a phizicion after what maner
or how] he' had or did him-sel'f] answer'ed that he' sweteð
mór than was ned-ful or necessary.] The phizicion sayth,
30 that that was goode. Being asked the seconð tým of the sām
phizicion, how or in what maner] he' se'ltt him-sel'f, the fik

man sayth: that he waz tákn with a veément or earnest|
côld, the phizicion sayth that that iz yntoo hæl/th too.
Being asked of the sám phizicion the thîrd tȳm how he
did, the fik man sayth, that he could digest with yn-æz/nes
or hard/y.] The phizicion sayth agein, that that waz very- 5
good for hæl/th. Afterward when ón of hiz familiarz asked
the fik man, in what maner or how he fared, the fik man
sayth: Thér be very-many, and very-good fȳnz for hæl/th
az the phizicion saith. Yet I ytterly perisfh or dy| with thóz
fȳnz. 10

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that a man owht not too geu ær
too them that spæk at plæzar.

73. Of a wodd-hakor.

Whȳlft a certein wodd-hakor cutt wodd nih a græt 15
riuer dedicated or vȳwed| too the god Mercury, hiz ax fel-
down by chace intoo the riuer. Thær-for he being tákn
with much sorow, sat-down mourning by the bank of the
riuer. Mercury being moued with pity, appered too the
wodd-hakor, and asked the caus of hiz weping, which az soon 20
az he told, Mercury bringng-forth an ax of gold, asked
whether it wær that, which he had lost. But the poor man
denyed that it waz hiz. At the seccond tȳm Mercury browht
forth an-otther of siluer, which when that-sám poor man
denyed also too be hiz: laft of al Mercury tók-ȳp the woddx 25
ax, when the poor man graxted that that waz hiz. Mercury
knowng that he waz a tru and iust or rihtos| man, gau
him al or euery-ón| for a gift. Thær-for the wodd-hakor
going too hiz felowz, opxeth what hapxed too him. On of
hiz felowz being wilng too try or prouu| it, when he had 30
comm too the riuer, castt-down an ax intoo the water, after-
that he siteth-down on the bank of the riuer weping. The
caus of whooz weping Mercury being taught or fhewed|
browht forth a goldx ax, and asked if it wær not that that

he' loſt. Which when he' affirmed or claymed] too be' hiȝ. Mercury, hiȝ ſhámleſnes and ly be'ing known, deliuered nether the góld nor hiȝ-own.

The moral.

5 The fábl mæneth, that in how much or aȝ much aȝ] God iȝ mór-fau'orabl or merc'y-ful] too the good, ſo much iȝ he' the mór-offended [dis-plæged or mór-enemy] too the eu'el or lewd.]

74. Of the as and Jupiter.

10 When an as ſeru'ing a c'ertein gardnør did æt much, and labord litl, he' entræted Jupiter, that he' would chang' an-øther maiſter for him. Thær-for Jupiter appoointed, that he' ſhould be' /óld too a potør. With whoom when the as labored in cary'ing clay, hipȝ, tylȝ, and ſuch lýk, he' prayeth
15 Jupiter the ſecond tȝm, that he' miht ſeru' an-øther maiſter. Jupiter appoointed-agein, that he' ſhould be' /óld too a tanør. Whoom the as ſeru'ing with much labør, and litl mæt, ſayth with grón'ing: alas wretch that I am, whoo loȝing the better maiſter hau' cõmm too a wõrs, with whoom aȝ I ſe', my
20 ſkin ſhal be' puniſhed too, after my deth.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that when ſeru'antȝ try or proou] wõrs maiſterȝ, then they deȝýr the firſt maiſterȝ.

75. Of the hárȝ and the frogȝ.

25 The hárȝ çám-together intoo ón plác', whær when they wær ſorow-ful for their miſery or wretchednes] bredd by natür, and mád a lamentabl noȝ, that a mór-miſerabl or mór-wretched] lýf waȝ geu'n them than too øther bæſtȝ or creatürȝ] bicauȝ men. æglȝ, and dogȝ purſued or folowed]
30 after them eu'n yntoo deth, they determin or purpoȝ] that it iȝ better for them too dy ónc', than too remain or abyd] in ſo wretched a lýf any-longer. This counce' be'ing tákn,

that they cast-hed-long them-selu? intoo a pond, whyl/t they go thither very-spedily or qiklier| the frog? that stood ypon the pond? fyð, aȝ they hæ'r the noyȝ, læp-down intoo the pond, and de'u them-selu? ynder the water: which thiȝ when the hār that went be'fōr be'hōldeþ, she' sayeþ too the rest: 5 stand, for we muſt chaȝe' opinioȝ or iudg'ment,| for-why, aȝ we plain/y se', thēr ar found bæst? mōr-fær--ful than we'.

The moral.

The fábl mæneþ, that when a wretched man be'hōldeþ a mōr-wretched, he' bæreþ hiȝ wretchednes the mōr-wilyȝly 10 or in-differently.]

76. Of the as and the hors.

When an as heheld the hors hau' plenty of dilig'ent cherishing and ýdnes or rest] he' commended or praised] the hors too be' grætly happy, and sayd that him-selȝ waȝ 15 too-too-yn-happy, whoo when he' labored much, had not hiȝ bely-ful of chaf. But when the tȝm of war cam, an armed soldyor læpþ on the hors, and when he' ran intoo the midl enemyȝ, or midl of the enemyȝ] the hors beȝing strýken with a sward faleþ-groulȝng on the ground. Whooȝ the as be' 20 hōldȝng, mourȝed, and hauȝng-pityed the hors, chaȝed the opinioȝ of hiȝ mȝnd.

The moral.

The fábl mæneþ, that a man owht too agre' with pou'erty, which iȝ the moþer or bre'dor] of quietnes or rest] 25 rather than too enu'y the welthier or richer.]

77. Of the as and the wōlf.

A certein as trod-on a thōrn with the ón foot, and beȝing mād lám, when he' heheld the wōlf comȝng too him, and could not fle-away, he' sayeþ with a pity-ful voye': 30 Oh wōlf, truly I dy for gre'f, but becauȝ or for-that] it iȝ ned-ful, that I am redy-too be mæt for the and the crowȝ, I be'sech euȝ-that of your courtȝȝ and gentlȝnes you would draw-out the thōrn out-of my foot, that I miht dy

the laſt day without gref throw your good gift. Why!ſt
the wolf pluketh-out the thorn with hiȝ te'th, the aſ ſtrák
him with the hel. The wolf afterward, hiȝ nóȝ, brow, and
te'th being brókn, cryeth-out: Alas wretch that I am, I ſuffer
5 this by riht, whoo when I waȝ a cook would be' a phiȝic'ion.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, let eu'ery-ón exerciȝ that art that
he' knoweth.

78. Of a wō-man and a hen.

10 A certein wō-man had a hen, that layed góldn egȝ ſtil
or al-way.] Thær-for thinking that ſhe' waȝ al góldn or of
góld] with-in. ſhe' kilēth the hen. But when ſhe' found her
lyk o'ther henȝ, whær ſhe' thowht too be rich, ſhe' loſt or
for-went] the gain that ſhe' had at-fiřſt, throw the cou'eting
15 too hau' mór.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that throw deȝyr of hau'ing or too-
hau] mór. we' oftȝ lóȝ that gain that we' hau' in our handȝ.

79. Of a frog and a fox.

20 When a frog going out-of a fen profelt her-ſelf too be'
a phiȝic'ion, and ſkil-ful of mede'inȝ, by-proclaim'ing [it] too
o'ther bæſtȝ. The fox ſayeth too her v'ery-fýn/y or trim/y:]
How or whær-by] canſt thu cur or hæl] o'ther, when thu
knowſt or canſt] not hæl thy-ſelf halting.

25 The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that a man can not tæch o'ther that
which he' hath not lærnēd.

80. Of a ſerpent and huſband-man.

30 When a ſerpent hau'ing hýding-pláceȝ befór a certein
huſband-manȝ hōws, waȝ ſtrýkn of the huſband-manȝ ſon,
ſhe' býtt him ſo ſharpy, that the chyld diēd-ſudenly of thar-
ſám býting. This thing being known, græt mourning arýȝeth

among the parent⁷. Then the father beⁱng stired-yp with
forow, an ax beⁱng caught, purfueth the serpent that he miht
kil her, and castng-about the ax, that he miht stryk the
serpent, [strók the end or outer part] of her tayl. Afterward
beⁱng wilⁱng too mäk pæc with the serpent, mæl, water, 5
falt, and hony beⁱng tákx, he calet^h the serpent too reconcýl
or get-agein] frend/hip betwen them. But the serpent beⁱng
hyð / ynder a rok or græt stón] fayeth with hifing: Good
man, thy laboref^t in vain: for frend/hip can not be mäd
betwen ys: for-why, aȝ long aȝ or whyl/t^l I shal look on 10
my-felf without a tayl, and thū thy sönȝ gráu, we can not
be' qiet or pæc'abl^l in mynd.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that when the freshnes of wrong⁷, or
cheffly, the remembranc of them iȝ, the hátred⁷ can in no 15
wyȝ be tákx away.

81. Of a hen and the fox.

When a fox hauⁱng-entred intoo a hen-hows or cotag
of henȝ] beheld a hen beⁱng then sik, he asked her, how
she fáred: too whoom the hen answered redi/y: I shoulð 20
fel or hau my-felf] som-what-better, O sifter, if thū went[st-
henc' or away.]

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that the presenc of enemyȝ iȝ too-
too-greuous. 25

82. Of a way-fáring-man.

When a way-fáring-man or traue^lor] had gon or traueled]
a græt way he voweð a vow or promis] too Merecury, that
if he found any thing, he woulð offer half of the sám thing
too him. Thær-for by chace he found a bag stuf^t with al- 30
mond⁷ and dát⁷, and when he thowht that that waȝ the
proof or trial,] tákng the bag, him-felf seteth the kernelȝ of
the almond⁷, and the flesch or softnes] of the dát⁷. Afterward

hau'ing-entred intoo Mercury's templ or church] and hólðing
the altar with hi's hand?, fayeth too him with mok-ful word?:
O Mercury, now I throwhly-pay the' my v'ow: for trulý
what thing? I hau' found, I offer the' the half of them, v'erily
5 the bónz (we' fay stónz) of the dát?, and fhelz of the almonð?.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that cou'etousnes maketh men despyzoz of
of the god?.

83. Of a lion and a man.

10 When a lion and a man jornyed a jorny ónc' toogether,
and a's they jornyed, eu'ery-ón prayzed or commended] him-
self with word?. Lo, stónen pillar^c stand sýdenly ageinst or
befór] them, whær-on or on which] thér waz gráu'ed, that
a man strangled a lion, which gráu'ing the man shewing too
15 the lion, fayeth: He'r may be' se'n how much mór-exceling
and stronger men be' than lyon's and al wýld bæst?. And
the lion answering redily, fayeth: If it wæ'r with lyon's a's
with men, that lyon's knew or had skil] too grau', thy shouldest
fe' mo men gráu'ed, be'ing strangled or chóked] of lyon's,
20 than lyon's of men, or by men.]

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that men ful of bósting fein them-
selu? too hau' dooun thing?, that they neu'er affayed too doo.

84. Of a c'ertein fox.

25 When a fox he'held clústerz ful of gráp?, and now
waxing rýp, be'ing desýrroos too æt of them, she' deuýzed
eu'ery way whær-by she' miht get them. But when she'
had affaied eu'ery way in v'ain, and could not satiffy her
desýr, turn'ing sorow intoo joy she' fayeth: thó's clústerz of
30 gráp? be' yet too-sower.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that it is the pooint of a wýz man too feim that he wil not hau thóð thing? which he knoweth he cannot get.

85. Of a chýld and a scorpion.

5

A certein chýld fowht-for lopfter-flyz, and when he would tákx a scorpion, the scorpion, his simplicitie be'ng knowx, sayeth too him: Ho chýld, pas-on in pæc, and hólð-away thy hand, if thū wilt not perisþ or dy| whól/y or altoogether or ytter/y.]

10

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that he that thínketh-on either lýd or part| knoweth very-wel, what he owht too folow and what too au'oid.

86. Of a hūntor or tákor| and a partridg.

15

When a certein tákor would kiled a partridg' which he had tákx, the partridg' grón'ng máketh such word? too him: Ho tákor of partridg?, if thū wilt let me lóc, and geu me lýf, I wil bring the very-many other partridg?. The fowlor saith too her fitly or hanfom/y:] Now I iudg the worthy too be kild so much the mór, that thū promist too destryoy or yn-doo| thy frend? by entrap'ng?.

20

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that he saith-hedlong intoo dangerz, that seketh too yn-doo or destryoy| with deceit other beloued or derly-beloued| of him or too him.]

25

87. Of the hár and the snayl.

The snayl smýl'ng, when the hár mokt her fet, sayeth too him: if thū wilt mák proof in rún'ng, thū shalt know plain/y, that I am swifter than thū. Too whoom the hár sayeth: veri/y it paseth the or thū knowst not| what my fet ar ábl too doo, but let ys chu; a iudg, whoo may ap- pooint or bound| the cours and bound for ys. Ther-for they

30

chu; the fox, the witiest of al brut bæst̃, whoo a; soon a; he' appoointed the plác' and end of the cours or runing] the snail, al flowt̃h and negligenc' be'ing putt-asýd, táking spedit̃ly her jorny, did not rest, yntil she' cãm-thrōw too the mark.
 5 Bút the hár trust̃ing too hi; fet, when he' rest̃ed a litl, be'ing tired-yp from slep, ran too the mark a; much a; hi; fet wær ábl: and when he found the snail rest̃ing thær he confes̃eth with rednes or bluf̃hing] that he' waz ou'erec̃omm of the snayl.

10

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that thing̃, ye the grætest ar thrōw/ý-
 doonn or browht too-pas] by study and diligenc, not with
 the fórc' or strengt̃h] of the body.

88. Of the wilow and the ax.

15

When an ax feld or cutt-down] a withy, it mád wedgẽ
 of the sám wilow, whær-with it miht clæu' the wilow the
 æ;ýlver. Which thing the withy perc̃eiu'ing-be'fór, grón'ing
 and cry'ing-out, sayt̃h: I complain not so much of the ax,
 that cutt̃eth me with mēn'z hand̃, a; of the wedgẽ, that ar
 20 mád out-of my body.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that yn-tru frend̃ ar mád mór-hurt-
 ful or dis-plæyant] too their frend̃, than oft̃x tým'z enemy'z be.

89. Of a chýld be'ing a thef.

25

A certein boy cary'ing a book from hi; felow priuily
 out-of the scool, deliuer̃ed it too hi; mōther: which when
 hi; mōther wil'ingly receiuẽd, and cháftṽed not her s̃on, the
 boy carỹed agein from an-ōther a garment, and browht it
 away too hi; mōther too. Which when hi; mōther gladly
 30 receiuẽd, when the boy lak'ing cháftic'ing, did st̃æl mo thing̃ from
 day to day, and græter thing̃, ðe'r'z ener̃æc'ing, at-length be'ing
 tákn opx'ly, a; accu;ed of thef't, waz condemñed of or too]
 det̃h [we say too dy] by the magist'rat̃ opx'ly. Bút when

he waz lædd too the plác of iustíc, and hiȝ mother ful of
mourning folowed, læu being opteined or gots| that he miht
spæk ón word too hiȝ mother at her ær, he being turnæd-
about too her, and puting hiȝ mouth too hiȝ motherz ær, aȝ
redy-too spæk fóm-what fecretly, cutteth-of hir ær with hiȝ 5
teth. Hiȝ mother cryng-out for gref, wiſheth eul too her-
felf. Then they that lædd him, blámed or accusæd| him
abou meȝur, not ónly for the theſt, but that he waz so yn-
godly or wicked| yntoo hiȝ mother. He without bluſhing
ſayth too them: Let it be a wonder too nón of you, that I 10
hau cutt-of my motherz ær with my teth: for ſhe iȝ the
autor and cauȝ of this my yn-dooing or deſtruction:| for-
why, if ſhe had cháſticed me, when I browht-away the
book too her, which I cariæd-away firſt priuily from my
felow out-of the ſcool: theſt? or ſtæling?| being lett-alón, 15
for fær of ſtrýp?, I had not comu too this kýnd of fhám-
ful deth at this preſent.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that he iȝ máð daiȝ mór-wicked in-
offending, that iȝ not cháſtæd from the begining. 20

90. Of a ſhepp-herd and the fæ.

When a certein ſhepp-herd feding ſhep nih the fæz
fýd beheld the fám fæ óne quiet or calx| being táx with
deȝyr of-fayling, chaſged ſhep for dát?, the which being
putt in the ſhip, when he fayled now intoo the dep, and 25
flóted-yp-and-down in a tempeſt without hóp of fáty, he
caſt-out at thing? that he in the ſhip, and ſeárely got him-
felf intoo a haux. When he fedd ſhep eft-ſons or agein|
and ſaw the fæ now quiet agein, hiȝ companyon praiȝing the
fám calmes of the fæ, he ſayeth merily or laughngly: The 30
fæ deȝyareth dát? agein.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that ve and ſkil-fulnes mák ys the
wárer in danȝerz.

91. Of the pómgranat-tre' and the apl-tre'.

The pómgranat-tre', and the apl-tre' [tróu'-together
tuchíng faiernæs. When they had strýu'ed a long tým betw'en
them-selu7, with diu'ers and sharp strýf7: the brambl re-
5 c'eiu'ing such strýu'ing7 oft x týmz from the ne'rest, went too
them, and sayth: It iz strýu'ed or ȝe' hau' strýu'ed] ynqwh
and ynqwh nqw betw'en ȝou, c'æs or be' quiet] a-litl, and
lay an end on ȝour strýu'ing7.

The moral.

10 The fábl mæneth, that the leser or poorer] doo v'ery-
oft x týmz appæz or order] the faling7-out or v'ariānce7] of
the græter or richer.]

92. Of the móld and hi3 mōther.

The móld iz a blýnd bæst by natúr, he' faieth on a tým
15 too hi3 mōther: I fel a v'ery-græt sau'or or smel:] a litl after
he' sayth agein: I behóld a hib or græt] chimney or qu'x.]
The thîrd tým he' sayth also: I hæ'r the sounð7 of hammerz
perteing too a fórg'. Hi3 mōther sayth to him gentl'y: Ho
son, a3 I per'ceiu', thu art be'reft not ónly of yiz, but of nó3
20 and ærz.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that when men ful of bófting profes
great thing7, then, ȝe chefly, they ar reproou'ed or chekt]
in a v'ery-litl thing.

93. Of wasp7, partridge7, and a hufband-man.

When wasp7 and partridge7 be'ing prou'oked with thirst,
me'tt-together ónc', they went too a c'ertein hufband-man,
cráu'ing drink of him, and promíng, that they wou'ld req't
him lárgly for water: for-why the partridge7 promis them-
30 selu7 too dig a v'yn-yard for him, that the v'ynz may bring-
forth ful clu'sterz of gráp7. The wasp7 offer them-selu7 lárgly
too kep the v'yn-yard with-go'ing abou't it, and too kep
theu7 from-thenc'. Too whooñ the hufband-man sayeth: I

hau twoo oxn̄, whoo when they promis no-thing, yeld this
feli-fām traueḷ no-thing the los. Thær-for it iȝ better for
me, ȝoo geu water too them, than too you.

The moral.

The fābl mæneth, that a man muȝt not help them that 5
be worth or good] for no-thing and yn-profitabl.

94. Of Jupiter.

When Jupiter mād a fæst at a maryag, al bæft̄ offered
gift̄ to him, euery-ón for their abilityȝ or too their power.]
But the serpent gathered a rôȝ, and hōlding it in hiȝ mouȝth 10
offerd it too Jupiter. But aȝ Jupiter beheld her, he sayeth
ops/y: Truȝ I receiu gift̄ of al or of euery-ón] wilingȝ
or gladȝ] but I doo it not of the serpent.

The moral.

The fābl mæneth, euery wȝȝ man owht ȝoo perfwād 15
him-selȝ that the gift̄ of the wicked ar not without deceitȝ.

95. Of the aap.

The aap iȝ fayed ȝoo bre'd twoo ȝong-ónȝ, too ón of
which ónȝ she iȝ affected, and throw affection nurisheth
it diligentȝ, but the oȝther she háteth and neglecteth or 20
regardeth not.] It hapned, that it, that waȝ had in lýking,
waȝ strangled of the aap in slep, whær-for, that, that waȝ
not regarded, waȝ browht-yp aȝ the mōtherȝ deliht, eus too
perfet ág.

The moral.

25

The fābl mæneth, that without dout fortūn exceleth, or
pafeth or ouercōmeth] the wȝȝdom of men.

96. Of the flæ.

When on a tȝm a flæ prikt ón with býting, and beȝing
tākȝ waȝ asked, what he waȝ that fedd-on hiȝ memberȝ or 30
part̄ of the body.] she sayth: that she iȝ of that kȝnd of

creátur̃z, too whoom̃ it waz ge'u'n of nat̃r, that they lyu'd
a lýf by that mæn, and that he' would not kil her, se'ing-
that she' could not doo much e'u'l too him. Bút that-fám
man smýling, sayth too her: thu shalt be' kild with my hand?
5 the mór for that, bicauz̃ it iz not law-ful too hurt any without
cauz̃, nether much nor litl.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that mæn myst not pity the e'u'l,
thowh they offend litl or much.

10 97. Of a flæ and a man.

A flæ læping after her wonted maner a-lihteth on a
manz̃ foot, and priket̃h or stinget̃h] him sharply or earnestly]
with býting. With which priking, the sám man be'ing much-
moued or stired] tok̃ the flæ, and would-hau' croocht̃ hir
15 with hiz̃ nayl̃z. Bút the flæ læping out-of hiz̃ hand, au'oydet̃h
deth. Then the man crying-out, sayth: O Hercules, thu
destrooyor of the e'u'l, why wær thu not present with me
in oppresing or hólдинг] this flæ ∞

The moral.

20 The fábl mæneth, that ón owht not too dezyr lamentabli
ayd of the god? in very-smal thing?, büt in græt and thing?
hard too com-too, or too be' doonn.]

98. Of emot? and the gras-hopor.

It waz the midl of winter, when emot? suned or ayred]
25 whæt a-bród or her-and-thær.] Which thing the gras-hopor
be'hólдинг when she' waz consumed with hunger, cam̃ yntoo
them, and prayed them, that they would grant her whæt
for food. Bút when the emot? asket̃ her, what she' did in
fomer, whether she' stood flowth-ful and ýdl̃ that t̃ym ∞
30 The gras-hopor sayth too them: I stood nether flowth-ful nor
ýdl, büt sung with a song, whær-with I did æz̃ the labor
of the way too or of] the trau'elorz̃ by the way. Which
thing be'ing hæ'rdd, the emot? smýling, say: if thu hau' sung

in fomer, that thu mihtſt deliht traueſorſ, now daſe, that
thu be not kild with cöld.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that he that dooth not thingſ in hiſ
tým, which be ſoo be doorn, faſeth intoo ſtraihtſ, when he
thinketh not. 5

99. Of a man and hiſ wýuſ.

It waſ the tým of the ſpring-tým, whær-in ón being
browht-yp in delihtſ, when he waſ nether yong man nor
öld man (for he waſ of hoar hærſ) maryed twoo wýuſ at- 10
óne, ón axcient or óld] the oþter very-yong. When al they
dwelt in ón-felſ hõws, the óld wýf looking daiſy her huſ-
bandſ hed plukt from him the blak hærſ, that ſhe miht
bring hir hõwsband whólly yntoo the lou of hir. The yonger
plukt-yp the whýt hærſ with lýk deſýr or ſtudy] that ſhe 15
miht moou him away from the company of the óld wõ-man:
at-laſt they pild him ſo, that they mãd their hõws-band bald,
and a mok not without verry-græt repróch.

The moral.

The fábl mæneth, that thér iſ no better hælth for óld 20
mæn, than ſoo lak wõ-mæn, and ſpecialy the yonger, except
they be wiling that them-feluſ be ou'ertrown.

The end of Æſopſ fáblſ.

Witi ſayingſ or mery ſayingſ or jeſtingſ very plæſant,]
gathered out-of the litt book of Poggius a Florentin a very- 25
eloquent orator.

1. Of a yong manſ flowth or flugſhnes.]

Bonaciſ a plæſant yong man of the hõws of the Gauſeſ,
whylſt we wær at [the city caled] Conſtanc, did a-rýſ out-

of hiȝ bed v'ery-lát. When hiȝ cōpanionȝ blámēd that
látneȝ, or askēd what he' could doo so long tȝm a-bed, he'
smȝlȝng answerēd: I herkn ȝr ge'u' ær] too strȝu'orȝ and dis-
agre'orȝ: for thér be' with me' forth-with, when I a-wák, twoo
5 in wȝ-mēnȝ sháp ȝr clóthȝng] that iȝ too fay, cár-fulneȝ and
flowth, the ón of which dooth exórt ȝr councl] me' too rȝȝ,
and doo sȝm wȝrk, and not too wér-out the day in bed.
The ȝther rebukȝng the first, affirmēth that I muȝt ták rest,
and abȝd in the warmneȝ of the bed bycauȝ of the fóre' of
10 the cóld, and too fau'ȝr ȝr bær-with] the rest ȝr qȝetneȝ] of
the body, and not too apply laborȝ al-way. Mór-ou'er, the
first defendēth her ræȝnȝ, so, that whȝl't they disput and
contend with wordȝ longer, I aȝ in-differēnt ȝr equal] iudȝ,
læning ȝr űeldȝng] ȝntoo no party ȝr fȝd] hæ'r them disputȝng,
15 lookȝng-ftil ȝr abȝdȝng] ȝntil they be' agre'd in opinion. By
this it iȝ doonn ȝr cȝmēth too-pas] that I rȝȝ the láter
lookȝng for the end of the v'ariānc'.

2. Of the cok and the fox.

Onē the fox beȝng hunȝri, too-dec'eiu' the henȝ, whoo,
20 the cok beȝng gȝd, had ȝȝt ȝpon a v'ery-hih tre', whither
cȝmȝng waȝ not for her: wēnt too the cok with faier spēch,
whoom when she' had saluted g'entlȝ, she' faiēth: What doo
ȝou a-hih ∞ haȝt thȝ not hærdēd thæȝ fresh ne'wȝ, so whól/ȝm
for ȝȝ ∞ When the cok had answerēd: not-at-al. Bȝt, faith
25 she', I cām hither a fór-messēng'er too communicat ȝr im-
part] iȝȝ-fulneȝ with the'. Thér iȝ a councl of al bæftȝ
mád, whær-in they hau' establiȝhed a continual pæc' of al
bæftȝ among them-selȝ ȝr tooȝether, ȝr ón with an-ȝther]
so that al fær beȝng putt-away, thér can be' mád too nón
30 of ȝr by] an-ȝther entrapȝngȝ ȝr wrongȝ any-mór, bȝt al may
vȝ pæc' and concord, it iȝ law-ful for eȝery-ón, űe beȝng
alón, too go-abród whither he' wil, without cár. Thær-for
cȝm űe' down, and let ȝȝ mák this a fæst-ful day. The foxēȝ
falsȝhood beȝng knowȝ, the cok sayth: thȝ bringēȝt a ȝȝȝd
35 messag', and plæȝant too me': and withal the cok stretchȝng-

forth hiȝ nek hiher, and behölding farder-of, and lýk ón that
wondered, listt-yp him-feli on hiȝ fet. Then when the fox
had fayd: what dooft thu look-at ≈ Twoo, faith the cok,
dog? comíng hither with græt runíng, with opx mouth. Then
the fox beíng fær-ful, fayth: Fær ye wel. Fleíng-away iȝ 5
necessary for me, befór that they com hither, and with-al
begineth too go-away. The cok faith: whær-for fleest thu,
or what færst thu ≈ truly pæc beíng mād, no-thing iȝ
too be færed. I dout, faith the fox, whether thóȝ dog? hau
hærdð the decre or order] of the pæc. In this wýȝ deceit 10
iȝ mokt with de'cit.

3. Of an obstinat or feli-wild wȝ-man that cald
her hȝws-band lȝwfí.

A certein wȝ-man of ouřȝ beíng very-contrary too hir
hȝws-band, contraryed or resisted hiȝ word? al-way with 15
chýding, standíng-ftil in thar which she had begun, fo, that
she would be chef. A greuȝos varyanc with word? on a
tým beíng had with her hȝws-band, she cald him lȝwfí.
He strák her with wanȝ, bæting hir with fist? and helȝ.
The mór she waȝ bætx, the mór she cald him lȝwfí. At- 20
length the hȝws-band beíng wery of bæting, that he miht
ouerecom hiȝ wýu? feli-wil, let hir down intoo a well of
water by a róp, sayíng that he would strangl her, except
she did forbær from word? of thar fort. She continued mór-
ernest/y, ye beíng sett in the water yntoo the chin continuíng 25
thar sayíng or word.] Then the hȝws-band dukt her intoo
the well, that she miht not spæk any-mór, proouíng if he
may turn her from the wil-fulnes of the word? throw the
danger of deth. But she, the ability of-spækíng beíng tákn-
away, ye whylft she shoud ben strangled, what she could 30
not spæk, she shewed with her fingerȝ: for hir hand? beíng
sett-yp abou hir hed, and the nailȝ of either thumb beíng
joyned toogether, at-lest, with what gestur or behauȝor]
she waȝ abl, she objected lýc ageínt hir hȝws-band. For

lyc' wær wōnt too be' kild of wō-mēn with the naylor of
thōȝ fingerȝ.

4. Of him that fowht hiȝ wȳf beȳng ded, in a græt riuer.

When an-ȝther man, sekȳng hiȝ wȳf which perished or
5 dyed] in a græt riuer, went ageinst the water. Then when
on hauȳng-meruelēd, warȝed that she' shoulde be' fowht-for
downward according too the cours of the water. He' saiȝtȝ:
she' wil be' found in no wyȝ by this mæn: for she' waz fo
yn-toward and yn-qiet, and contrary too ȝtherȝ' manerȝ,
10 whȳl/t she' lyuēd that she' can neu'er walk or stir] but with
the contrary stræm, after deht toó.

5. A verry-plæȝant thing of a certein óld man
that cariēd an as on him-self.

It waz sayed among the arch-bisshop's secretaryȝ, that
15 they that lyuēd according too the opinion of the comun
pepl, ar prest or ou'er-born] with verry-miserabl wretched]
feruic' or bondag' seȳng-that it is in no wȳȝ possibl, when
they iudg' diuer[sly, too plæȝ al, diuerȝ mēn alȝwing diuerȝ
or contrary] thingȝ. Then on rehercēd a fábl according too
20 that iudgment or opinion] which he' had látly se'n wrȳtȝ
and doon or mād] in Almain.] He sayȝtȝ, that thér waz
an óld man, whoo went-forth too the market, with hiȝ son
beȳng a litl ȝong-ȝuth, and a litl as goȳng-befór, which he'
waz about or redy]-too sel. They paȝing by the way, certein
25 dooȳng buȝines or work] in the feld blámēd the óld man,
that nether the father nor the son got-ȝp on the as bæring
no-thing, but sufferēd him too be' empti of byrds, seȳng the
on for óld ág', the ȝther for tender ág' did ne'd som-what
for caryag'. Then the óld man sett the ȝong ȝuth on the
30 as, him-self máking iȝorny with hiȝ fet. ȝther behóldȳng
this, blámēd the óld manȝ foolishhnes, bycauȝ the ȝong ȝuth,
whoo waz lustier or stronger] beȳng sett ypon the as, him-
self beȳng strȳkȝ in ág' folowēd the as a-foot. Hiȝ counel
or mȳnd] beȳng changēd, and the ȝong ȝuth beȳng sett-down,

him-self got-yp on the as. But hauing-gou forth a-litt, he
 hærd oþer bláming him, bycau3 he drew after him hi3
 son beíng very-litt, a3 a feruant, no regard of ág beíng
 had, him-self that way father síting on the as. He beíng
 throwh/y-moored with thæ3 word7, fett hi3 son with him 5
 ypon the as, folowíng hi3 iorny in this wy3. When he
 beíng asked of oþer aftercard, whether the feily-as wær hi3,
 grasted or fayed] ne, he wæs cháfticed or reprooued] with word7,
 that a3 an-oþer man, he had no cár of him beíng in no wy3
 fit for so graet a byrðx, whær-a3 ón owht too ben inowh too 10
 be bory. This man beíng throwh/y-tróbled with so many
 opinionz, when he could not go-on without accusíng or
 bláming] nether with the empti as, nether with bóth nor
 the ón beíng fett yp-on him, at-laft he bound the as with
 ijoined fet, and began too hæc him forth too the market 15
 beíng hanged on a staí and layed on hi3 and hi3 sonz nek.
 Al men beíng fals-out too lauhíng for the newnes of the
 siht, and reproouíng the foolþhnes of bóth, but cheffy the
 faterz, he beíng angri staving abou the bank of a graet
 riuer, caft-down the as beíng bound intoo the riuer, and so 20
 the as beíng lost or for-gou] he went hóm agein. So the
 good man satiffyíng or contentíng] no man, whylt he de-
 3ýreth too obey al men, lost hi3 as.

6. Of the mokíng of a man beíng wilíng too kil a hog.

It wæs the maner or fashíon] in a certein town [of a 25
 cuntry in Italy] that he that kild a hog in winter, should
 bidd hi3 neihborhood too super. Ón asked counel of hi3
 gofhop in what wy3 he miht auoyd that chárge or expense7]
 fay, sayth he, too-morow, that the hog wæs takx-away from
 the this niht by thesft, and also, he færíng no such thing, 30
 ón stól-away the hog from him with thesft in the niht. In
 the morning he seíng the hog caryed-away, beíng gon too hi3
 gofhop, complayned with a lowd or hih] voic, that the hog
 wæs stóls-away priuily from him by thesft. Then the oþer
 fayeth: My gofhop thu art wý3 riht/y or in ded:] for I saht 35

the' too say so. When he' sayed it v'ery-oftn, and swó' by
al the godʒ, that it waʒ tru. The ȝther answered: thy dooft
wel, and after ȝr according too] my councl. When he' re-
péted it agein, the ȝther answered: I warned the' befór that
5 thy shouldest ȝr owhtft] too spæk in this maner, and I hau'
ge'u'n the' sáf ȝr whól/ȝm] councl. At-laft he' went-away
be'ing mokt ȝr deceiu'ed.]

7. Of a fox be'ing hýdd of a cōntry-man in foodder.

Once a fox fle'ing dogʒ in hunting, bayted ȝr rested]
10 with a cōntry-man, that threshit whæt in a floor, dezýring,
that she' miht be' defended from the dogʒ, and promised
withal that she' would neu'er hurt hiʒ henʒ chikn. The
cōntry-man agre'ed too the condiȝion, and foodder be'ing
tákn with a fork, cou'ered the fox. Thér çám thither ón and
15 also an-ȝther of the huntorʒ sek'ing the fox: they asked the
cōntry-man whether he' had sen the fox fle'ing on her jurny
ȝr way,] he' shewed in wordʒ that the fox waʒ run-away by
a c'ertain way, but with hiʒ countenance' and yiz he' shewed
that she' waʒ hýdd ynder the foodder. They regarding ȝr
20 behólding] rather yntoo the wordʒ, than too the noding ȝr
beking] went-away. Then the cōntry-man, the fox be'ing
yn-cou'ered, sayeth: ke'p promiseʒ now: for thy hast esca'ped
ȝr gon-away] by ȝr throwh] my wordʒ. But she', whoo be'ing
fær-ful of her-selʒ he'held the cōntry-man diligently throwh
25 a narow hól ȝr chink] betw'en the foodder, sayeth: Thy
wordʒ wær goôd, but thy dedʒ il ynqwh. A saying ageinst
them that doo ón thing in wordʒ, an-ȝther thing in ded.

8. Of a Florentin that howht a hors.

A Florentin known too me', about-too biy of necessity
30 a hors at Room, bargayned with the selor, that asked ȝr
reqýred] XXV. crownʒ a prýc de'rer than the hors he' gránted
that he' wil ge'u' XV. at the present ȝr out-of-hand,] and that
he' would be' hiʒ detor of the rest. When the selor asked

the refidu the day after, the biyox refusyng the payyng, fayeth: I wil kep cōnant⁷, we bargained that I wil be thy detox: but if I shal satiffy the, I am not too be thy detox any-mōr her-after.

9. A plēzant sayyng of a man promisyng too māk
an as lærned. 3

A tiran too draw-away the good⁷ of a subiect, whoo bōsted that he would doo many thing⁷, commaunded ypon a græt pain, that he shoud tæch an as letterz. He sayth that it wil be im-poffibl, except much tȳm miht be granted 10 him in tæchyng the as. Beȳng commaunded too ask aȝ much tȳm aȝ he would, he obtēned the spāc of ten yerz. He was mōk of euery man or of al mēn| bicaūȝ he had tākē in-hand a thing im-poffibl. He hauȳng comforted hiȝ frend⁷, fayeth: I fār not: for in the mæn whȳl, either I shal dy, 15 or the as, or the owxox. By the which word⁷ he shewed, that it iȝ whōl/qm or sāl-fūl| that a hard or doūt-fūl| mater be prolonged and deferēd.

10. Of a plēzabl or leking] song too a tauersox.

When a cērtēin trauelox or way-fāryng-man| beȳng 20 hungrē, had bayted at a final tauers or āl-hōws| he stūt or fild| hiȝ bely with mæt and drink, he sayth too him that asked mōny, that he hath no mōny, but that he wil satiffy him with prety song⁷, the tauersox answered, that he had no ned of fīngȳng, but of amends. What, sayth the oȝther 25 if I say that song that may plēȝ the, whether wilt thu be content with it for the mōny: the tauersox agreȳng thær-too, the trauelox began too fīng, and asked whether that song dīd plēȝ him ∞ When the tauersox denyed it, he fūng ōn and then an-oȝther. The tauersox saīd for truȝth that 30 he iȝ satiffīed with no song. Thær-for I wil nōw, sayth the trauelox, say that song that wil plēȝ the, and hiȝ pouch beȳng caught, lyk ōn lōȝyng it, began a song that traueloxz

ar wōnt too vȝ: Metti mano alla borfa e opaga l'hoſte. That
iȝ: Put thy hand too thy purs, and ſatiffy thȝn oft. This
be'ing ſayed, he' aſketh, whether that ſong did not plæȝ him.
The oft ſayth: This plæȝeth me'. Then the trau'elor ſayth: Thu
5 art ſatiffied by promis or cou'nant] after that this ſong hath
plæȝed the': ſo he' departed or went-away] without paying.

11. Of a phizic'ion that hæled mad mēn.

Many talkēd-toogether of the yn-nec'eſſary or ou'er-much]
cār. I wil not ſay fooliſhnes of them, that kep or cheriſh]
10 dog? and hawk? for hawk'ing or bird'ing.] Then Paſl a
Florentin, ſayeth: The fool of Millan mokt thōȝ riht/y, when
we' crāu'ed him too tel the tál or fábl.] Thér waȝ, ſayeth
he', ónc' a citi/en at Millan, be'ing a phizic'ion of wit/es and
mad folk, whoo ynder-tók too hæle folk browht too him with-
15 in a c'ertein tȝm. The curing or hæling] waȝ of this fort:
He' had at hóm a ſqár plat or floor,] and in it a pūdl or
ſink] of ſtinking and filthi water: whær-in he' bound them
náked too a poſt, that wær browht thither mad, ſom too the
kneȝ, ſom yp-too the cod, ſom de'per, for or after] the maner
20 of the madnes, and ſo long tempered them with water and
hunger yntil they ſe'med whól. Thér waȝ ón browht thither
among the reſt, whoom he' ſett intoo the water too the thih,
whoo after fiſte'n dayȝ he'gan too be' wȝȝ agein, and too
deȝȝr the hælor that he' miht be' lædd-agein out-of the water.
25 He tók-away the man from puniſhment, yet with that con-
diſion, that he' ſhould not go out-of the ſqár plat. When
he' had obeyed a few dayȝ, that he' miht walk throw al
the hōws, but did not ſuffer that he ſhould go out-of the
outer gát: hiȝ oth'er ſelowȝ, which wær many, be'ing leſt in
30 the water, he' obeyed the phizic'ionȝ commandment]. He'
ſtanding ſom tȝm on or at] the door (for he' durſt not go-
out for fær of the ſink) he' calēd too him a ſong man com'ing
thither a-hors-bak with a hawk and twoo dog?, of them that
be' calēd ſpanyelȝ, be'ing moou'ed with the ne'wnes of the
35 thiȝ: for he' held or had] not in memori or remembranc']

what he had seþ befór hiȝ madnes. When the ȝong man
 ȝám-ner: Ho ȝou, sayeþ he, geu ær ȝr hark| I pray ȝou
 anſwer me in few wordȝ and if it plæȝ ȝou. What iȝ it
 that with which ȝe ȝr bors ȝr caryed,| and whær-for hólð
 ȝe that ∞ A hors, ſayeþ he: and for hawkingȝ fák. Then 5
 aftercard: but what iȝ this caled that ȝe bæſt with ȝour
 hand, and in what mater vȝ ȝe it ∞ He anſwered: a hawk,
 and fit for the tákíng of tælȝ and partridgeȝ. Then the
 ȝther ſayeþ: Go-too, what be thæȝ that folow after the,
 and what doo they profit ȝou ∞ He ſayþ dogȝ, and applyed 10
 too hawking, too fýnd-out birdȝ. Of what pryce be thæȝ
 birdȝ, for eaȝȝ ȝr occaſion| of tákíng which ȝou mák redȝ
 ȝr prouýd| ſo many thingȝ, if ȝou put-together the tákíng of
 ón whól ȝer ∞ When he had anſwered: a ſmal thing, I
 know not what, and that they did not exceed fix crounȝ. 15
 The man aded ȝr counter-vaied| what iȝ the chárȝ ȝr ex-
 penſeȝ| of the hors, and of the dogȝ, and of the hawk ∞
 He affirmed fifty crounȝ. Then hauíng merueled at the
 fooliſhnes of the ȝong man a-hors-bak, ſayeþ: Go-away henc'
 qikȝer, I pray ȝou, and fle-away the mór, befór the phiȝician 20
 còm hóm agein. For if he ſhal fýnd ȝou her, he wil
 ýtterȝ caſt ȝou intoo hiȝ ſink, aȝ the madeſt of al mæn that
 lyu', too-be cured with the ȝther mad mæn, and wil plác'
 ȝr fetȝ ȝou intoo the water abou them al, eu'x too the chin.

He' ſheweþ mór-ou'er, that the deȝýr ȝr er- 25
 neſtnes] of hawking iȝ extrém ȝr the
 græteſt] madnes, except it be'
 doon ſom tȝm of welthȝ
 mæn and for exer-
 ciȝ fák. 30

Finis.

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The short Sentenceſ of the wýð

Cato:

Tranſlated out-of Latin intoo Engliſh by

W. Bullokar, im-printed with

tru Ortōgraphy and

Grammar-

nótſ.

Geu God the praiſ;

That teacheth al-waið.

When truth trieth.

Error flyeth.

Im-printed at London by Edmund Bollis-
fant, dwelling in the liſt ōld Baily in Eliotſ

Court, whær al the bookſ ſet-ſorth by

William Bullokar in tru or-

tōgraphy, ær too be ſold.

William Bullokar to hiȝ ehýld.

- 1 Whoo-fo in haruest mýndth̃ too ræp.
the frut̃ that gōōd and plæȝant be,
In the spring-tým he' muȝt them sow,
the hot sōmer may elc' them dry:
- 2 So, that their profit may grow smal
when that the crop may chanc' too fayl
Of the encræc much lookēd-for,
the bulk beȝng fliht, the gayn aȝ smal.
- 3 So he that wiȝhth̃ in elder ȝerȝ
too hau wýȝ/ȝm, he muȝt begin
Too lærȝ the fām in tender ȝerȝ,
elc' may he' mis that he' wouȝd win.
- 4 Soon bendth̃ the twig that new iȝ /prȝng
the fōr-/prȝng branch mēȝ may ȝet wēȝd
But ſeld they may the grown bōw,
ōld ſtemȝ wil rather bræk than ȝēȝd.
- 5 What better ſowȝng in the mýnd,
may be' for tender ȝuth̃ at fiȝt,
Than from wýȝ Cato her too fýnd
riht pithȝ ſenc̃ of ſhortȝes ſuch
- 6 That thowh ȝuth̃ know not al the gōōd
when they at fiȝt hau' it in hand,
Aȝ ȝerȝ dōō grow they wil thær-of
the perfect ſenc̃ wel ȝnderſtand,
- 7 And táȝt the frut̃ that it dōōth ȝēȝd
too their profit and græt plæȝur,
Aȝ preparatiu too ōneſt lýȝ
and gōōd report too them procur.

- 8 And I that wiſh that thu my chýld
ſhouldſt win the gól of happy prýc,
Hau' it tranſlátéd for thýn æ3:
e'ngliſh conferd with latin gý3.
- 9 A3 nær, a3 termz and ſentenc' may
meintein bóth ſpe'che7 in ón mæn,
Thowh ſom word chaxgd ſom word left-ou't
or ſom aded too help the rým:
- 10 Which whoo that can better deu'ý3
and ke'p thæ3 pooint7 in order du,
Hath læu' of me: in the mæn whýl
v3 this ýntil thu hau' mór tru.
- 11 No langag' i3 ſo much tyed
too 9ther that it muſt of forc'
Ke'p foot and tým thær-with al-way:
the firſt tung7 phrá3 hath the fit/t cours,
- 12 Bút grant'ng æch ſpe'ch hi3-own grác',
I know e'ngliſh ſubject too nón,
too ſet-forth any firſt deu'ýc,
conferabl with any-ón:
- 13 Whooz fet and tým he'r ſe'm'ng harfh,
bær-with bycau3-of conferenc7 fák
Too help a lærnor of bóth tung7
e'ngliſh latin: e'ngliſh can mák
- 14 With hi3-own phrá3 mór-comly grác',
and ke'p mæn'ng effectually,
If it miht ke'p hi3 natral pác',
and latin did it not he'r ty.
- 15 Thowh Cato lyu'd, when Room did móſt
flouřiſh in wit, lærning, and fám,
Yet did he' ſe' mæn, thar tým,
much eu'f ve', and manerz blám:
- 16 Thær-for bycau3 hi3 ſon waz 9ong,
and could not bær much in hi3 mýnd,
he' frámđ this ſhort mater for him,
A3 natür did him thær-too býnd.

- 17 And þat we think our-selu? fo wýð,
fo wel lærned and fo fámooð,
That we shouð seórn this hið deuyç,
and think the fám yn-met for ys.
18 That but of lát hau' crakt the shel
of ignoranc, lát hatcht in de'd,
Thowh fóm perk-yp, að al wær wel
the word? folow that Cato sayð.

When I did confider that very-many men ðoo greuoufly
er in the way of manerz: I thowht that I owht too succur
and help their opinion: Chelly that they miht liu' with prayz,
and attein ðnor. Nøw wil I my móft-be-lou'ed fón, tæch
the by what mæn thu mayst frám the manerz of thy mýnd.
Thær-for thu shouðst ræd my preceþt?, fo, that thu mayst
ynderstand them: For, too ræd and not too ynderstand is
not too ræd [at-al.]

Catoz breft preceþt? turned intoo englissh
verse?.

Thær-for seru' God: thy parent? lou':
regard thy kin: thy maister fær:

Too counceð befór thu be cald,
[in any wyð] ðoo not com ne'r:

Ke'p a thing ge'n: too market hy:
with goðd folk walk: be' thu clænly:

Ge'u' better plác': inferior spár:
salut gladly: ke'p thy wel-fár:

Ke'p ðnefti: dilig'enc' vð:
ræd book?, remember them too vð:

He'd thy hqwshóld: be' faier-/pókn:
rág not for nowht: ðoo no man seórn:

Mek not a wretch: lend, but tak hed,
to whoom thu lendst, [if he' hau' ne'd].

Be' at iudgment: feld banket thu:
fleþ what iȝ ynqwh: thýn óth kep too,

From wýn the' stay: fiht for cōntry:
coune' l thy-felf, büt-net fáf/y:

Nowht rafhly we'n: a harlot fle':
lærn letterz thu shouldst not ly:

Profit the good: spēk not with spýt:
thy credit kep: iudg' that it iȝ riht:

Parentȝ exc'el with pa'tienti:
be' mýnd-ful of good turnz too the':

Stand at the bar: in law be' wýȝ:
vȝ thu vertu: temper anguiſh:

Play with a top, fle' thu the dyȝ:
doo nowht after forcȝ adu'yc':

Ón les than the' doo not deſpýȝ:
cou'et not thing that o'therz iȝ:

Lou' wýf: tæch chýld: ſuffer the law
that thu-thy-felf haſt mád [for aw.]

In fæſt spēk feld: that ſtudy ſtil
which iȝ juſt: bær lou' with good wil.

The firſt book of Catoz v'erſeȝ.

1 If God be' a mýnd,
aȝ v'erſeȝ too ys ſay,
with pur mýnd che'fly
iȝ too be' worſhipt [aſ-way.]

2 Awák thu mór aſ-way
and be' not ge'n too fleþ:
for-that daiȝy qietnes
heldth v'ýceȝ aydȝ [deþ.]

3 Think it a che'f vertu
too ſtey tong [in ſæȝn]
hiȝ ne'r't God that knoweȝth
too hólð-pæc' with ræȝn,

- 4 Despyȝ al-way ȝoo be
too thy-felf contrary,
whoo ftryuȝeth with him-felf,
with nōn wil agre'.
- 5 If thu behōld manerȝ
and the lýf of men,
when men ȝoo blám ȝther,
nōn liuth with-out blám.
- 6 What thu hōldeſt hurt-ful
forſák them thowh they
be' lou'ed, fet profit
befór welth al-way.
- 7 Be thu ftout and gentl.
aȝ the cás ȝooth clayn:
The wýȝ chanȝeth manerȝ
with týmȝ with-out blám.
- 8 Be leu not thýn-own wýȝ
rafhly cōplayning:
for wȝ-men of hát them
whoom the huſband ȝoyth-in.
- 9 When thu warxet any
that wil not be' warned,
if he' be' de'r too the'
læu' not of the harmed.
- 10 Be not wilíng ȝoo ftryu
with wordȝ ageínſt prátorȝ:
ſpech iȝ ȝe'u al men,
few ar wýȝ/omȝ fautorȝ.
- 11 ȝoo thu ſo lou ȝther,
thu be' too thy-felf de'r:
be' ſo ȝood too ȝood men,
that il cōm not the' ne'r.
- 12 Au'oyd tálȝ, be'gin not
ȝoo be counted aȝtor:
ȝoo hōld-pæc' hýrtth no man,
it hýrtth ȝoo be' talkor.

- 13 A ƿ̃ing promiſt too the'
promiſ not for c'ertein:
for many doo ſpæk m̃ch,
truſt iʒ thær-for ſeldom.
- 14 When aný dooth prayʒ the',
too be' iʒdg' remember:
be'le'u' not õther mór
than th̃ canſt confider.
- 15 An-õther manʒ g̃ood turn
ſe' th̃ tel too many,
and ſay nowht, when th̃ ſhalt
doo g̃ood yntoo any.
- 16 Cár th̃ not if any
ſpæk in ſecret talk:
the g̃ilti thiſkth al ƿ̃ing?
of him too be' /pók.
- 17 When th̃ ſhalt be' happy,
he'd what be' contrary:
the laſt ƿ̃ing? too firſt ƿ̃ing?
in ón cours doo not gre'.
- 18 Se'ing thér iʒ ge'n ys
lýf doũt-ful and frayl,
in the deth of õther
p̃ut no hóp [at-aſ.]
- 19 When poor fre'nd dooth ge'u' the'
a gift that iʒ ſmal,
receiu' it wilingly,
and prayʒ it with-aſ.
- 20 Sith a náked infant
natùr hath ñow mád the',
remember too ſuffer
the burdn of p̃u'erty.
- 21 Fær not the end that iʒ
the laſt of thy lýf:
whoo fær̃eth deth lóʒeth
that he' liu'd it-ſelf.

- 22 If no frend reqýt the
for thy deſertꝝ juſt,
accuſ not God for it,
but ſtay thy the reſt.
- 23 Vꝝ wárlꝝ thy winnꝝgꝝ,
leſt thingꝝ lak thy maiſt:
think thy wanteſt al-wayꝝ
that thy ke'p that thy haſt.
- 24 What thy maiſt lend any
doo it not twýc promiſ:
leſt thy ſhoułdſt be waurꝝng.
whýlſt thy wilt ſem couꝝtꝝſh.
- 25 Whoo-ſo ſainetꝝ with wordꝝ,
and iꝝ no frend in hart,
doo thy the lýk alſo,
ſo art deludth art.
- 26 Le'k thy not ſmooth-ſpækorꝝ
too-much in their ſpe'ch:
the cal ſingetꝝ ſwetꝝ,
whýlſt fowlorꝝ birdꝝ catch.
- 27 If thy hau nõg chýlddérꝝ,
and no welth, then them bend
too artꝝ, whær-by they may
a poor lýſ defend.
- 28 Think a thing ſmal-worþt
to be' de'r, and tũn this,
ſo ſhałt thy be' counted
no chórl nor niggifh.
- 29 What thy art wõnt too blám,
doo thy not the ſám:
it iꝝ ſhám for a tæchor,
to be' chekt with lýk blám.
- 30 Cráu that which iꝝ law-ful,
or that ſemetꝝ õneſt:
it iꝝ foolly to cráu that,
which may be' denýd ærſt.

- 31 Prefer not a strangor,
 be'fór thýn acqaintanc':
 thing? know'n apper by doon,
 yn-know'n thing? doo by chanc'.
- 32 When dout-ful lýf iz lædd,
 in yn-certen dangerz,
 lay-yp a day for the',
 whoo-so-eu'er that labqrft.
- 33 Sòm tým forbær felow,
 when thý mayft ou'ercqm,
 for fwet fre'nd? be' ke'ptt stíl,
 by forbæring sòm.
- 34 When thý cráu'est græt thing?,
 dout not too spend smál,
 for good wil jooyntly der fre'nd?,
 oft týmz her-withál.
- 35 Ták thý hed too wág' law,
 whær good wil iz jooynd:
 anger bre'deth hátred:
 concord hath lou' cooynd.
- 36 When gref yntoo anger
 yrg'eth the' for crým,
 mezur thy-felf, that thý
 mayft spár that iz thýn.
- 37 Whoom thý mayft cast, sòm tým
 ou'ercqm by suffring:
 for patienc' iz al-way,
 che'ft v'ertu of lærning.
- 38 Kep wel that iz gotn
 alredy with labqr:
 when labqr iz too los,
 ne'd enercæ'eth eu'er.
- 39 Thý souldst be' frank sòm tým,
 too kin, frend and neihbqr:
 when thý sha't be' happy,
 be' ne'r/t thy-felf eu'er.

The second book of Cato's verse.

If thou wilt know tiling of land,
 read Virgil: but if thou
 Couest too know the strength of ðerb?
 Macer wil tel the how.
 If thou desyr too know the warz
 of Room, and of Carthag.
 Serch Lucan, whoo wil tel the fiht?
 of Mars [the god of rág'.]
 If thou deliht too loun or lærn
 too loun, by ræd'ing, go
 Too Naso: But if thou hau' cær,
 too liu' a3 the wý3 doo,
 Hær whær-by thou may'st lærn by what
 tým i3 /pent voyd of výc.
 Com thær-for, and lærn by ræd'ing,
 what wý3/om it-felf i3.

- 1 Remember too profit
 th' yn-knownn, if thou may:
 too get frend?, by desert?
 pa3th kingdomz al-way.
- 2 Læu too serch the secret?
 of God, and hih/t hæu'n:
 se'ing thou art mortal,
 he'd thing? that ar erth'n.
- 3 Læu-of the fær of detþ,
 It i3 al-way a fool/y,
 whýl/t thou færst detþ, thou ló3st
 the joyz of lýf [joyly.]
- 4 Strýu not for thing dout-ful,
 when that thou art angri
 wrath letth the mynd, so, that
 it can not iudg' truly.

- 5 Qikly beſtow chárġ,
when cauġ dooth deġýr:
a man muſt ge'u ſom tým,
when cauġ dooth reqýr.
- 6 Au'oyd that iġ too much,
tenjoy ſmał remember:
mór-fáf iġ the ſhip that
flóttġ in a ſmał riu'er.
- 7 Remember too ke'p clóc'
from fre'nd, that may fhám the',
left many may blám that
which the' diſ-plæġtġ ónly.
- 8 I wóuld not that thų think,
that lewd men falt? gain:
falt? ly hýdd for a whýl,
and in tým fhew plain.
- 9 The fórc' of ſmał bodyż
doo thų not deſpýġ,
whoom natūr denýđ fórc',
in coun'el iġ wýġ.
- 10 Ge'u plác' a whýl too him,
thų know/t thýn yn-eqal:
we' oft ſe' oppreſorż
ou'ereqmd of their thral.
- 11 Doo not thų ſtrýu' with word?,
ageinſt thýn acqeintanc',
the græt/t ſtrýf growtġ ſom tým,
by word? of ſmał ſubſtanc',
- 12 Doo not thų ſerch by lot,
what God entendtġ for the',
let him iudg' with-out the',
what he' appointtġ for the'.
- 13 Se' thų au'oyd enu'y,
for too-too-much fýnnes,
which thowht it doo not hurt,
too bær it iġ gre'u'qos.

- 14 Be' of a stout cōrag',
condemned yn-juſtly:
nōn long tȳm enjoyeṭh,
that ou'ercōmṭh falſly.
- 15 Rehere' not il ſpe'cheṭ
of a paſed ſtrȳf:
it iȳ a pooint of lewd mēn,
ṭoo rehere' anger rȳf.
- 16 Thȳ ſhouldſt not thy-ſelf praiȳ,
nether thy-ſelf blām,
for this doo the fooliſh,
whoom bōtting dooth ſhām.
- 17 Vȳ thy getingȳ wārly,
when chārg' dooth abouȳd,
it ſlipēṭh in ſmal tȳm,
that in long tȳm waȳ found.
- 18 Be' thȳ a fool when tȳm
or cauȳ dooth reqȳr it:
ṭoo fein foolly in plāc',
iȳ a v'ery-graet wit.
- 19 Au'oyd riot, alſo
ṭoo fle' doo remember,
the ſalt of au'aric',
ṭhwharting goōd nām eu'er.
- 20 Be'leu' thȳ not aȳ-way,
ōn bringing the' tȳdingȳ:
ſmal truſt may be' ge'n them,
that ſpæk many thingȳ.
- 21 What thȳ offendſt with drink
forge'n thy-ſelf neu'er,
for it iȳ no ſalt of wȳn,
buṭ blām of the drinkor.
- 22 Commit ſecret coun'el,
too ſecret cōpanyon,
the hælth of the body
too faith-ful phizic'ion.

- 23 Gre'u'gooly bær not
 fuce'e'fe? yn-worthy:
 fortùn fawnth on il mæn,
 that she' may hurt qikly.
- 24 Fôr-se' that the chance?
 that com mußt be born:
 what-fo thu fôr-se'eft,
 dooth the' the les harm.
- 25 Cast not a-way e'rag',
 in thing? the' contrarying
 ke'p hóp stíl, hóp ónly
 forfákth no man dying.
- 26 Let go no-thing, that thu
 knowst too be' fit for the':
 be'hýnd fortùn i? baíd,
 in the fôr-hed hæri.
- 27 Regard what dooth folow,
 se' what hangeth-ou'er:
 folow thu the sám God
 that regardeth either.
- 28 Be' sóm tým mór-spáring,
 thu mayst be' the stronger:
 much i? du, yntoo hælth,
 few thing? du too plægðr.
- 29 Despýð neu'er alón
 the iudg'ment of many:
 lest whýl't thu despýðst sych,
 thu canst not plæg any.
- 30 Hau' cár cheffy of hælth
 which i? che' of al:
 blám nótt týmz, when thu art
 cau? of thýn-own thraí.
- 31 Cár not for dræmz, for-why,
 what manz mynd would ræp,
 when he' wáketh hópíng,
 he' se'eth it in slep.

The third book of Cato's *vérfes*.

Thú Rædor whoo-so wilt
 know *thæ3 vérfes* *throw/y*:
 Shaft lærs *thæ3 rulz* which be
 too thy *lyf móft fitty*:
 Inſtruet thy *mýnd* with *rulz*,
 c'æs not *too lærn ftil*:
 For *lyf* without *lærſing*
 i3 *th ymag* of *il*.
 Thú ſhalt get much profit,
 but if thú *deſpý3* it,
 Thú dooſt not me' *wrytor*,
 but dooſt thy-ſelf neglect.

- 1 When thú *liueſt rith/y*,
 cár not for word? *il*:
 what eury-ón *ſpæketh*
 i3 not in our wil.
- 2 Thú being *browht witnes*
 (a3 much a3 thú may)
 kep clóc thy friend? *offenc*,
 aw fiſt *ſauld* al-way.
- 3 Remember *too hed wel*
 faier *ſpe'che?* and *glózing*:
 plaines i3 *ſhew* of *truth*,
 thér i3 *ſeind gyl* of *ſpækíng*.
- 4 Slowly that i3 *cald dylnes*
 of *lyf* *qoo* thú *fle'*:
 for when the *mýnd* i3 *fik*,
throwht wáſteth the body.
- 5 Among thy *cárz* *fom tým*.
 mingl thú *fom joyz*.
 that thú mayſt with *crag'*,
 bær *trauel* al-wayz.

- 6 Reproou' thy not at-aí,
 9therz word or de'd:
 lest an-9ther lýk wy3
 fshould thy-felf deryd.
- 7 Nót in táblz thing7 past
 which luk the' ge'n hath,
 ke'p with gain, lest thy be
 whoom il report sayth.
- 8 When riches flow too the'
 in th' end of óld ág',
 liu' frankly not niggish
 too fre'nd [nor too pág'.]
- 9 Thy maister despý3 not
 thy seru'ant7 counce'l:
 despý3 thy nónz adu'yc',
 if it profit wel.
- 10 If thy hau' not in welth,
 which thy erst haft had,
 liu' content with that which
 týmz he'ld [and be' glad.]
- 11 Ták not a wýf in the
 respect of her dower,
 [lest repentanc' folow]
 if she' wax too-sower.
- 12 What too fle' or folow,
 by exampl' discus:
 an-9therz lýf may be'
 a mistres too ys.
- 13 Attempt that thy mayst doo,
 lest opprest with pain,
 thy laboꝝ shrink, and thy
 læu' attempt7 in v'ain.
- 14 What thy knowst not riht-doonn,
 doo not ke'p eloc' lest,
 thy shoudst se'm by filenc'
 too folow the woꝛst.

- 15 The iudg'eſ ayd cráu' thu,
for lawſ much yn-fitty:
the lawſ them-felu' equ'et,
that they be iudg'd rihtly.
- 16 Paſiently bæ'r that
which thu ſuffereſt iuſtly:
condemns thy-ſelf, when thu
art too thy-ſelf guilty.
- 17 Se' thu ræd much, and ræd-
throwly thing? throwh-rædd:
for Poet? wrýt wonderſ
not too-be' be'le'u'd.
- 18 Among geſt? at banket
in ſpe'ch be' thu sóbr,
leſt whýl't thu wilt ſe'm fýn,
thu be' cald a bablor.
- 19 Word? of thy wýf fær not
when that ſhe' iſ angri:
whýl't ſom wep they doo frám
with tærſ deſeit? crafti.
- 20 Vſ thy geting? wýſly,
ſe'm not too ab-vſ them:
whoo wáſttþ hiſ (when want iſ)
ſe'kth thing? of oþher mæn.
- 21 Se' thu ſet be'fór the',
that deþ iſ not fær-ful,
which thowh it be' not good,
it iſ th'end of much e'u'l.
- 22 Thy wýu' tóng (if gain-ful)
too bæ'r-with remember:
it iſ il that ón wil not,
nor can ſom thing ſuffer.
- 23 Løu' de'rly thy parent?,
not with grudge'ing maner,
whýl't thu wilt plæſ father
offend not thy mother.

The fowrth book of Cato's v'erse.

Whoo-fo-eu'er deſyreſt
 a quiet lýf too læd:
 With v'yceſ ty not mýnd
 which manerſ yprayd.
 Remember ſtil thæſ rulſ
 be' rædd of the' ou'er:
 Thū ſhalt fýnd awht whær-in
 thū mayſt vſ thy-felf maifter.

- 1 Set thū liht by riches,
 (if thū wilt be' happy)
 which whoo-fo ou'er-lek,
 doo beg al-way gre'dy.
- 2 The good thingſ of natùr
 wil, no tým, be' from the',
 if with that which ne'd afkth
 thū contented wilt be'.
- 3 When thū art yn-wári,
 and rulſt not with ræſn,
 ſay not fortùn iſ blýnd,
 whoo iſ not ón fæſn.
- 4 Lou' mōny, but eſte'm
 the form thær-of ſmally,
 which nón good nor óneſt
 dooth cráu' too hau' flyly.
- 5 Se' thū he'd thy body,
 when thū ſhalt be' welthi:
 the gre'di-rich hath góld,
 but not him-felf rihtly.
- 6 When thū lærning, fōm tým
 bærfſt ſtrýpſ of thy maifter,
 bæſt parentſ pōwr, when he'
 goth from wordſ too anger.

- 7 Doo thing? that may profit:
think too void agein
whar-in thér i₃ er^{er}or
and no hóp of thy pain.
- 8 What thū canst ge'u', ge'u' it
(too him that askth) fre'ly:
too doo wel too good men,
i₃ of gainz a party.
- 9 What thū sūspectst, strait-way,
what it i₃, try-out:
what thū neglectst, at-first,
ar wont móst too hurt.
- 10 When the wicked plæzür
of Venüs with-hóldth the',
plæ₃ not the throt which i₃
a fre'nd of the bely.
- 11 When thū thinkest too fæ'r
al liu' thing? created,
I tel the', man ónly
i₃ mór too be færed.
- 12 When that v'ery-mihti strength
i₃ in thy body,
be' wý₃, and so mayst thū
be' counted strong truly.
- 13 If (per-haps) thū be' fik,
cráu' help of acqaintanc':
no better phizic'ion
than frend of assuranc'.
- 14 When thy-self art hurt-ful
why dýth the bæst for the' ∞
Too hóp hæl/th by qtherz deth,
i₃ a græt fool/y.
- 15 When thū sekest a fre'nd,
or faith-ful companyon,
the manz lýf, not hi₃ welth,
i₃ for-too-be' lookt-on.

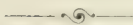
- 16 V₃ wel riches gotn:
fle' the nám of gre'dy:
what profitth the' riches,
if thū poor hau' plenty.
- 17 If thū wilt ke'p ðneft
report, whýl't thū liu'eſt
what il joyz of lýf be',
fe' in mýnd thū fle'eſt.
- 18 Sòm thing lærn, for when
welth sodenly v'ádeth,
art býdeth stíl, manz lýf
it neu'er forsáketh.
- 19 When thū in mýnd art wýz,
ðoo not mok óld ág':
in him, whoo-so ið óld,
thér ið chýldifh rág'.
- 20 Mark al thingz, a₃ filent,
what eu'ry-ón spæketh:
talk hýdeth mēnē manerz
and the sám be'wrayeth.
- 21 V₃ stūdy, althowh thū
hau' gotn mūch cūning:
a₃ stūdy ðooth help wit,
so it ðooth the handz v₃íng.
- 22 For týmz of thy fortūn
toó com, ðoo not cár mūch,
he' færth not deth, that knowth
toó weih the lýf a₃ sūch.
- 23 Lærn thū of the lærnēd:
tæch thū the yn-lærned:
the tæching of good thingz
ið toó-be' a-bród spredd.
- 24 Drink that that thū mayst drink,
if thū wilt liu' foundly:
v'ain plæ₃ur ið too man
a cau₃ of gref daily.

- 25 What-foeuer thu shaft praiȝ,
or lek among men,
condemx not, throwh lihtnes,
the sám thing agein.
- 26 In calx thing? ták thu he'd,
what be' the contrary:
agein, hóp thu better,
in tým of adu'ersity.
- 27 Læu' not of too lærx:
wýȝdom growth by færching:
throwh long tým iȝ ge'u'x
græt prudenc' far-paſing.
- 28 Praiȝ wárly, for whoom thu
oft týmȝ much aloweſt,
a day wil fhew, what fre'nd
he' hath be'n in tým paſt.
- 29 What thu knowſt not, fhám not
too hau' wil too be' tauht:
it iȝ praiȝ too know ſom-what:
it iȝ fhám too lærx nawht.
- 30 With Venyſ and Baccyſ
iȝ ſtrýf and jooin'd plæȝur:
embrác' what iȝ comly,
but fle' ſtrýu'ing? euer.
- 31 Blunt and ſilent in mýnd,
too au'oyd remember:
whær the flud iȝ ſtil (per-chanc')
water lyeth hýdd deper,
- 32 When the luk of thy welth
thy-ſelf dooth diſ-plæȝ,
ſe' o'otherȝ, in what ods,
thu art wors than thæȝ.
- 33 Affay what thu mayſt doo:
too ke'p fhór with owerȝ,
iȝ mór-fáf, than bend ſayl
intoo the de'p waterȝ.

- 34 Ageinst any iust man
do not thu strýu' lewdly:
God al-way reu'eng'eth
yn-iust anger' fharply.
- 35 When welth iz a-way caught,
be' not sad with mourning,
büt rather be' ioy-ful,
if it chanc' thu hau' som thing.
- 36 It iz græt los too lóz that
thu hast with mór los?
thér be' thing? that a fre'nd
patiently bær muft.
- 37 Long týmz of lýf too the'
promis thy-self neu'er:
deth folowth a? shadow,
go thu whær-soeuer.
- 38 Plæ? thu God with in-cens,
let calf grow for plow:
think not thu too plæ? God,
when thu offerst cōw.
- 39 Thu hurted ge'u' plác' too
fortùn and the mihtí:
whoo can held, shal preu'ayl,
at-length too be' welthi.
- 40 When thu hast offended,
chástiv thy-self after,
whýl't thu hæleſt the wound?,
sorow iz the greif? pláſter.
- 41 Neu'er condemn thu
a fre'nd of long tým,
remember the first band?
thowh he' chang'ed mynd.
- 42 Be' thank-ful for good turnz
thu be' the mór-lou'ed:
ryn not intoo the nám
that churl iz caled.

- 43 Lest thu be stil wretched,
 tāk-hed too be harm-fyl:
 deth iȝ euer móst-fit
 for ſuſpect and fær-fyl.
- 44 When thu ſhalt biȝ bond-mēn.
 for thy propr ne'd,
 and caſt them thy ſeruantȝ,
 yet think them mēn [in ded.]
- 45 Aȝ ſoon aȝ luk cometh,
 the firſt muſt be caught.
 leſt thu agein ſek that
 thu erſt ſetſt-at-nawht.
- 46 Be' not glad of ſoden
 deth of eu'ī mēn:
 they doo dy riht-happy
 whooȝ lýf iȝ without blām.
- 47 When th haſt wýf and not welȝh.
 and hir nám decayed,
 think frendȝ nám yn-frendly
 too be' then au'oyded.
- 48 When it chanceȝh too the',
 by ſtudy too know awht,
 lærn much, and fle' too be'
 yn-ſkil-fyl too be tauht.
- 49 Thu merueſt, that I wrýt
 vérſeȝ with wordȝ náked,
 ſhortnes of ſenc' mād me',
 too jooyne them thuȝ doȝbled.

Finis.



Bullokars Booke at large, for the Amendment of Orthographie for English speech: wherein, a most perfect supplie is made, for the wantes and double founde of letters in the olde Orthographie, with Examples for the same, with the easie conference and vse of both Orthographies, to saue expences in Bookes for a time, vntill this amendment grow to a generall vse, for the easie, speedie, and perfect reading and writing of English, (the speech not changed, as some vntruly and maliciously, or at the least ignorantlie blowe abroad) by the which amendement the same Authour hath also framed a ruled Grammar, to be imprinted heereafter, for the same speech, to no small commoditie of the English Nation, not only to come to easie, speedie, and perfect vse of our owne language, but also to their easie, speedie, and readie entrance into the secretes of other Languages, and easie and speedie pathway to all Straungers, to vse our Language, heeretofore very hard vnto them, to no small profite and credite to this our Nation, and stay therevnto in the weightiest causes. There is also imprinted with this Orthographie a short Pamphlet for all Learners, and a Primer agreeing to the same, and as learners shall go forward therein, other neceffarie Bookes shall spedily be provided with the same Orthographie.

Heerevnto are also ioyned written Copies with the same Orthographie.

Giue God the praise, that teacheth alwaies.
When truth trieth, error flieth.

Seene and allowed according to order.

Imprinted at London by
Henrie Denham.

1580.

Bullokar to his Countrie.

Sir Thomas Smith, and Maister Chesters works vnknowne to this Aunthour.

This Treatise of mine, I did meane to put in Print aboute two yeares past, had I not then vnderstanded by a friende of mine that the like was already handled, and in Print, by Sir Thomas Smith, and Maister Chester, of whose works (nor the like done by any other) I neuer vnderstood vntill then: if it had pleased God that they had bin liuing, I would haue offered to them my seruice in this point for Ortography, and I trust it will be no offence to their friends to see their workes confirmed, though not in the same order, yet to the effect of their meaning, which is nothing contrary to their willes, as may appeare by their Bookes of the same, in which they declare, that time will bring truth, and correct errors, which, at the first, are thought impossible, and vnmeete to be reformed. Whose workes after I had perused, I reioyced that men of such calling, learning, and experience, had trauelled in the like purpose.

And in perusing the same, I found our arguments to one effect, touching the great abuses in writing and printing of English speech, and therefore I leaue out of this Treatise many of my arguments, which I had purposed to enlarge, for the satisfiying of euery mans doubts and obiections: but now, turning such as are not satisfiied with my perswasions, to peruse their workes, whereof many of the learned sort are not ignorant, and fully resolued, that a perfect amendment were right necessary for many causes.

My doings did, and doth differ from theirs, only in the amendment of those abuses. For Sir Thomas Smith, and Mayster Chefter, left out of their amendment diuers of the letters now in vse, and also brought in diuers of new figure and fashion, hauing no part in figure or fashion of the old, for whose foundes they were changed in figure, or newly deuised, strange to the eye, and thereby more studie to the memory: seeing the vse of both Ortographies must be had during one age, and afterwards (by reason of records, euidences, and such like, not to be altered by Printing) the olde must not be much strange, but in easie vse, bycause necessitie alloweth such euidences, &c. with the same letters as they now are, which is one of the chiefeſt pointes to be regarded in any amendment of Ortographie, whereof M. Chefter greatly fayled, as appeareth by his workes printed with his Ortography.

Wherein
their works
differ.

And (I doubt) if Sir T. Smith had written or printed matter in sentence, as he shewed it only by single word, (as touching any thing that euer came to my sight) to shew his Ortography it would haue bin of the like effect to M. Chesters: excepting this point only, that is, for easie conference of the old and new together, (and partly, for that they had not provided feuerall letters ynough for euery feuerall deuision of the voyce vsed in English speech) I had left off mine owne enterprife, and altogether, to the vttermoſt of my power, aduanced one of their doings, for that (by too much experience) I found the lacke of the like, by handling of learners, whose memories and diligence I found very apt, but brought into a Labyrinthus, (in respect of the playne and perfect way to reade and write English speech,) though I vsed all meanes to instruct them most easily, by giuing warning to them of this turning and of that turning, of this blocke and of that flough, of this bypath, and that narrow bridge, of this marke, and of that bound, I meane by giuing to

Helpes in
the old, but
not suffi-
cient.

double and treble founded letters, their double and treble names, agreeing to their foundes in words: also, what letters were superfluous in some words, and where some were misplaced, with some helpe of rules to deuide fillables, and such like meanes, which did greatly comfort and further them in learning, with more speede and pleasure, than any learner could doe by any ordinarie teaching, or as I my selfe was taught.

Experi-
ence per-
fwadeth
consent in
the eye,
voice, and
eare.

But yet I haue founde by handling of mine owne children (whome I haue vsed to mine owne liking in teaching them true Ortography written, for lacke of the printed) that reading and writing may be had perfectly, in the time that my helpes before vsed could be perfectly conceyued and halfe folowed, by reason that in true Ortography, both the eye, the voyce, and the eare consent most perfectly, without any let, doubt, or maze. Which want of concord in the eye, voice, and eare, I did perceyue almost thirtie yeares past, by the very voyce of children, who guided by the eye with the letter, and giuing voyce according to the name thereof, as they were taught to name letters, yelded to the eare of the hearer a cleane contrary found to the word looked for.

The voyce
should giue
names to
letters.

Heereby grewe quarels in the teacher, and loth-
somenesse in the learner, and great payne to both: and the conclusion was, that both teacher & learner must go by rote, for no rule could be followed, when of xxxvii. partes, xxxi. kept no square, nor true ioint. For xiii. partes greatly needefull, lacked altogether, or were furnished with the other xxiiii. partes, by peeing and contrary hewing of which xxiiii. (if they be well viewed) they are so mangled, that there are but fixe partes in perfect vse: whereof (as occasion hath offered) I haue complayned to diuers of the art of learning, wherevnto some haue yelded, some not conceyued of it, some loth to graunt it, and some old customaries could not abide to heare of any spedie way to knowledge, were it neuer so good.

Of xxxvii.
parts scant
fix perfect.

Thus being left alone (though Sir T. Smith, & M. Chefter, made the like complaint, but vnkknown to me as I said before) I did many times lament the same, whifhing that God would fende me fome time of leysure, to fhew fome remedie. In the end, about feuen yeares pafte, perceyuing more and more the great want of amendmend, I determined with my felfe to lay my priuat doings afide, which my abilitie was il able to beare, to provide fome remedie in a thing fo needfull in my Countrie: fince which time, I haue endeouored to finifh mine enterprife, thinking at the firft, to haue reftrayned mine owne bufineffe for half a yeare, or fuch like time. But when I had entred into the fecretes thereof, I found that I had taken a weightier thing in hand, and being entred therinto, could not giue ouer, vntill I had finifhed the worke herein fhewed.

I muft confefle, I receyued commoditie in one pointe by Sir Thomas Smith, and Maifter Chefters woorkes. For though my chiefe regard (from the beginning) was, to follow the figures of the old letters, and the vfe of them (bycaufe of conference in time to come) as much as poffible might be bringing my purpofe to paffe (that is, to make true Ortography) yet furely I had not bin fo carefull and painefull therein, if I had not knowne the like already in print by other: whose workes being not receiued in vfe (the chiefe caufe whereof, I thinke, was their differing fo farre from the old) I fhould haue done more hurt than good, in fhuffeling in a third, if it were not thoroughly perfected, to continue for euer, and thereby to giue fome that will carffle ageinfte it, the more aduantage, or rather delighting affections, to reprove the fame, which were not eafie for all good mindes, taking fome care to perufe my doings, to defend in anfwering therevnto. So that the fingular gift from God, for the better inffruccion of man, might by mans vnthankfulneffe haue repulle from time to time, and the pretious iewell of true vnderffanding, which muft begin to take roote in youth,

The Authors trauell alone.

A furtherance to this Author by Sir Thomas Smith and M. Chefter.

The hindrance of Sir T. Smith, and M. Chefters workes.

be greatly hindered, and this singular fartherer of the same, I meane true Ortography, so dashed out of countenance, that hardly any man would attempt the like againe, which were the enemies triumph

For what thing is, was, or euer shall be, that will like al men? yea, though it be to their great profit, so greatly preuaileth the ancientemie of truth, that is, the Diuell himself, who delighted with mans ignorance, seeketh alwayes to delude him with his illusions, which are many, and of diuers coloured goodlike perfwasions: but in the ende, truth washeth all away, and maketh euery thing appeare plaine as it is.

It is now a yeare past and more, since this Booke was signed and allowed to be imprinted, wherein I haue bin willing to take some leifure for two causes: one, that I would haue it go forward in such sort, that if any woulde shew cause of better amendment, I would gladly haue accepted it, and ioined with the same, and to that ende haue bin willing not onely to heare other mens iudgments that are able to giue iudgement herin, but also haue published a Pamphlet heereof in diuers places into the hands of men of vnderstanding, who well conceiue of the same, and most of them confessing it a thing very neccessarie and profitable, wifheth good succeffe thereof.

A hinderance to this Author by Sir Thomas Smith and M. Chefters workes.

In which trying of other mens iudgements, I haue found that Sir T. Smith, and M. Chefters, but chiefly Sir Thomas Smithes former works, do rather hinder than further my doings herin, bicause it sinketh into many mens minds, that seeing they, being of such great learning, calling, experience, and credit, could not preuaile heerein, that it is not like, that any other shoulde preuaile in the like meaning: but this doubt is soone answered, and resolved by common experience.

God only Author of good things.

For in all ages and times, things are brought to passe, not as men thinke, but as it pleaseth God, who maketh his instruments (oftentimes of the most vnlikely,

that we might be thankfull vnto him for working our profite, and not to impute the same vnto any mortall man, of what countenance foeuer he be, in the eye of the world. Yet that creature, by whome God miniftreth his goodneffe toward vs, deferueth to be wifhed well vnto, not onely for our profites fake, but alfo that it hath pleafed God to worke in him things profitable for vs: yea, the vertue of the fimpleft in wordlings eyes being defpifed, is not only a wrong to the partie, but a manifelt vnthankfulneffe to the giuer of thofe giftes.

Neither ought we to forget the manifolde bleffings of God fhewed to this our Nation in this laft age, which contrarie to the expectation of man (yea before it came to paffe, thought impoffible and vnmeete) he hath mercifully poured vpon vs, among which, this change is not of the leaft importance, though it feeme a trifle in fome mens iudgements. Gods works
maruellous
in this age.

So that I truſt (al things confidered) the learned wil content themſelues to thinke well heereof, and giue cauſe to the vnlearned, to make their entrie into learning heereby: wherein is ſuch concord of the eye, voyce, and eare, that it will yeelde to the mind a moſt pleaſant harmonie, and guide the ſame to the place of eternall felicitie, which is, and ſhould be the end of all exerciſes and eſtates in the life of man. And what may be cōpared to knowledge, the guide of all theſe, when ignorance runneth headlong into the pit, yea at the nooneday?

And for that I would gladly haue contented all men (which is a thing impoffible) or at the leaſt vnderſtanded the commonefſt opinion of the greater number, I did in Auguſt laſt ſet vp in this Citie of London in the moſt publike places thereof, a brieſe ſhew of my intent, ready to haue ſhewed good prooffe of the ſame, if men would ſo haue accepted of my good will, but chiefly, that by occaſion offered therby, I might either go forward with my intent, or ſtay for a time, or for reaſonable cauſe to giue ouer the ſame.

And in confidering of thefe points, though the multitude (through light ouerpaffing thereof) are of leaft iudgement, & no caufe to bring me into defpaire: fo is not the fubteltye of the peruerfe enemies to knowledge, nor their foundings in mens eares fo fearfull to me, but that through the good hope that I haue in the Magiftrate (vnto whole eares fome of thofe notes no doubt haue founded) bearing indifferently with my doings vpon further triall, I haue not flacked my trauell nor charges, to go forward in fo neceffary & common caufe, defiring euery mans furtherance, as the equitie of the caufe requireth: and that euery man viewing the fame, will confider that the chiefe point to vnderftand this worke is, to haue perfectly the names of the fingle letters: according to their namens in the Table, fol. 21. and alfo before the written hands:

without which, they can not iudge of the
ortography, nor vnderftand the
reft of this worke.

W. B.

The Prologe.

Consent at the beginning wrought, by Gods gift in mankinde.
¶ man & woman first create, by spéech should shew their minde:
And first of all, by spéech to shew, to ech other, how hée
delighted is, when they consent, and to his will agréed:

And by consent to giue all praise, to him that them so made,
and not as brutish beastes or wormes, whose memorie doth vade.

Without regard of the time past, of time to come much lesse,
and of their present state they haue, a small and feeble gesse.

And when their life doth passe away, they are mere dirt and earth:
remembrance of them doth decay, as it were but a breath.

But man changing this mortall life, by picture leaues in minde,
the speciall gifts of God most high, to them that bide behinde.

So ¶ time past, seems present now, things yet to com man know:
such is Gods will, giue thanks therefore, and giue no ouerthrow.

To letters, which for picture true, of spéech, were first deuizd,
in all times guiding man aright, when spéech is halfe disgizd.

For letters once in perfect vse, may so continue still,
to teach, and put all men in minde, the worldes end vntill:

From whence we came, wherto we shal, what is our present case,
to God and man, both high and lowe, to liue vnder Gods grace.

And that all wordly things do change, & turne as doth the winde,
now hie, now low, now rich, now poore, now friendly, now vnikinde.

As by report in letters made, of many dead and gone,
who left the same for others vse, a glasse to looke vpon:

Thereby to teach other to come, their duties how to knowe:
for ignorance errorrs doth bréede, to truth it is a fo:

And maketh many one to misse, the marke, whereat he shot:
which should be onely at the but, that to ill guideth not.

Sith letters be chéefe stay of all, in ech time, in these points,
let perfectnesse, in fingles be, and concord in their ioints.

Of which default, complaine we may, in the old A. B. C:
wherein be letters twentie fower, whereof but fixe agréed.

In perfect vse, of name, and sound, besides misplacing some,
other are written vnfounded, wherein concord is none.

But he that will in Inglish knowe, diuisions in voice,
shall finde therein fortie and fower, without any more choice.

Whereof are Consonants twentie fixe, of vowels eight there be,
and diphthongs feuen, and likewise, halfe vowels there be thrée:

Of feuerall sounds, and perfect vse: and letters for the same,
are now prouided in this worke, and none hath double name.

So that a childe of tender age, by this, shall learne more,
in one halfe yéere, than he well might, in thrise the time before.

All strangers that before haue bene, in great dispaire to learne,
our Inglish spéech, before patcht vp, come now, & serue your turne.

In all Europe, I dare well say, (for true ortography)
no nation hath so plaine a way, to write their spéech truly:

Which being vsed in this land, at my hands shall not lacke,
a ruled Grammar for Inglish, and then dare vndertake,

All nations will confesse more fault, in letters, that haue béene,
then in our spéech so much abused, as by this may be féene.

Yet doth not this new work of mine, make strange & old to know,
but that the same conferd may be, to saue charge that might grow.

For no new letter is brought in, nor any old left out,
the double founded haue a strike, to put you out of doubt.

The aspiration (h) ioined, after consonants fiue,
is now included, but as one: their names and sounds be riue.

And as consent in spéech was cause, to make a perfect sound,
in voice, wherby menings are known, wherof letters take ground.

The like consent, must be in these, to make a picture plaine,
for euery voice, which ioind with mo, all words true may remaine:

For euer (hencefoorth) time to come, and now in present vse,
which in time past, hath bene patcht vp, no man can it excuse.

A like consent in Dictionary, (to Grammer ioind hereto,)
will cause that English spéech shall be, the perfectest I knowe:

For perfect letter, perfect word, and perfect sentence too,
through perfect art, and perfect vse, great gaine for high and lowe:

For why, the poore at seuen yéeres, may his natiue language,
well reade, and write, his dutie learne, before his strength of age,

Be apt for other exercise, the minde now well enclinde,
will fortifie the body much, the parents shall it finde:

For that obedience due doth grow, in youth thus brought vp wel,
and will haue smatch thereof in age, experience doth vs tell,

How sauage, rude, and barbarous, are those people in we see,
that haue aide, but of eie, and eare, from them that sauage be.

The like, and more gaine is for those, that be rich, and in welth,
whose childrens wanton life did passe, away their yéeres by stelth:

That little gaine, (or none at all) was got, in this darke maze:
for tender friends, and wanton youth, vjde it, but as a gaze:

And most of them, did lose their time: who better (I say) might,
haue bene, to run in message wife, or wait in parents sight:

Where good example for the eie, and for the eare also,
is showd, for among idle youth, there is no such I knowe,

In schooles, where fixe or seuen yéeres, doth not the turne suffice,
to read and write, at twelue yéeres age: such seeme, but be not wise.

But wheras plaine, and perfect rules, are taught, & learnd plainly,
the teacher takth thereby delight, the scholler gainth thereby.

And as this true ortography is ground, to buildings great,
so it suffieth the poore mans turne, to keepe him from the heat.

Of furious rage, and cold desire, from deepe dispaire also,
as doth his cotage him defend, from heat, cold, and deepe snowe.

Who so in greater buildings will, procéed (as some must néedes)
must take this ground, for perfectnesse, and concord, in such déedes:

Both for his spéece in workmanship, for strength, and saier shew,
without prop, flore, dog, wedge, or key, with suer ground below.

God grant we all may build vpight, in conscience, with good will,
that God be pleased with our works, and we continue still.

In one houfhold (of diuers forts) ech one in his degré,
without grudge, in the lower forts, without difdaine in high.

Then fhall we habitations, celeftiall, fuer finde:
where ioy, and true felicitie, fhall neuer haue an ende:

Vnto the which, that we may come, let vs all frame, and then,
let God be praifed, for his giftes, hereto fay all Amen.

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The first Chapter.

fhewing the old A. B. C. and caufe of
amendment, and that both may be
vſed for a time.

The old A. B. C.

There are in the olde A. B. C. (for ſo I call the ortho-
graphy vſed before this amendment.) XXIIII letters, of
XXIIII ſeueral names, which are theſe following.

A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. f. t. u.
w. x. y. z. with their paiers.

Which fower and twentie letters, are not ſufficient
to picture Engliſh ſpeech: For in Engliſh ſpeech, are mo
diſtintions and diuiſions in voice, then theſe fower and
twentie letters can ſeuerally ſignifie, and giue right found
vnto: By reaſon whereof, we were driuen, to vſe to ſome
letters, two foundes, to ſome, three foundes, hauing in
them no difference, or marke, in figure or faſhion, to
ſhewe how the ſame double, or treble founded letters,
ſhould be founded, when they were ioined with other
letters in wordes: which was very tedious to the learner
(though he coulde ſpeake and vnderſtand perfectly Engliſh
ſpeech by nature and continuall vſe) much more tedious
was it, to them of another nation not aided by ſuch vſe:
when our writing and printing, nothing agreed, in the
ſeueral names of our letters, vnto the founding of them
in our wordes: whereby our ſpeech was condemned of
theſe ſtrangers, as without order, or ſenſibility: whereas
the fault was in the picture, (I meane the letters) and

Fower &
twentie
letters be
not ſuffici-
ent to pic-
ture Ing-
liſh ſpeech.

Our ſpeech
condemned
of ſtran-

gers as not in the spéech: which fault, the strangers did not
 barbarous perceiue, much lesse could they remedie it, when we our
 and vtter felues, some contented with a custome. thought it could
 ly vnper- be no better, some perceiuing some fault, knew not the
 fect. remedie, some knowing some remedie (as touching their
 owne iudgement and contentation) thought it hard to be

Obiection altered, because that the great volumes alreadie in print,
 resolued should be more than halfe lost, if they could not be vsed,
 folowing. by such, as learned first the amended writing and printing:
 and som are so enuious that nothing is well, but their
 owne doings: and some are so ambitious, they would haue
 no knowledge but in themselves, and haue dominion ouer
 vertue, not vsing vertuous waies themselves, but hindering
 the vertue of others.

Ageinst this last sort of ambitious and enuious, I call
 to my assistance (in this point of ortography) sir Thomas
 Smith, and Maister Chefter, for their painfull seeking
 remedy herein: yet complaining greatly of enemies that
 hindered their good meanings: which might much dis-
 courage me, (being of simpler calling, knowledge, and
 experience) had not my great paines, (in the like point
 touching ortography) brought to passe (as I thinke) an
 Easie con- indifferent perfect worke: not onlie for true ortography
 ferring of the olde for Inglish spéech, but also framing the same, so néere
 with the the old orthography, that the want and abuses in the old,
 new. are not onely hereby plainly set foorth, but also, that
 the same old writing, and printing, may be in vse for a u.
 Speedie time, to saue expences, as were the written volumes in
 (though times past, after printing first began, which art of
 vnperfect) printing began in Germany, and found out by a Knight,
 printing in the yéere of our Lorde. 1457. as Chronicles testifie:
 put aside which is fixe score and thrée yéere ago, or there about:
 writing: and at this day, the written volumes are in fewe places
 so speedy to be séene, but almost in no place in vse, through the
 and perfect fairenesse of the printed volumes, and more perfectnesse
 learning therein: yet is not the same so perfect, (for lacke of true

ortography) but that diuerſe men write, and alſo print, ſhould put diuerſely: and not one, truly as Engliſh ſpéech requireth, aſide olde abuſes, (if ye will haue a true, perfect, and plaine picture thereof) as ſhall plainly appere in this treatiſe following.

So that for lacke of true ortography our writing in Engliſh hath altered in euery age, yea ſince printing began, (though printing be the beſt helpe to ſtay the ſame, in one order) as may appere by the antiquities: and if now be a time of the moſt perfect uſe of the ſame, which muſt be confeſſed for the great learning diſperſed in this land at this day (in reſpect of any time paſt to the knowledge of man) thinke it the great gift of God, if a perfectneſſe be now ſurely planted, not to be rooted out as long as letters endure.

* * *

The ſeconde Chapter,

ſhewing that Latine wordes with new ortography, is not to change ortography for Latine, (or other language) but for examples ſake, and that meere Engliſh wordes, are to be moſt accepted of vs Engliſh, in Engliſh ſpeech.

And though I write Latine with my ortography, it is onely, to ſhew how we Engliſh pronounce the ſame at this day, and may pronounce the ſame in time to come, not changing the ortography thereof, vſed generally of many nations: yet ſome ſingle letters in the Latine are diuerſely founded of any nation, and one nation differeth from another in pronouncing Latine, I leaue alſo other languages to be amended by them to whome they properly belong, or to wander doubtfully therein as long as they like of it: But if we wander with them in their languages, we ſhall ſooner perceiue their faultes, and (by perceiuing) helpe our ſelues the better in vſing their languages.

Diuerſe
nations
pronounce
Latine di-
uerſely.

The ^a through the perfect order of our owne language: In
mend- which I doe not so much regard to write wordes borrowed
ment in from other languages, in such order, that such borrowing
our owne or deriuation may appéere, as I doe wifh, we had kept
language or deriuation may appéere, as I doe wifh, we had kept
maketh o^r our owne language still in the same signification or
ther lan^g meaning: which being a primitiue and simple (that is to
guages say, neither deriuatiue nor declinatiue) is commonly, but
the easier of one fillable of apt signification or meaning, more easie
to vs. to be ruled with the art of Grammer, than those borrowed
wordes, as will plainly appéere by matter written with
my ortography, and handling of the rules and notes, in
the Grammer for Inglifh, yet I will not turne such borrowed ^{III.}
wordes out of the doores, that haue so long continued
with vs, that they are accepted for Inglifh: But where
a méere Inglifh word appeleth to my memorie, (though
he haue bene kept out of poffession many yéeres) the
stranger (for deriuations sake only) fhall neuer prescribe
againft him, by my iudgement. Neuertheleffe, I wil not
(willingly) receiue into my band any olde and worne out
figure many yéeres forgotten, and in no vse since the moft
vse of printing hath bene, being fufficiently prouided
otherwife for euery feuerall found in the voice, with
easie conference with printings and writings at this day
in vse: Least, while I fought to stay our fpéech by amend-
ment of ortography, I fhould dimme the same with mingled
figures, that is with new, olde, and too olde. But we
cannot rightly call the letters now in vse, olde, bicaufe
of their fresh vse, & the continuing vse of them in their
due founds, neither call my amended letters, newe, bicaufe
they, or the more part of the figure of euery of them,
is and hath bene in vse, in most writings and printings
in this land. But such as are worne out of vse, and
knowne but to a few in corners, are too olde to be
mingled with this common vse. Also in sentences following,
giuen for example, of the names and founds of letters,
the right vse of the names and founds, of those letters,

is to be accepted, and not the matter in such sentence, which I haue vsed with common and plaine wordes, for the ease of the multitude, and no offence to the more ciuill sort, and as touching abbreviations, I allowe them in their due places, as shall appere hereafter in this Treatise, where I handle the same.



The thirde Chapter,

sheweth the wants, abuses, and vnperfectnesse, of the olde
ortographie for English speech, at this day in vse, and
how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect
name, perfectly agreeing to the
founde in voice.

First note wel, that of those XXIII. letters before written, there be but tenne of them whose names, (being single without any other letter) and whose founds, (being ioined with outhier letters in worde) did rightly agree, without any other founde vsed to the same letter at another time: which tenne letters be these: a. b. d. f. k. l. m. n. r. x. which I call perfect letters, of perfect name and found agreeing: excepting that l. m. n. r. being to be vsed for halfe vowels (as they be often, and must be vsed in déede) are not to be accounted perfectly perfect, bicause l. m. n. haue either of them as it were two differing founds, yet haue no perfect signe, nor mark, to shew whē they be mere consonants, and when they be halfe vowels (as is also this letter or figure : 7 : oftentimes founded for es, and sometime for s, alone. Also we giue to : ph: coming together (in one fillable) the found of : f: so are there but fixe letters, perfectly perfect, which are these: a. b. d. f. k. x.

l. m. n. r.
7. vnperfect.
p. vnperfect.
But fixe letters
perfectly
perfect, a.
b. d. f. k. x.

iv. And in the examples following to shew how letters are double or treble founded, the abuses in founding those letters are to be noted ¶ not the phraze or matter in

the sentences put for example, and where I vse Latine with my ortography, it is onely to shew example how we Englifh found the same at this day, not minding to alter the ortography for Latine, for many causes, though in Latine c. g. i. f. t. v. be double founded: as may appere by examples following.

Vnperfect letters of name, and found: bicause euery of them haue double or treble founded and some haue thrée foundes: also: p: ioined in ix. p. added fillable before h, hauing the found of f: as is before herevnto. shewed.

C. hath two foundes, and consonants both: for it hath alway the found of k, except: e: or i: followe it in the same fillable. But before: e: or: i: in the same fillable, it hath alway the found agréeing to the found of his olde name (fee) nere agréeing to the founde of: f: fauing it hath of it selfe, a longer founde than: f: bicause the vowell of the name of: c: (which is: e: or ee after the writing of some of late time) is founded after: c: and the vowell of the name of: f: (which is e: flat and shorth) is founded before: f. For no consonant can be named, without ioining a vowell vnto it, in the founde of his name: which are: e: sharpe or: a: founded after the consonant: as be', ce', de', ka, &c. or: e: flat founded before the consonant: as: ef, el, em, &c.

C. vfed for: k: thus: Come call the crabbe, out of the creeke, to climbe the cliffe, to cut the curbe, for crafty clownes reiect colde causes. Which I write thus: Com cal the crab out-of the cre'k, too clym the clif, too cut the curb, for crafti clownz reiect cold cauze?.

C. vfed with the found of his old name thus: except spices be sufficiently saerced, it forceth mace to be of price, in great péeces, which I write thus: exc'pt spý'e? be' suffý'ciently saerced, it forc'eth mác' too be' of prýc in græt pe'e'e?.

We English vſe C. in two founds, in the Latine alſo at this day thus: Cicero rethorica ſingulos vicit, coruus non voce cucullum: and after my ortography thus: Cicero rethorica ſingulôz vicit, corvys non voce cucullum. C. founded in Latine.

E. hath alſo two foundes, and vowels both, the one flat, agréeing to his old and continued name: and the other founde more ſharpe betwene the old found of the old name of: e: and the name of: i: for ſuch difference the beſt writers did vſe: ea: for: e: flat and long: E. ea, eo, ie, eo, for: e: ſharpe: but the cōmonest vſing of: e: was yncertaine, thus: The heauenly father ſéeing thee to be diſobedient in earth, deliuereth thee into the handes of wicked people, and into the friendleſſe field, to regenerate & renew thee, as he beſt liketh to be moſt neceſſarie for thy degré, giuing thee his grace, when he ſéeth néede: which I write thus: the heu'nly father ſe'ing the too be diſ-obei/ient in ertþ, deliuereth the intoo the hand^ſ of wicked peopl, and intoo the frend-les field, too regenerat and renew the, aꝝ he beſt lýketh, too be mólt-neceſſary for thy degre, geu'ing the hiꝝ grãc, v. when he' ſe'eth ne'd.

E. flat and ſharpe diuerſely abufed.

We English vſe E: in the Latine in the onely found of: e: flat. E. in Latine.

G. hath alſo two foundes, and conſonants both: the commonest founde is as the found of the Gréeke letter (Gamma): and neuer had the founde agréeing to his olde name, but only where: e: or: i: followed it in the ſame ſillable: yea there alſo, where: e: or: i: followed it in ſame ſillable, it was more often vſed in the found of (Gamma).

G. founded as (Gamma) thus: Geppe goodman Gilbert, with your golden girdle, ye get nothing by your gaping, ye forget your great gelding. Which I write, thus: Gep good-man gilberd, with your góldx girdl, ye get no-thing by your gáp'ing, ye' forget your græt gelding.

G. is not founded after his old name (gée), but in certaine wordes, where: e: or: i: follow it in the ſame

fillable: as in these wordes and certaine other: A gentle iudge, doth not reuenge, when aged gyles degenerateth to the gibbet: which I write, thus: A g'entl̃ iūdg' dōoth̃ not reu'eng' when āg'ed g'ýl̃ deg'enerateth̃ too the gibbet.

G. in Latine.

We vse G. in two foundes in the Latine also, thus: Georgius gigas & Gilbertus gerunt gladium, ad extinguendum gibbum germinantem in gula. Which after my ortography may be written thus: g'eorgiys g'igas & gilbertys g'erunt gladium ad extinguendum gibbum g'erminantem in gula.

I. hath also two foundes, the one agréeing to his olde and continued name, and is then a vowell, the other founde agréeing to the olde name of g, and of my g', and then is a consonant: and is alwaies vsed for a consonant, when it beginneth a fillable, and a vowell next after it in the same fillable.

I. a vowell and founded according to his olde name, thus: I lie in my sifers kitchen with a pillowe beside hir peticote and thy white pilion: which I write, thus: I ly in my sifter̃ kitchen with a pillow besýd hir peticót and thy whýt pilion.

I. a consonant, and founded as the olde name of g, (G of my g') thus: Iames iest not with iuglers who ioy to iangle, and reiect subiECTION: which I write, thus: Iam̃, j̃est not with j̃ugl̃or̃, whoo ioy too j̃angl̃, and reiect s̃ubĩeccion.

No y. in Latine except in words deriued from the greke, and then it

We Inglish vse at this day I. in the like foundes, and in the like places, in the Latine also, thus: Iniustus ieiunat iactuofe, non iuxta iuramentum Iohannis. and may be written by my ortography, thus: In-iustys ĩeiunat ĩactuoze non iuxta iuramentum iohannis.

hath the founde of i. onely, except in king Ed-

Y. hath also two foundes, neither of them agréeing to his olde name, as this fillable (wy) the one founde is a vowell, agréeing to the name of: i: the other found a consonant, agréeing to the found of this fillable (yéé): y: is alway a consonant when it beginneth a fillable, and

a vowell followeth next after it in the same fillable. garz charz
which olde name of: y: did more properly belong to: w: ther in
if we doe change the vowel of the old name of: y: Latine.

(which is: i:) into this vowel: e: sharpe, which is as this
fillable wée, and very late in reading an old charter
VI granted by king Edgar I found: y: written in Latine for
the found of, w, and in fteede of, w: and signed by most
part of the Bishops of the realme: namely, the Bishops
of Winchester, and of Wilton (since that time translated
to Salisbury) the wordes written thus, Yintonienfis, Yil-
tonienfis, and hereby appéereth that at those daies: y:
was written and founded for: w: which argueth, that I
haue done rightye, to name: w: as this fillable, wée,
agréeing to name: w: as this fillable, wée, agréeing to
his founde.

Y. vsed for a consonant, thus: yea, the young youth Y. Conso-
vsed you yesterday for your yellowe yarne, yet ye were nant.
not yoked, nor yélded to such a yeoman: which I write,
thus: ye, the yng yuth yzed you yesterday for your yelow
yars yet ye wier not yoked nor yelded too such a yeman.
For which consonant founded in, y, I vse the same, y,
turning backward the crooked foote thereof, like a wrethe
as ye fée: and where it is a vowell, I vse the accustomed
figure, in all printings and writings, not changed.

Y. is vsed in all other places with the found of, i, Y. vowel.
as ye may perceiue euery where in the olde writing and
printing, except in some auncient writings where it is
vsed for, w, as aforesaide in king Edgarz time.

O. hath also thrée foundes, and all of them vowels: O. of three
the one found agréeing to his olde and continued name, foundes.
another found, betwéene the accustomed name of, o, and
the old name of, v, and the same found long, for which,
the better learned write oo, (as I do also, but giuing it
a proper name, according to the found thereof) the thirde
founde is as, v, flat and fhort, that is to say, as this
fillable ou, fhort founded: for which some of the better

learned, did many times vse, oo, and, v, according to their founds, but most times with superfluous letters.

O. of thrée foundes vfed in these wordes, and such like, thus: my sonne looked vpon the sonne beames, and toke his boke out of his bosome as sone as I was come out of our corne clofe, in which writing, the first written (sonne) meaneth **Œ** signifieth him, that I am father vnto: the seconde written (sonne) meaneth and signifieth the greateft light in the firmament: the thirde written (sone) meaneth and signifieth the time when he toke the boke out of his bosome. For the which I write the first (sonne) thus: **ſon**: in Latine **filius**: in French, **fylz**. The seconde thus: **ſun**: in Latine **Sol**: in French **ſoleil**. The thirde thus: **ſoon**: in Latine **citò**: in French **toft**. The whole ſentence I write, thus: my ſon looked vpon the ſun-bæmz, and took hiȝ book

O. founded in Latine. out-of hiȝ boȝom, aȝ ſoon aȝ he' waȝ com out-of our cõrn-clõc'. The Latine hath the founde of his olde name onely.

S. founded S. hath alfo (moſt times) the found of: **ȝ**: when: **f**: as: **ȝ**: commeth betwene two vowels, or diphthongs, thus: miſerable ielowſy hath no meaſure, but deuifeth merchandife after deſire, not vſing wiſe prouiſion or exerciſe: which I write thus: miȝerabl ielõȝi hatȝ no meȝur, but deu'izetȝ merchandȝȝ after deȝȝer not vȝing wȝȝ prouiȝion or exerc'ȝȝ.

S. founded Which S. is vſed in the founde of: **ȝ**: in the Latine in Latine. alſo (in the ſame place) of vs Engliſh thus: Inuiſus miſer non delectatur placidis muſis: by my ortography, thus: Inu'izus mizer non delectatȝr plac'idis muzis.

VII.

T. founded T. is moſt commonly vſed in the found of: **c'**: or **f**: as: **c'**: when: **i**: is next after it in one ſillable, **Œ** another vowel beginning the next ſillable in the ſame word, thus: the vitious liue in contention, **Œ** reſuſe correction: which I write, thus: the vic'iqs liu' in contenc'ion, and reſuȝ correcc'ion, and ſo in many other wordes deriued from the Latine: but in meere Engliſh, it kEEPETH his true founde of name, as: boyſtiȝ, hartier, witieſt.

We Inglish doe founde, ti, as: ei: in the Latine also, T. founded in the like place, thus: *vitiosi iudicium fugiunt ob punitionem* in Latine, *stultitiæ suæ*: after my ortography thus: *viciozi iudicium fugiunt ob punicionem stulticiæ suæ*.

U. also hath thrée foundes: one of them a méere V of thrée foundes. consonant, the other two foundes, are both vowels: the one of these vowels hath a sharpe found, agréeing to his olde and continued name: the other is of flat found, agréeing to the olde and continued found of the diphthong: ou: but alwaies of short founde.

U. is alwaies vsed for a consonant, when it beginneth V. Consonant. a fillable, and a vowell next after it, in the same fillable: and also in the ende of a fillable, hauing a vowell next before it, and hauing also: e: or: es: next after it, in the same fillable, thus: *vaine vitious varlats inuent to reuenge with voice, being voide of vertue, giuing their wiues, ouer crauing the loue of flauies aboute grauenesse: which I write, thus: vain viciqs verlat? inuent too reueng with v'oiç, being v'oid of v'ertu, ge'u'ing their wýu? ou'er crau'ing the lqu' of sláu? abqu' gráu'nes.*

U. sharpe, agréeing to the founde of his olde and V. sharpe. continued name, is so founded, when it is a fillable by it selfe, or when it is the last letter in a fillable, or when it commeth before one consonant, and: e: ending next after that consonant in one fillable, thus: *vnity, vniuerfally procureth vse to be occupied, and leifure allureth the vnruely to the lute: which I write, thus: vnity vniuerfal/y procureth ve too be occupied and leizur allureth, the yn-ruli too the lut.*

U. flat is vsed alwaies after: a: e: or: o: in diphthong, V. flat. or next before a single consonant in one fillable, hauing no: e: after that consonant, or before a double consonant, or two consonants next after it: though: e: followe that double consonant, or two consonants all in one or diuerse fillables, thus: *the vniust are vn lucky, not worth a button or rusli, vntruftly, vpholding trumpery at their full lust:*

which I write, thus: the yn-juſt ár yn-lukí, not worth a bútn or ruſſ, yp-hóldíng trumpery at their ful luſt.

V. founde
ded in Latine.
We Engliſh uſe all theſe thrée foundes in: v: according to the places aforeſaid, in the Latine alſo, thus: vnus veſtrum cumulauit hunc aceruum: after my ortography, thus: vnus v'eſtrum cumulau'it hunc ac'eru'um. And for deuiding of fillables, marke rules for ſpelling following.

H. q. w. 3.
y. miſnamed.
Moreouer, I account: h: q: w: 3: (alſo: y: as I ſaide before, fol. 5.) to be vnrightly named for Ingliſh ſpéech, bicauſe: h: q: w: y: had no founde agréeing to their olde names.

For: q: being named as this fillable: ku: if we change the vowell of his name (which is: v:) into: a: what other name or found can it haue, but as the: k: which name and founde, might cauſe ſir Thomas Smith to thinke: q: ſuperfluous for Ingliſh ſpéech, as appéereth in his booke for ortography, fo. 29. Alſo it might be occaſion that Maíſter Cheſter abolifhed: q: quite out of his ortography. But I imbrace: q: in my ortography, not onely for conference in the olde printing, but alſo bicauſe it hath a founde in Ingliſh ſpéech of it ſelfe, (without: v: added vnto it) that no other letter or letters can perfectly expreſſe: therefore I giue it a name accordingly (as this fillable: quée) and being ſo named, the: v: vſed to be ſet after: q: in the olde printing is ſuperfluous, as in theſe wordes: A quarterne of quinces will quickly quench a quill in a quarne: which I write: thus: A qarterx of qince? wil qikly qench a qil in a qárn.

Qu. in Latine and in Frenche.
In Latine: v: is alwaies vſed after: q: and founded of vs Ingliſh, as we doe founde them in Ingliſh ſpéech, but the French in their owne language founde: qu: as: k: founding: qua, que, qui, quo, quu, as we Ingliſh founde: ka, ke, ki, ko, ku: and we Ingliſh founde quo as, ko: and quu, we founde flat as ſhort, as my ku.

W. I account alſo miſnamed, to call it double: v: for then ſhoulde we founde it: v: v: but his founde

agréeth to the olde name of: y: (which is wy) and if we change the vowell of the name of: y: (which was: i:) intoo: e: fharpe, and vowell to the names of all other conſonants, whoſe vowell of their name is founded after them, (except that: k: hath: a: founded for the vowell of his name) then is: w: named as the founde of this fillable, wée, which founde is not in the Latine, neither the founde of: y: conſonant. And it is like that fir Thomas Smith, and Maifter Chefter, accepted not theſe, as letters in their ortography, bicaufe their names and foundes agréed not, neither could they finde fit names agréeing to their foundes, which names being new provided, both: w: and: y: are neceſſary for Engliſh ſpéech, and make the eaſier conference with the olde printing where they be much vſed.

Y. miſnamed as appéereth, fol. 5.

H. is alſo miſnamed to be called as this fillable, ache (or rather ach, after my ortography) for it is no conſonant: bicaufe the found of it is not in the vſe of the diuiſion of the tounge, téeth, nor lippes, neither is it a vowell: bicaufe of it ſelfe it maketh no diuiſion of note or founde, flat, fharpe, or meane, as other vowels doe: and therefore is not called a letter of ſome men, but a ſigne or marke of aſpiration or breath, for which breath or aſpiration added before a vowell, or after the letter: r: the Gréeke hath a pricke or note ouer the vowell or: r: aſpired, but ſuch aſpiration following the founde of their letter, z, which they name, cappa, they include both founds in one letter, thus: χ , which we Engliſh name as this fillable, khi, but founde it as, k, alſo the Gréeke, Φ , which we name as this fillable, fy, is in found to the Gréeke, as the letter: f: in the Latine or Engliſh: but in wordes deriued from the Gréeke, the Latine (F we Engliſh from the Latine) vſe, ph, for the ſame found of: f: where, p, hath loſt his owne founde: therefore it is better to make one figure for the ſame, thus: ph, and giue it the name

χ , Φ , δ , Θ ,
Greeke.
k, ph, th,
th, Ing-
liſh.

of this fillable, phée, according to his found. Also the ix. Greks haue this letter, **Θ**, which we name, thus: theta, **ϑ** in mine, thus: th, naming it as this fillable, thée. (f, being vnfounde). And if we Inglifh name rightly the Gréeke letter, **δ**, thus: thelta, founded, as in that, thefe, this, thofe, thus: then doth the Gréeke example confirme exprefly my, ph, th, th, and allow by example my, ch, by their, **χ**, and fo of the other two, **ψ**, and wh. For in the found of, th, t, hath loft his proper founde, as fhall appéere by examples in, th, following, where, h, hath no part of the founde of his olde name, ache, (or as I print rather, ach.) but bicaufe, h, is a perfect figure vfed in the olde printing, I retaine it ftill before and after vowels, giuing it a name as this fillable, he', but I will neuer vfe it after any confonant in one fillable, as ch, ph, fh (th, of double founde) nor wh, but include the olde vfiing of them in one letter, as fhall appéere in the Table for their names: giuing to euery fuch figure or letter a right name, agréeing to the found thereof in Inglifh fpéech.

Ch. hath a found in Inglifh, in the which none of the founds of, c. (when it is without, h, after it) is founded: for if the found of, k, were in it, it were then to be founded as this fillable, khe', and if the found of, f, were in it, it were then to be founded as this fillable, fhe', which founde (of, fhe') for, ch, the French doth rightly giue as it were, fh, but we Inglifh haue a thirde founde for, ch, vfed in old printing, and now is figured, thus: ch: as may appéere by thefe wordes: I changed chéeſe and chicken for cheries and artichokes, and chopt fuch for a churle: which I write, thus: I chaxg'ed che'; and chikén for che'ryz and artichok] and chopt fuch for a churl. Which founde for, ch, is common and eaſie to vs Inglifh, but hard to ſome ſtraungers (except the Italian) as are the foundes of, th, and wh. And no way ſo perfect and eaſie for ſtraungers, and our owne nation alſo, as to haue thoſe foundes included in one letter, with a right name.

Old. ch. ph.
fh. th. th.
wh: new.
ch. ph.
ψ. th. th.
wh.

Ch. in
French, as
fh. in Ing-
liſh.

Ch. now
ch. in all
meere
Inglifh
wordes.

(agréeing to the founde thereof) giuen to euery of them: which being perfect when they be singles are easily founded with other letters in wordes.

Ch. vsed in Latine also, and (of the last age past) founded as it is now founded in Inglishe spéech, (but of late) founded as, kh, (Æ sometime, k) according to the Gréeke letter, χ, from whome words so written are borrowed, as in, charta, chelidonia: chirotheca: charitas: whose Inglishe (charity) is founded according to the Inglishe founding aboue faide, and written by my ortography, charity: as are all méere Inglishe wordes (hauiing, ch, in the olde printing) to be founded: except words borrowed from the Gréeke, and written of vs Inglishe with, ch, as, Christ our Sauior, choler, one of the fower humours in the complexion of man, and such like not méere Inglishe, which I write with, ch, in my ortography, founding there the, ch, as, k, alone, Æ not as I found my, ch, and then deuide them into two letters, as is here shewed.

Ph. hath the founde in Inglishe as, f, for which I make this figure, ph, giuing it the name of the founde of this sillable, phée, or fée, which name is agréeing to his found in wordes, as in these words: Phillip the Philosopher goeth to physicke for the phrenzy. Which I vse, thus: phillip the philosophor goeth too phizik for the phrenzy. Which, ph, is onely vsed in wordes borrowed of the Gréeke.

Ph. is neuer in Latine, but in wordes borrowed from the Gréeke, and then is founded, as: f: of which found, is onely, Φ, in the Gréeke

Th. hath two foundes in Inglishe, not much noted of many men: yet so founded of most, or all fouthfaxons: sating, that the common people vnlearned, in the east part of Suffex and Kent, doe speake words written with: th: as though in the same place, d, were written, as for, this, that, those, thumbe, thorne: they say, dis, dat, dose, dumbe, dorne. For which I vse: this, that, thoz, thymb,

Ch. in Latine founded as, k, Inglishe, and such be deuied from the greke.

Ch. founded as, k.

Ph. for f.

Ph. founded in Latine.

Th. of two foundes.

D. abused for, th.

thóræ. The first thrée wordes, (this, that, thóð) differing somewhat in found, from the two latter, (thymb, thórx,) and therefore I make a comma, vnder the latter, or other turned difference. Wherefore I giue to, th, a name of this fillable, thée, the accusatiue case of, thou: as in these wordes: Bothe thy father, and thy mother lothe thée, for this thy breathing on them: which I write, thus: bóth thy father, and thy mother lóth the, for this thy bræthing on them:

I giue to, th, a name of the found of this fillable, théef: (the found of, f, being left out) in the same name, the rest (thee) being fully founded: as in those words: A thousand are loth to haue the tenth thistle or thorne, that thou hast in thy thumbe: yet thou thinkest, to blowe them through thicke and thinne, with a breath in thine anger. Which I write, thus: A thozand ár loth too hau'

Letters of the tenth thistl or thórx, that thou hast in thy thumb: yet thou thinkest, too blow them throwh thik, and thin, in thýn anger, with a breth.

It appeereth by sir Thomas Smithes, and Maister Chesters, bookes of ortography, that there hath bene vsed of olde time, two letters seruing to these two foundes, and figured, thus: þ, ð, naming the last, the, thorne, d, which hauing the strike thorough the head thereof, might well haue bene named as my, th, and by negligence of the writer, the strike not made, or a straunger teaching the same. (and could not founde it rightly) vsed the founde, that we and strangers giue at this day to, d, whereby the founde of, dis, dat, dose, dumbe, dorne, aforesaide, in some places grew in vse. The like abuse of the writer,

Oldest. þ ðinke
þ ðinke
þ of þ.
may we well gesse in the figure, þ, who is nere the likeness of this figure, q, that quick writing with a turned foote, by vse in time, made one figure (that is, q,) serue the turne of bothe the founds: as may appeere by abbreviations, figured by, q, and certaine vowels, fillables, and notes, let ouer it, which yéeld no part of the founde of

the olde name of, \bar{v} , (which is, wy) nor other founde of, \bar{v} , whether it were vowell or conſonant, but yéelded a perfect founde of my, th, and of the olde figure, \bar{p} , as may appéere by theſe words: \bar{v} \bar{v} thinke \bar{v} of \bar{v} , \bar{v} \bar{v} man is \bar{v} whome \bar{v} ſéekelt, agréeing by no reaſon to be written with, \bar{v} , might very well be written or printed with \bar{p} , thus: \bar{p} \bar{p} dinke \bar{p} of \bar{p} , \bar{p} \bar{p} man is \bar{p} whome \bar{p} ſéekelt: for here is that oldeſt letter, \bar{p} , for which, th, is vſed in the olde, and I vſe, th,) founded rightly, and, \bar{v} , might be abuſed in this place by ſtrangers, who thought little or no difference, betwéene the figures of, \bar{v} , and \bar{p} , and betwéene d, and \bar{d} , ſpecially bicauſe thoſe two foundes, of, \bar{p} , and, \bar{d} , were hard to be founded, or vtterly left out by them: as we may ſee (by experience) among ſtraungers at this day, who cannot founde thoſe letters, though they liue among vs (bearing vs founde them dailye) many yéeres, but are now greatly holpen by true ortography.

We Ingliſh vſe the founde of, th, in Latine, as the founde of my, th, onely, as in theſe words: Thraſo, thales, theſſalia, and ſuch like borowed frō the Gréeke, and vſed in Gréeke, with the Gréeke letter, Θ , vſed by my ortography, thus: thrazo, thales, theſſalia: in which words my, th, and the Gréeke, Θ , agréee in founde: abuſed of latter time with, th, nothing agréeing therevnto, conſidering the feueral old names, of, t, and, h, yéeld no ſuch found.

Sh, hath a founde, nêere the names of both theſe letters, ſh, (if ye name, h, as this ſyllable, hée,) but I vſe them in one letter, giuing it a name, at this ſyllable, ſhée, agréeing to his founde: as in theſe wordes: The ſhall not ſhew, ſuch ſhamefull ſhiftes, in waſhing triſh traſh raſhly: which I vſe, thus: ſhe ſhal not ſhew, ſuch ſhām/ql ſhiſt], in waſhng triſſ traſſ raſſ/y. Condemne not my printing or writing of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, and Nounes verbals, and other deriuatiues, with a ſingle conſonant in the middle of a word, though the founde of our ſpéech,

Old \bar{v} \bar{v} thinke \bar{v} of \bar{v} , \bar{v} \bar{v} man of \bar{v} .

new, thei that think thus of this.

Th. founded in Latine.

Sh. now ſh.

Regard of printing and writing deriuatiues and compouſes for the

perfecter
etimologie
of words.

Trifles
changed
may be
born with
for orde-
ring of
weightier
things.

may wel allow a double consonant, in such places: for I vse it so, for helpe to finde out the perfect verbe, and other primitiues, from whom those participles and verbals, &c. be deriued: as that appere hereafter, in the rules for Grammer: wherein is great helpe for strangers (by etimologie) to finde out the one, by the other: neither condemne any other part of my printing or writing: for where I seeme, to digresse in trifles, I doe it wittingly, to bring weightier things, into the better order.

The Latine hath not the founde of, fh, in any worde: the French vse the founde of, fh, vnder the figures of, ch.

Wh. now
wh. is not founded, any thing néere the olde names of any of these letters, w, or, h, but founded néere the names, giuen to them seuerally by me: but, bicause they are much vsed, in the olde printing, and may very well be included in one letter, also: I make one perfect figure

for bothe, thus: wh: giuing it a name, as the founde of this fillable, whée, agréeing to the found thereof, as in these wordes. What wheele ouerwhelmed the whelpe, whome the wheriman found on the wharfe, while the wheatman whistled, with the whoores whistle, which I write, thus: what whel ou'er-whelmed the whelp, whooñ the whery-man found on the wharf, whyl the whæt-man whistl with the whoorŷ whistl. The Latine hath not this founde.

Easie con-
ference.

By the examples before shewed, ye may perceiue, that for lacke of sufficient letters, of name and founde agréeing to Inglish spéech, an vnorderly supply thereof was made, by adding, h, to one of the consonants aforesaid:

An vnor-
derly sup-
ply.

and now remedied (as ye see) according to the perfect found of our spéech, (yea and some of those figures, necessary for other languages also, if those nations are contented to accept perfect ortography) and easie to be conferred with the old printing and writing, seeing the XII. figure of one or bothe those letters remaineth perfect.

H. retain-
ed before

I retaine, h, still, for the figure of aspiration, or breath, vsed before and after vowels, as may agréee with our

ſpéech, withouth ioning it in one fillable, after any conſo-
nant, in méere Ingliſh wordes.

Z. is ſomewhat miſnamed, (to adde, d, to the ende
of his name) contrary to the name of all other conſo-
nants, whoſe vowell of their name is ſet laſt, as, b, c, d,
ſc. named, be', ce', de', ſc. and not named, bed, ced,
ded: therefore I giue it the name of the found of this
fillable, zée: agréeing to his found in wordes, adding to
euery conſonant, onely one vowell, to giue his name,
which vowell being vnfounde, when any conſonant is
ioined in words with any other vowel, what other founde
can be giuen vnto it, but of the conſonant it ſelfe onely,
and that truely. And (I ſuppoſe) we tooke the name of:
z: from the French, who name it: zedde: turning the: t:
in zeta, (the Gréeke name) into: d: and vſing e: for: a:
which: e: the French found néerer: a: than we Ingliſh
doe, and we (taking the name thereof from the French)
name it: zed: for we Ingliſh ſeldome founde: e: at the
ende of ſuch wordes or fillables. By theſe reaſons, I
commend better of our Ingliſh naming of letters, to adde
no more to any conſonant, than one vowell. But in the
name of moſt of the Gréeke letters, are two or thrée
fillables: in which muſt néedes be the founds, of diuerſe
vowels, and conſonants, which muſt néeds be troubleſome,
to one (that neuer learned the name of letter, in ſhorter
order) to giue the ſingle and perfect found of letters.

L: m: n: r: f: or rather: ſ: are accounted of diuers
learned, to be halfe vowels: which I will graunt vnto, in
reſpect of Ingliſh ſpéech: but hitherto there hath not
bene vſed of the learned, any mark or difference to any
of them, to ſhew when they are méere conſonantes, or
when they are to be founde as halfe vowels: but alwaies,
when they were to be vſed as halfe vowels, one or other
ſuperfluous vowell (of vncertaine founde) was ioined,
ſometime before them, and ſometime after them: which
greatly deceiued the learner: for remedy whereof, I will

and after
vowels.

Z. Miſna-
med.

Right na-
ming of
letters, by
one vowel
of it ſelfe,
or added
to a conſo-
nant.

l. m. n. r.
halfe vo-
wels.

fhew (by examples of euery of them) the olde abuses, and the new amendment: and though the vowell founded in them was vncertaine, (through the halfe founding of that vowell, and the halfe founding of euery of those) except: r: yet I will take the vowell, which is néereft, and commonest, to the founde in euery of them, as followeth.

Il, el, vl,
le, now
l.

L: being a halfe vowel, is to be named as the fhort found of this fillable: yl: and to haue a turne néere the top of it, thus: l: and the vnperfect vowell, before time ioined before or after it, to be abolifhed: as in thefe wordes: The carle hath a bable in the ftale, made of appletrée or maple, and a bundell of mantles, or whittles, in the cradle. Which I vſe thus: the cárł hath a babł in the stabł, mád of apl-tre' or mápł, and a bundł of mantłz, or whitłz, in the crádł. Yet ye muſt note, that when: l: commeth betwéene: e: at the ende of a fillable, and another vowell next before: l: that: e: is ſuperfluous, and ſuch: l: (commonly) remaineth a conſonant, and no halfe vowel, as in theſe wordes: The vile foole did ſéele the ſole, with a file, and a ſtoole, which he ſtole, without rule. Which I write, thus: the vyl fool, did feł the fól, with a fyl, and a ſtool, which he' ſtól, without rul: the xiii. voice it ſelfe wil guide you.

Me. now

M.

M. being a halfe vowel, is to be named, as the fhort found of this fillable: ym: hauing a ſtrike ouer the middle thereof, thus: m: and the vnperfect vowel: e: before time vſed after: m: abolifhed: as in theſe wordes: Come warme your broome, and get you home, with your holme, and make vs roome, to ſing a Pfalme, the winde is calme: which I write, thus: cqm warm your broom, and get you hóm, with your hólM, and mák ys room too ſing a ſalm, the wýnd iꝝ calM. But this halfe vowel is ſeldome vſed, after any letter, faue: l: or: r. in other wordes: e: is ſuperfluous.

En, on, vn,
ne. now

N.

N. being a halfe vowel, is to be named as the fhort found of this fillable: yn: hauing a ſtrike ouer the middle of it, thus: n: and the vnperfect vowel, before time vſed,

to be abolifhed: as in thefe words: They burne burdens of capons and bacon, in the garden, but warne, to kéepe corne in the barne, and a fat baren in the waren: which I write, thus: they burn burdsz of capsz and bácx in the gárdz: but wárx too kep córxx in the bárx, and a fat barren in the warren. Yet fometime in the olde ortography, the vowell before n: is fully founded, and the fooner, if a double confonant were next before that vowell, but: e: after: n: at the ende, maketh: n: a halfe vowell.

R. being a halfe vowell, hath rather the name of the founde of this fillable: er: than of: yr: for that: e: fet after: r: at the ende of a fillable, is moft times full founded, as though: e: were fet before: r: except another vowell come next before: r: for then: e: is not founded, but caufeth the vowell next before r: to be of a longer founde: which long founde, being encreased by one of the accent prickes, in my ortography, or double vowell hereafter fet forth, fuck: e: is superfluous: but for conference with the olde printing, (where the: e: is misplaced after: r: that is founded before: r:) I will allow: r: with an accent, thus: r: for a halfe vowell, of the full founde of: er: but in my new ortography, I will rather write: er: for the fame founde, except it be for the helpe of equiuoces, or other fpeciall caufes: as, in thefe words: ye fuffer your buttre, to gutter in the fire, wherefore remembre hereafter to confidre my care, laboure and defire. Which I write, thus: ye fuffer your butter too gutter in the fyer, whærfor remember hærf-after too confider my cår, labør and dezyer.

s. (or rather: ſ: vfed in time paff, fometime for: es: at the end of wordes were then to be called a halfe vowell, bicaufe it included the found of the vowell: e: and the founde of: f: vnder one figure: and fometime though: e: were written before: s: yet: e: was not founded: as in thefe wordes: cares, laboures, watchinges, and vnquietnes, make wery bones, weake mindes, feeble

re, now,
r, or elfe:
r with an
accent
pricke
ouer the
vowell
next be-
fore it.

E. super-
fluous.

S. and ʒ. membres. and fhortē liues. Which I vse, thus: cárž, labořž. watchingʒ, and yn-qietnes, mák wæry bônž, wæk for: ʒ. myndʒ, febl memberž, and ʒort lýű. Note likewise that: s: and: ʒ: are vsed at the ende of olde written wordes in the founde of: ʒ: sometime (as well as: f: is sometime founded so, in the middle of wordes, as is shewed before, fol. 6, which shall not be vsed in my ortography, as xiv. shall appéere in the vsing of them hereafter, for: ʒ: onely shall be vsed after: l: m: n: r: being halfe vowels, or consonants, and after vowels and diphthongs (hauing his declinatieue strike) at the end of a declinatieue.

* * *

The fourth Chapter,
sheweth that but fixe letters are perfectly perfect in the
olde ortography, and perswadeth change for rea-
sonable and great causes.

For thirty feuen diuisions in voice, are fixe onely letters in perfect vse. By these abuses afore shewed, ye may perceiue plainly that there are in the olde, A, B, C, onely fixe letters, that are perfectly perfect, of perfect name, agréeing to one perfect founde onely, in Inglissh spéech: Which fixe are these, a, b, d, f, k, x, whereas there are in Inglissh spéech, XXXIIII. feuerall diuisions in voice, besides the feuerall founds of thrée halfe vowels, l, m, n, (for, r, halfe vowel is founded as, er) which make the number, of XXXVII. feuerall and distinct foundes in voice, for Inglissh spéech, besides the foundes of diphthongs: as shall plainly appéere, by my new, A, B, C, for the prooffe thereof. Hath not then our olde writing and printing néede of amendment ∞ when of, XXXVII. partes, only fixe parts are perfectly perfect: besides the disorder of misplaced and vnfounded letters, and some letters not written, and yet founded in words. How can it be otherwise, but that a learner must (of necessity) requier fower or fiue times the time to reade, and write, this deformed old vse ∞

that miht be learned in a quarter of the time, or lesse, when the same is in due forme, true, and perfect vse, easie, speedie, comfortable, and most profitable. Let vs English not be ashamed, to wipe away, the dirt, filth, and dust, negligently suffered long time on the picture of our speech, nor be afraid to correct the vnskillfull liniaments, coulers, and shadowes, laied thereon by straungers, who neuer coulde enter into the perfect diuisions of the foundes of our speech, and much lesse make perfect figures, and letters for the same: by which negligence of our selues, or vnskillfulnesse of straungers, or both, this deformitie either began, or hath crept in. Thinke not time too soone to amend faults or errors, nor that any time, is to late, to doe any good thing. The commodity of this amendment will appere in a little time, being put in vse, whereof I haue great experience by triall in mine owne children, whome (I thinke) I may instruct after mine owne liking, in handling of whome I haue founde such oddes in the vsing of both waies, that I call God to witnesse, if it were not lawfull to vse the best meanes, I knowe the worse so ill, that though I loue my children deerly, and wish in them as much knowledge (which I account the fruite growing from the grasse of learning) as any man can wish in his children: rather than I should traine them in the trade of that blinde maze of learning to reade and write English (after the olde ortography,) which among our nation must be the foundation to such as desire farder learning, for that our owne language serueth euery mans turne in euery estate and dealing) I woulde traine them

English
defaced by
the olde
picture
thereof.

No time
to late, or
to soone
to doe
good.

xv. in other exercise, for diuerse speciall causes, (though I must and will confesse, that no way to knowledge, shoulde be so hard and painfull, but that we should endeouour to come to the end thereof, and to spare no time, cost and paine on the same) so much, I haue lamented the rough passage therevnto, seeing the aptnesse of youth, and pittied the good natures and willing mindes of parents, that

beholding the lette of their furderaunces, the more I looke on it, the more I lothe the same, and chiefly for conscience sake, haue taken vpon me this enterprife of amendment. And I trust that the picture of our spéech will haue (by this amendment) such fauor & bewtie therin,

Sir Thomas Smithes, and Maister Chesters works, in this point of ortography, & conferring it with the old (yea, many of our owne nation) haue ben contented with deformities, séeing no perfect amendment in such wise, but that the accepting of their new, tooke away greatly the vse of bookes in the olde printing: for that in the same new amending deuised by sir Thomas Smith, and Maister Chester, were many strange letters brought in, & som of the olde left out, and though some supply was made in wordes, yet it much differed from the olde: whereby the harder conference would be in time to come, and therby the charges of the olde bookes more than halfe lost: now euery man

Easie conference of this newe with the olde. will confesse easie conference, because I haue brought in no new letter: but where any letter was double or treble founded, I giue a little strike therevnto, for true and perfect difference, neither haue I left any of the old out of vse, nor altered the placing of them: but, where it is more perfect thereby, leauing out superfluous letters, in wordes patched vp for lacke of true ortography. So that,

Both new and olde learned in halfe the time, that the old can be learned alone, yea, in a quarter of the time with good conference. by this my new amendment, easie conference may be made, and the olde in vse still, vntill men may at their ease, prouide the new printed. Prouided alwaies, that all learners vse the new, vntill they be throughly perfect therein, which requireth a very small time, in respect of the olde troden maze, and afterwarde may [in very little more time) reade the olde printing, for sauing of charges in bookes of great price: and bothe these may be done in the thirde part of the time or lesse, that the olde coulde haue bene learned in time past, without the new: so time will bring the new onely in vse, and if the olde come

in handes tenne generations hence, yet may the same be vnderftanded, by the conference of this worke, fo perfect and plaine, that not onely our owne nation, but ftraungers may delight to acquaint themfelues therewith, to their great eafe and profite.

The fifth Chapter,

fheweth the fuperfluous letters not founded, the misplaced, and fome founded not written, and how abbreviations are allowed.

I haue *fhewed you before, the mifnaming, the double
 ③ treble founding, and the want of letters in the olde, A. B. C. and the amendment thereof, and now will fhew you how fome were misplaced, when they were ioined with other letters in words: and fome were written, and
 xvi. yet not founded, and fome were founded, and yet not written.

E. at the ende of wordes (and of other fillables in deriuatiues or compofitiues) fet after this confonant: r: is fometime misplaced, that is to fay, ought to haue bene fet before: r: (but after other confonants: e: is moft times fuperfluous, that is to fay, not founded at all) as in thefe wordes: I am fure there are more then fowreten bare pothangeres ouer the fire, or tenne pewtre fpoones vpon the fhelfe in the chambre: which I write, thus: I am fuer thær ár mór then fowrtē bár pot-hangerŷ ouer the fier, or ten pewter fpónŷ vpon the ſhelf in the chambr. And for helpe of equiuoces, I vſe: r: halfe vowell, and: er: (where bothe are fully founded) indifferently.

As touching fuperfluous letters, I finde, that: a: next after: e: in one fillable is vnfounded, and that: e: is onely founded there, and is moft times of long found, in ftede of which: ea: of long found, I vſe: æ: diphthong: as in thefe wordes: Heauen: in Latine, Cælum, Italian, Cielo, in French, Le ciel: earth, in Latine, Terra, Italian, Terra.

*Another hinderace to learners: letters mifplaced, fuperfluous, or founded and not written.

E. misplaced, or fuperfluous.

Difference for equiuoces.

Ea. now æ long, or a: abolifhed: e: being of

fhort in French, La terre: a beane, in Latine, Faba, Italian, found. Faua, in French, une febue: leane, in Latine, Macer, Italian, Magro, in French, Maigre: meane, in Latine, Mediocris, Italian, Mediocre, in French, Indifferent. All which I write, thus: heu'n, erth, bæn, læn, mæn.

Eo, ie, ee, Also: o: after: e: or: i: vowell before: e: in one
now: e': fillable, are vnfounded in certaine wordes, and written to
for that yéelde to: e: a founde betwéene the foundes of: e: and:
fharpe i: for which founde I vse: e': as in these words: people,
found and in Latine, Populus, Italian, Popolo, in French, Un peuple:
long. fiede, in Latine, Campus, Italian, Campo, in French, Un
Ee, vncer- Champ: priest, in Latine, Presbiter, Italian, Prete, in French,
taine, fom- Prestre: which I write, thus: pe'pl, fe'd, pre'ft. Also: e:
time: e: is often doubled, thus: ee: most times for the like founde
somtime of: e': yet many times it is written and printed for the
e'. founde of fingle: e: and of fhort and flat founde, vntill
of late more vsed for the founde of: e': onely.

V. feldom Also: U: (of fharpe found) is feldome founded in
beginneth diphthong comming before another vowell in the same
diphthong. fillable, as in these wordes deriued of the French: to
guide, in Latine, Ducere, Italian, Condurre, in French,
Guider: guife, in Latine, Modus, Italian, Modo, in French,
Guife. Which I write, thus, gýd, gyð. Though we Inglifh
founde: v: in the worde, guife, signifiing and meaning a
duke hauing that title or name in Fraunce, as we founde
the same: v: (rather: y:) in these words following borrowed
of the French, that is to say: language, in Latine, Idioma,
Italian, Idioma, in French, Language: anguifh (of minde),
in Latine, Angor, Italian, Doglia, in French, Angoiffe:
to languifh, in Latine, Languere, Italian, Languere, in
French, Languir: fo that in very few méere Inglifh words:
v: beginneth any diphthong, but is rather superfluous,
and vnfounded, except in these and few other: iuice,
in Latine, Succus, Italian, Succo, in French, Suc: and
iuifte, the timber wheron the bourds of a loft are nailed:
which I write, thus: languag' anguifh, languifh, iuic', iuyft.

xvii Also as touching other superfluous letters, I finde, B. l. g. fu
that: b: in doubt, l: in fouldier, and that: g: generally perfluous.
before: h: (except: a: follow h: and a consonant set be-
fore: g: for then: h: is vnfounde) in one fillable, and
also: g: before: n: in one fillable, are vnfounde: as in
these words: in the eightenth yere of the Quéenes raigne, Except
I thought I might, see by night, a signe of raine, before mens
daylight, through a bough, that grew vpright: which I names
write, thus: In the eihthentj yer of the Qenz rein, I thowht **¶** townes as
I miht, se by niht, a sijn of rain, befór day-liht, throw Brigham.
a bowh, that grew yp-riht. Neither are raigne or signe
to be defended well, written in Inglisb, to shew they are
borowed from the Latine words, Regnum, Italian, Regno, Deriuati-
French, Regne: and Signum, Italian, Segno, French, Signe: ons from
for differēce of equiuoces with raine, in Latine, Pluuia, strangers
Italian, Pioggia, in French, Pluye **¶** with sin, in Latine, giue no
Peccatum, Italian, Peccato, in French, Peche. When there cause to
may be better differences for their significations, by apt vary from
letters and paiers, or halfe paiers in letters, vowels **¶** true wri-
diphthongs, as rein and sijn: more easie to be perceiued ting of
by perfect and expresse figure before the eie, than by Inglisb.
rule, to be learned without helpe of picture, may rather
altogether by rote, without picture or rule: which re-
quireth long time for the young Imp that learneth, and
much longer time for the straungers, not accustomed to
our spéech: who the more diligent they are to followe
the founde of the picture, the farder of they be from the
tru founde of the words, which haue not the perfect
founde of the letters contained in them, when they be
single, and therefore though they spell with letters, yet
they must pronounce by rote, and of this last the stranger
is helpelesse.

Also we vse double consonants very often, whereof Double
the one superfluous, and vnfounde, when bothe stand in consonant
one fillable: which is much vsed, to make the found of not to be
the vowell next before them, to be of short founde, the written,
where but

one is fame double consonant hath also many times added vnto founded. them the letter: e: which is also superfluous, and vn- founded in that place: as in these words: I shotte at a butte & hitte the pinne, and fell flatte vpon the bottome of a tubbe. Which I write, thus: I shot at a but, and hit the pin, and fel flat vpon the botom of a tub.

N. not We vse (sauing a few of late, much resisted by olde written. customaries) to found: n: (vnwritten) before: g: when: and yet g before: n: are bothe written together in one worde, but founded. deuided in sillable, and a vowell comming before: g: as

in these wordes (borrowed from the Latine.) The ignorant magnifie the ignominious: in Latine, thus: Ignorantes magnificent ignominiosos: in méere Inglishe phrase spoken thus: The vnskillfull make much of such, as haue an ill name. But because no leffe is written in Latine, (in other wordes) than is founded, I will rather confesse that we Inglishe yéeld a wrong found, in founding another: n: before: g: (as though it were written: The ingnorant mangnifie the ingnominius) than if we did founde it without the same: n: agréeing to the writing of bothe languages Latine and Inglishe: for the Latine hath no letter misplaced, nor left vnfounde, nor vnwritten if it be founded: except in vsing Abbreuations, for the proper names of men, countries, and cities, and matters written in lawe: which come not to such handes, but those that

XVIII.

Abbreuiations also wable, except in booke for learners.

haue quick capacity, and haue throughly passed the writing thereof at large: and for such, generall and common abbreuiations may be allowed and also priuate abbreuiations for a mans owne study. And bicause this treatise is chéeftly, that a true picture of Inglishe spéech be made, agréeing in all points with the feuerall and distinct foundes, in the voice of the same spéech: I will leaue the accustomed abbreuiations, as they alreadie are: not disallowing other necessarie, so that they be vsed as little as may be, in volumes, pamphlets, and works, necessary for learners: for a small sticke, stone, or other letter, hurteth and dis-

courageth one that learneth to go, who, in time, is able to leape ouer great blocks, dikes, and hedges, yea, to climbe or make plaine the walles of bulwarkes, towers, and castles. But I vtterly disallow the accustomed strike (ouer vowels) figured for: m: and sometime for: n: thus :—: and such like, in whom is such vncertainty: therefore I allow now only this :—: proper to: n: onely.

Here is to be noted, that I doe not hereby affirme, that the aspiration (h) folowing any of the consonants: c: p: f: t: w: in the olde ortography, shoulde alway be founded together, as one letter, vnder the names before shewed, but that: ch: in words borowed of the Gréeke, be founded as: k: and that sometime: h: is deuided in fillable, from: p: f: t: w: specially when: h: may begin a fillable, in a word of perfect signification it selfe, without ioining vnto it any letter going before: h: as in, Ham, which, I take, to be an ancient and generall name of a parish, &c. as, Waltham, Bosham, Mountham, Clapham, and in, Hurst, which (in some countries) signifieth a rising ground, not to the height of a hill, as Bellinshurst, Brokehurst, Wenthurst, and in hall: as in Mothall, Winterthal, and such like, being the proper names of men, countries, parishes, lands, &c. in which: h: is (for the most part) deuided in fillable from the consonant going before it, or else not founded at all, and where it ought to be deuided in fillable in the olde ortography, it shall be deuided in letter in this new amendment, and thereby deuided in fillable, and, by this meanes, it is easy for any of indifferent iudgement, to correct any olde printing, for the ease of them that shall learne the same hereafter, giuing the learner to vnderstande, that where: h: followeth any of the consonants before shewed, they be to be founded together as one letter, by the meanes afore shewed, and where they ought to be deuided (as in such proper names before shewed) to drawe a little strike, as in composition of words, which seldome differeth from

Tittles
ouer vowels
els abolished
Thed, except
for: n: —
onely.

That: h:
is not al-
way ioin-
ed in fil-
lable after
c: p: f: t:
w: in the
olde.

the right signification thereof, when it was without a compositiue strike: and if there be also added to double and treble founded letters, the strikes and turnes vsed in this new amendment, and some note giuen of superfluous letters, or that such superfluous letters haue a little strike with a pen, a very childe may reade the olde ortography, after very little exercife. In like maner, after a Grammer for English shall be published, such as are skilfull in the same Grammer, may (after any of the old printed ortography is thus corrected) vse the strikes, pricks, and notes, vsed in the new for Grammer rules, which strikes, prickes, and notes for Grammer, touch in no part the name of the letter, nor founde of the voice, but helpe our nation greatly to learne the Latine and other languages, and as greatly helpeth strangers to come to easie vnderstanding of English.

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The sixth Chapter,

XIX.

sheweth the vse of the old in time to come, and that other nations are not onely throughly holpen in English speech, but partly aided in their owne language by this amendment, shewing the names of the new letters, deuiding the vowels, and diphthongs, and how difference in letters, may make difference of signification in equiuoces.

I trust I haue shewed you sufficiently (before) the vse (yea rather the abuses) of the olde ortography, at this day in vse, and that ye are fully perswaded in them. hauing now will to procéede to the perfect amendment thereof, and that ye also perceiue, that easie conference of both may be made, so that the olde may be vsed, to saue expences in bookes of value, vntill the new supply the roome: for which cause of conference, I wrote the abuses, and wants in euery seuerall letter, and examples for the same, not onely for the prooffe thereof, and the order of the new amendment, but also that this my booke

The abuses being great, amendment must be provided.

Easie conference

might be a guide to the reading of the olde, little regarding eloquence, or ciuill instructions, to be giuen by the sentences for those examples, but wholly applied to that ende, that vpon a doubt of true founding of any worde, any man may resort to the doubtfull letter tenne generations hence, and there finde the vse, both of the olde, and cause of the change for English speech, and for the Latine also, as we English speake the same at this day. And now followeth my amendment of the ortography in the A, B, C, hauing in the same xxxvii. feuerall and distinct letters, in figure, or marke, hauing xxxvii. feuerall & distinct names, agréeing to xxxvii. feuerall and distinct founds of voice, vsed in them for English speech, with their paiers, among whome no new nor vnaccustomed letter (not vsed in the olde) shall be brought in: but the whole supply made by adding a little strike or turning, to, or néere one of the olde letters, (most agréeing for conference with the olde printing.)

ference
of both,
while the
olde hath
any being.

No new
letter
brought
in, bicause
of conference.

And agéinst the obiections that some (peraduenture) will make. (That though I vse the olde figures with addition in my amendment, yet that addition maketh a letter not vsed of any other nation) I answere, that in the double founded letters, some of them haue double founds, as well as we, and sometime the same foundes, and where we haue any foundes in voice not vsed by them, they haue the more néede of a differing figure for that straunge founde, to guide their voice thereby, for if they will vse our speech, they must vse the diuisions of the voice vsed therein, and they shall be better guided by perfect figure thereof in it selfe, than if it were patched vp with diuerse letters, whose single names, and foundes in wordes, nothing agréee to the founde that such patchery serueth for: and to be tied to a generalitie, with other nations, when euery nation vseth a speciality in voice, more or lesse, is contrarie to all rule and reason, therefore it is lawful for euery nation
xx. to haue his proper letters, where the letters comon with

other nations doe not suffice, and that without blame, for it is certaine that the diuers diuisions of foundes in voice, caused diuerse letters to be made, & he that first deuised them, was as willing to furnishe one deuision, as an other, and it is like it was so done, for the language proper to the inuenters of letters, though not sufficient and méete in all points for other languages, and if some of our special figures or letters, may be vsed also of any nation, in the same found, (for which they haue now some patchery) they néede not to be ashamed, to thinke this our amendment ready for them to vse, as wel where we agréee with them in founde, as where we haue some speciall found in voice, which they haue not. The single letters be these next following: and in the squares of the Table, vnder the short strike in euery square after folowing, their names appéere, by the letter or fillable set ouer that short strike, leauing out, f, in the worde théese, and turning, a, into, e, in the fillable, ga, for the name of my, g, the single letters are these.

The new	a.	b.	c.	ch.	d.	e.	e'.	f.	g.	g.	h.	i.	l.	l.	m.	m.	n.	n.
A, B, C,	o.	oo.	p.	q.	r.	f.	ſ.	t.	th.	th.	v.	y.	v'.	w.	wh.	x.	y.	z.

single fig-
gured.

Note farder that these two letters: k: and: ph: encrease the number of letters and names, but encrease not the number of foundes: for: k: hath the méere founde of: c: and: ph: hath the founde of: f: with a little difference of length in found. Also: r: is founded as: er: as is saide before, and as shall be more plainly shewed hereafter: and in respect of their names, these thrée shall be figured and named in the squares, among the other xxxvii. and make the number of forty single figures, as followeth. Under one of which letters or figures, is euery the least diuision of voice, vsed in English spéech, sufficient-ly and plainly set foorth, by giuing right and perfect name to euery of those letters, agréeing to the right founde of them, when they be ioined together in wordes, and little differing from the letters of the olde ortography: for to the letters of the old ortography, of single name

k, ph, & r.
encrease
number,
but en-
crease no
founde.

(and yet of double or treble found, when they are ioined with other letters in words) I adde onely a little strike or turning, to shew those feuerall foundes: and whereas the aspiration, h, is ioined after any consonant in one fillable, to patch vp speciall diuisions of the voice, (vsed most properly in Inglishe, and some of them vsed in few, or no other language) ¶ thereby two letters for one founde, (which two letters being single, haue (for the most part) no part of such found as is in the worde) I haue now retained the figures of both those letters, and ioined them close as one letter, that easie conference with the olde, and this amendment may easily be made, the voice and spéech not chaunged, but, by this amendment most surely staied, and hereafter most perfectly continued: and the more this Table seemeth to you straunge at the first sight, so much the more will appere vnto you the deformity and vntruth in the olde, (for Inglishe spéech) if ye aduisedly consider of bothe, and let your owne voice be your iudge, when ye shall try bothe in your wordes: but first be perfect of the names of the single letters: for in vaine, and foolishly, he ioineth or compoundeth any thing, which hath not knowledge in the singles and simples, which he would ioine or compound together.

xxi The names of the letters next before shewed appere in this Table following.

a	b	cée	kée	chée	d	e: ea	ée
a	b	c	c	ch	d	e æ	e'
f	gée	ga g	hée	i	k	l	yl
f	g	turn a intoo e'	h	i	k	l	l
m	ym	n	yn	o	betwēn o: ¶ v	p	phée
m	m	n	n	o	oo	p	ph
quée	r	er	f	fhée	t	thée	théef
q	r	r	f	h	t	th	th
v	ou	vée	wée	whée	x	yée	zée
v	y	v'	w	wh	x	y	z

xxxvii. fe-
uerall let-
ters of
xxxvii. fe-
uerall
names ¶
foundes,
k, ph, ¶ R:
added: in
all forty

Unto which letters before fhewed, are other letters or figures, agréeing to one or other of thefe letters before written, in name and founde: all which agréeing in one name and found, are written together, as followeth, betwéene the double pricke.

The x l. letters with their paiers.

A a : B b : C' c' : C c : Ch ch : D d : E e æ : E' e' : F f : G' J j g' : G g : H h : I i y : K k : L l : l : M m : m : N n : x : O o : oo : P p : Ph ph f : Q q : R r r : r : S f s 7 : Sh ȝ : T t : Th th : Th̃ th̃ : U v u : Ũ ỹ ū̃ q̃ qq̃ qõ : U' v' u' : W w : Wh wh : X x : ȷ ȷ : Z z.

Note that there is in the firft printed Pamphlets and Primers, another figure for, th, thus h, and another for, th̃, thus h̃, alfo, ph, paier to, f, wanteth in the fame firft printings.

xxviii con= Of the forty letters aforefaid, xxviii. are called con= sonants, becaufe they yéeld no found in word or fillable, nor can be named without a vowell founded with them: and are thefe with their paiers: b. c'. c. ch. d. f. g'. g. h. k. l. m. n. p. ph. q. r. f. ȝ. t. th. th̃. v'. w. wh. x. y. z.

viii vow= And other eight: a. e. e'. i. o. oo. v. y. are called vow= els, becaufe euery of them yéeldeth found or voice of themfelues, and caufe found to be ioined with the con= fonants: adde herevnto their paiers.

iii. halfe Laftly remaine thrée: l, m, n, called halfe vowels, becaufe in their founde is included both a vowell and a confonant: but either of them fo fhort touched, that bothe yéelde but the time of a long vowell: to thefe adde, r, with his paier, as is before faide: this, r, is of no great neceffity, but for conference with the olde: ce: at the ende of a fillable, and helpe in equiuoey.

Note that thefe vowels: a. e. i. y. o. y. ū. o. qq̃. qõ: are alwaies of fhort found in fpéech, except an accent

point be fet ouer: a. e. i. y. or o, thus á. â. ã. or that: a. e. or y be doubled thus: aa. ee. iy. yi: and then is their found longer. which differences may be vsed of one found and time, for helpe in equiuoey, calling: á: a, with single accent: â: a, with double accent: and: ã: a, with forked accent: and calling: aa: double. a: and so of other vowels so figured.

Five vowels of short founde: a. e. i. o. y, except. *Œc.*

And these: e. oo. v. and u, are euer of long found in spéech: as are also the halfe vowels, and æ. called, æ. diphthong. And when two vowels of diuers founds com together in one fillable, they make a diphthong, that is to say, they are both touched short in found together: but the found of them is longer than the found of a single vowell: and are these: ai: ay: ay: au: aw: af: am: ax: ei: ey: ey: ew: ew: oa: oi: oy: oy: ou: ow: oow: ox: ooy: ew, of the founde of, v: ow: I vse: w: as in diphthong after: a: e: e': o: q: qq: because of his olde vse in the olde ortography, not disagréeing now to his name giuen by me: also the difference of diphthongs of one founde, may helpe much in equiuoey, for their differing significatiōs. Note that: i. y. y. q, neuer begin diphthong: and that: v: u: feldome begin diphthong, except in wordes deriued of the French, and few other: also: e: feldome beginneth diphthong, except for necessitie in equiuoey, as in these words: to hear: in Latine, Audire, Italian, Udir, in French, Ouir, hær (of man or beaft.) in Latine, Crinis, Italian, Crini, in French, Poil, her: in Latine, Hic, Italian, Qui, in French, Icy.

Three vowels of long founde: e. oo. v: adde to these: æ: More for time of vowels *Œc.* in fol. 29.

W. vsed in diphthongs. Vowels feldome or neuer begin diphthong.

And I geffe, if our country continue in quietnes many yéeres without foreine trouble, (for which all true Inglish will pray) that our language will come to most perfectnes. And therefore if I be of counceill, in making any dictionary herafter to be printed for Inglish, there should be meanes for difference in equiuoces, though men

A dictionary should be perfect. Perfect writing bringeth perfectnes.

in weighty things. did not at the first regarde the vse thereof in their writing: and this I may truly say, that perfect writing and printing kéepe the euery language in continuance of perfect vse, and perfect fence and signification: And though the common sort doe neglect it, yet it may be the touchstone for the wise and learned, to be aided thereby in matters of great weight.

A gesse of the oldest vse of :—: in speeche and signification, than a great many of vs can rightly vnderstande the reason thereof) that our accustomed m: or n: strike through: l: and the strikes and tittles ouer: m: but now abolished. and: n: and ouer vowels, did in olde time, yéeld some note of halfe vowels, in those letters: l: m: n: or of long founde in the vowell before them: and not to be notes xxiii. to yéeld the founde of: m: or: n: so doubtfully as we vse them now a daies: for which doubtfulnesse I vtterly refuse their vncertaine abbreviation in my new writing, excepting that :—: may be figured for: n: and make all plaine, as ye see before, and hereafter shall perceiue, and as touching the paiers of letters to be encreased for helpe in equiuocacy, I leaue the liking thereof to euery mans iudgement, vntill time bring farder liking in our nation, to growe to full perfectnesse in these things, but those accents are necessary to be vsed in equiuoces presently.

Here followeth in squares the vowels and diphthongs, (with fillables for the found of diphthongs, wherein is any halfe vowell,) which agré in found: and for their time, remember what vowels are long, & who are short in found, as I shewed before: and that no diphthong is of so short founde as any short vowell, and that as well short vowels, as diphthongs ending a fillable, are of meane time, that is, betwéene short and long, their time before shewed notwithstanding.

ai ay	ay au aw	ei ey ew	é oa	oi oy	ow	oy ou ow oo y y o oo oo
ooi ooy	e'a e'æ e	e'y e'ü y u ew	al ayl	am aym	an ayn	on oyn uy feldom in vfe.

Vowels
and diph-
thongs
of one
founde.

That there be eight vowels of differing founds in
Engliffh fpéech: may appéere by thefe wordes following,
wherein are eight notes in voice, differing one from
another, as diuers notes in muficke:

too lak: in Latine, Carere Italian, Effere fenza, French,
Avoir faulte daucune chofe.

too læk: in Latine, Perfluere, Italian, Gocciare, French,
Suinter.

a lek: in Latine, Porrum, Italian, Porro, French, Un porreau.

too lyk: in Latine, Lambere, Italian, Leccare, French, Licher.

a lok: in Latine, Sera, Italian, Serratura, French, Serrure.

too look: in Latine, Afpicere, Italian, Guadare, French,
Regarder.

lyk or fortun: in Latine, Fortuna, Italian, Aduentura,
French, Heur.

luk, a mans name: in Latine, Lucas, Italian, Luca, French,
Luc.

And that there be feuen diphthongs of feuerall notes
in voice, and differing from the notes of euery of the
eight vowels aforefaide, may appéere by thefe wordes
following.

a hay, or net: in Latine, Plaga, Italian, Rete da pigliar
animali faluatichi, French, Bourcettes a chaffer.

xxiv. hey: in Latine, Fœnum, Italian, Fieno, French, Du foin.

a boy: in Latine, Puer, Italian, Garzone, French, Garçon.

a booy, that is faftened to an anker with a rope to weigh
the anker: in Italian, Amoinare.

a bay, in the cie: in Latine, Unguis, French, Paille.

A prooffe
of eight
vowels.

A prooffe
of feuen
diph-
thongs
differing
from the
found of
al vowels.

too hey smaller: in Latine, Concidere, Italian, Tagliare minutamente, French, Hacher menu.

a bow: in Latine, Arcus, Italian, Arco da faettare, French, Arc.

Adde to these: uy: feldome in diphthong, as is aforefaid.

I vse: w: in diphthong after a vowell, both for the olde vse of him, his found, and new name agréeing therevnto, as appéereth before in the Table of diphthongs (though he be numbred among the consonants.)

Other diphthongs not shewed before in the squares, are paiers to one of these last before shewed, or paier to some one of the eight vowels: among whome, note that when: w: is in diphthong with any vowell before it, then is the vowell perfectly founded, and: w: is lightly touched, except in: e'w: where bothe are like founded.

So may be said, that in Inglishe speech, are fiftéene feuerall notes in the found of the voice, (adding herevnto the thrée halfe vowels: l, m, n,) vnder one of the which, all fillables in wordes must be founded: so are there in the whole, xliiii. diuisions in voice for English speech: whereof, xxvi. are consonants: viii are vowels: vii are diphthongs: and iii are halfe vowels: wherevnto adde: uy: a diphthong feldome in vse.

* * *

The feuenth Chapter,

sheweth example of wordes, with this amended ortography, for the helpe of the straunger, and right vse of the vowels, halfe vowel, and diphthongs.

xl. diuisions in voice in English speech, vii. diphthongs included. For the better vsing of the vowels, and diphthonges before shewed, and their paiers, and the due time of their foundes, I will set forth wordes for examples thereof: adding therevnto the Latine, French, and Italian, words of the same signification, wherein I craue pardon, when I faile of méete and apt wordes, agréeing in all these languages, for that my ability doth not suffice, to my

good will, hereafter (God willing) those languages ſhal accord in perfect order, which now I haue haftely yfed for helpe in equiuoces, and difference of néere agréeing founds, and for the better helpe in equiuoces, I will yſe ſome of them in compoſition (an excellent, eaſie, and common rule for Engliſh ſpéech, as ſhal appéere in the Grammer for the ſame) at the ende of theſe examples, wherein note well, that ſeldome any triphthong is to be yfed in Engliſh: for it is not in yſe in the olde printing, in méere Engliſh wordes, nor in many other words deriued of other languages: as in this word, beauty: in Latin, Forma, in French, Beaulté: for which I write: beyty, excepting that l. m. may make a triphthong with another vowell before them, as in: calm: in Latine, Tranquillus, in French, Calme: elm-tre', in Latin, Ulmus, in French Orme: hólſ, in Latine, Ilex, in French, Yeufe: but the voice doth rather yéeld, l: in, elm-tre', and in, hólſ, with accent ouer: o.

Exam-
ples for
exerciſe, of
the vowels,
half-
vowels,
and diph-
thongs.

Trutina.	a bál of wód, or oþter baal, faſs god	
a ballanc'.	merchandiz.	of the aſſirians.
Une balance.	Une bale.	
vna bilancia.	Bala.	Baal.
Pila.	Vadimonium.	Balfamum.
a bal.	bail, or mainpriſ.	baſſ: ointment.
Une pile, ou etœuf.	Caution.	Du baulme.
Pila.	Obligo di comparire	Balfamo.
	in guidicio.	
Apiaſtrum.	Caluus.	Balius, badius, cæ- ſius.
baulſ: erb.	baſd on the hed.	bay of cōlor.
Meliſſe.	Chaulue.	Baye.
Meliſſa, cedronella.	Caluo.	Baio.
Laurus.	Peſſulum.	Nudus.
bay-tre'.	bar of a dór.	bár, or naked.
Laurier.	Une barre, ou ver- rouil.	Nud.

Alloro.	Stanga.	Nudo, e scalzo.	
Macer.	Urfus.	Horreum.	
bär, or læn.	a bär, a bæft.	a bärn, for cörn.	
Maigre.	Un ours.	Un Grenier.	
Magro.	Orfo.	Granaio.	
Sterilis.	a Baron, in degre',	Bellum.	
	be'twe'n a Lórd and		
barren.	a vicount.	war.	
Sterile.	Un baron.	Guerre.	
Sterile.	Barone.	Guerra.	
Merx, cis.	Monero.	Cunicularium.	
wár.	too wárn.	a warren of coniz.	
La marchandise.	Admonester.	Une garenne.	
Mercantia.	Ammonire.	Luogo campestre	
		per conigli.	
Meretricula.	Vocare.	Tranquillus.	
a callet, or yong qæn.	too cal.	calm.	
Une putain.	Appeler.	Calme.	
Puttanella.	Chiamare.	Bonaccia.	
Reticulum.	Omentum.	Caufa.	
cawl, for the hed.	cawl about the	cauþ.	
	bqwelz.		
Une coëffe de foye.	La coiffe.	La cause.	
Reticella.	Stuffia.	Çagione.	
Semita constructa.	Cauillari.	Ruptura.	xxvi.
a cawfy too go on.	too cauil, or ject.	a brak.	
Une chauffee.	Barater.	Une breche.	
La ftregata.	Cauillare.	Rottura.	
Balifta.	Filix, cis.	Linifrangibulum.	
a bräk, or crof-bow.	a bräk, or fern-tuf.	a braak, for hemp.	
Une arbaleste.	Feuchiere.		
Balestra.	Filice.		
Piftomis.	Poples, tis.	a hám, the wqod	
a bräk, or þarp fnafl	the ham of the leg.	clipping about a	
for a hors.	Le iarret.	horf-coller.	
Un mors.	Garletto.		

Pabulum de pifis.	Oreus.	Sanare.
háam, or fodder.	hel.	too hæl, or mák whól.
Fourrage.	Enfer.	Guarir.
Pafcolo.	Inferno.	Sanare.
Calcaneus.	Ulmus.	Ardea.
a hel, of the foot.	an elm-tree.	a hærx.
Le talon.	Orme.	Heron.
Calcagno.	Olmo.	Hierone.
Quis matrix.	Vos.	Cortex pomi.
an ew-fhep.	ye, or you.	the pil of an apl.
Une geniffe.	Vous.	Polure de pome.
	Voi.	Scorza di pomo.
Diripere, populari.	Colliftrigium.	Strues.
too pill, or spoil.	a pillory.	a pýl, or hæp.
Piller, ou gaster.	Le pilory.	Une pile.
Sacchaggiare.	Berlina.	Stiua.
Hemorrhoides, dis.	Palus.	Acicula.
a pýl in the fundmēt.	a pýl, or græt fták.	a pin.
Hemorrhoides.	Un pilottis.	Elspingle.
Hemorrhoides.	Palo.	Spilla.
Languère.	Exilis, gracilis.	Tuus.
too pýn.	thin, flender.	thýn.
Languir.	Delio.	Tien.
Languire.	Sottile.	Tuo.
Lucrari.	Vinum.	Ventus.
too win, or get.	wýn.	wýnd.
Gaigner.	Du vin.	Vent.
Gaudagnare.	Vino.	Vento.
Glomerare.	Intorquére.	Ventofus.
xxvii. too wýnd in botqmz.	too wýnd in.	wýndi.
Deducider.	Entortiller.	Venteus.
Aggomitolare.	Torcere.	Ventofo.
Fenestra.	Glomerator.	

a wýndór, too ge'u' liht.	a wýndor that wýndęth.	a wýnder, or winch, or instrument too wýnd ypon.
Fenestre.	Deduideur.	
Fineſtra.	Aggomitolante.	
Trochlea.	Digitus pedis.	Ad.
a wyndlas, or puli.	a to of the foot.	too, a prepozi'cion.
Une poulie.	Le orteil du pied.	a.
Carrucula.	Dito del pie.	A.
Duo.	Lentus.	
twoo, in number.	tqwh.	too, a fyn of the
Deux.	Souple.	Infinitiu' mood.
Due.		
Stuppa.		Etiam.
tow.	too, in compozi'e'io with an adjectiu': aȝ: too-good, too- long.	too, adu'erb, cōjunc= tiu'ly, aȝ bring mýn too.
Estoupe.		Aufsi.
Mantelum.	Illicere.	Vectigal.
a tqwel, too wýp with.	too towl, or entýc'.	tól, or tallag'.
Touaille a mains.	Allicher.	Peage.
Touaglia.		Datio o gabella.
Instrumentum.	Laborare.	Vermina, um.
a tool, too wqrk with.	too tooil, or labq'r hard.	botȝ, in a hors.
Outil.	Trauailer.	Trenchees.
Stromento.	Affaticar fi grande= mente.	
Phafelus.	Ocrea.	Circa.
a bót, too row in.	a boot.	about, prepozi'cion.
Nafelle.	Bottes.	Aupres.
Bergantine.	Stiuale.	Iritorno.
Superne.	Arcus.	Curuare.
abou', not be'næth.	a bow, too ſoot with.	too bow, or bend.

Enhault.	Un arc.	Courber.
Su. non giu.	Arco.	Piegare.
Ramus.	Emptus, & venditus.	Papilio.
a bowh of a tre.	bowht and fowld.	a bouth, or tent.
Rameau.	Achaté et vendu.	Papillon.
Ramo.	Comtato, e, venduto.	Padiglione.
Sed.	Meta.	Arietare.
but, a conjuncceion.	a bytt, too ffoot at.	too boët, a3 a fhep.
Mais.	Un but a quoi on Hurter.	

tire.

xxviii. Mâ.	Bersaglio.	Cozzare.
Dolium.	Crater.	Globus.
a böt, or veffforwÿn.	a bowl, for drink.	a bouł, too caſt in play.

Un Poinſon.	Un honap.	Une boule.
Botta.	Napo.	Borella.
Vifeus, ris.	Taurus.	Saccarum.
a bowel, or gut.	a buł, a bæft.	fugar.
La freſſure.	Torreau.	Sucré.
Vifecre.	Toro.	Succhero.
Excufare.	Fides, diſ.	Certo.
too excu3.	a lut too play on.	fuer, or out-of doyt.
Excufer.	Un luc.	Seur.
Ecfufare.	Liuto.	Certo.
Acidus, acerbus.	Seminator.	Actor.
ſower, or ſarp.	a ſower, of ſe'd7.	a fuor.
Sur, aigret.	Un ſemEUR.	Demandeur.
Acerbo.	Seminatore.	
Emiſſarium.	Omentum.	Sudor, ris.
a ſewer, or flue.	fuet, or hard fat.	ſwet, of the body.
Cataractes, ou eſcluſe.	Suiſ, ou graiſſe.	Suëur.

Suauiſ.	Tumère.	Sudore.
ſwet.	too ſwel.	Adurere crines.
		too ſwæl, or burn- of hæR.

Doux.	Estre enflé.	Griller.
Suaue.	Enliarfi.	
Jurare.	Culpa.	Cafura.
too fwær, or ták óth.	a falt.	a fal.
Jurer.	Faulte.	Cheute.
Giurare.	Colpa.	Fallo.
Falfus, non verus.	Infilire equo.	Fornicare.
fals, not tru.	too v'ault, on a hors.	too v'ault, or mák v'ault?
Faulx.	Voltiger.	Voultur.
Falso, non vero.	Voltigiare.	
Vermis.	Tepidus.	Locus.
a worm.	warm, not cold.	a room, or plác.
Un ver.	Chault.	Lieu.
Verme.	Tepido.	Luogo.
Roma.	Vagari.	Scopa.
room, a city.	too rowm, or wander.	a broom, too swep with.
Rome.	Vaguer.	Un balay, ou ramon.
Roma.	Andar vagabundo.	Scoppa.
Gubernaculum.	Ilex, cis.	Sporta.
a helm. or stern of a ship.	hólm, or holly-tre.	a mand. or basket.
Le gouvernail.	Yeuse.	Vne corbeille.
Timone della naue.		Sporta.
Andela.	Lebes, tis.	Hortus.
an andýrn, or brondýrn.	a caudorn.	a gárdn.
Un Landier.	Chaudron.	Jardin.
	Lauezo.	Horto.
Granum.	Lugére.	Pes fulicæ.
córn.	too moorn, or lament.	a foot, of a coot.
Grain.	Lamenter.	Un piedd'vn foulgue.
Grano.	Piangere.	Piede della folica.
Tunica.	Goffipium.	Natus.
a cót.	cotn.	bórn, by natur.

Un faye.	Du cotten.	Né.
Sayo.	Cottone.	Nato.
Allatus, gestatus.	Ardère.	Riuulus.
bórx, or caried.	too burx.	a bourx, or final riu'er.
Porté.	Brufier.	Ruiffeau.
Portato.	Ardere.	Rufcello.
Subniger.	Onus, ris.	Capo, onis.
brown, of color.	a byrdx.	a capx.
Noirastre.	Fardeau.	Chapon.
	Incarco.	Cappone.
Lardum.	Fibula.	Ligneus.
báex.	a bytx, for a cõt.	woodx, or of wood.
Lard.	Un bouton.	De bois.
Lardo.	Fibbia.	Di legno.
Spina alba.	Clipeus.	Acer.
a haq-thórx-tre.	a bycler.	a mápl-tre.
Aubespine.	Bouclier.	Erable.
Spina bianca.	Pauefco.	Acero.
Pomum.	Ephippium.	Stabulum.
an apl.	a fadl. too ryd-on.	a ftábl. for a hors.
Une pomme.	Selle.	Etable.
Pomo.	Sella.	Stalla.
Paruus.	Querneus.	Subfaltare.
litl.	ókx, or of ók.	too hop.
Petit.	De chefne.	Saulteler.
Picciolo.	Di quercia.	
Sperare.	Veiére.	Vocare clamore.
too hóp.	too hoop.	too whoop, or cal aloqd.
Esperer.	Relier tonneaux.	Hucher.
Sperar.		

xxx. There may be great helpe vsed in English spéech, for feuerall signification in equiuoces by vsing words in composition with a compositiue strike (set betwene two wordes) and that, of feuerall forts and formes, according

as the former shall shew the substance, use, or quality. &c. of the later, as by Grammer rule may be done, but for such as haue not the use of Grammer, this common compositiue strike (-) may serue generally in all compositions, without the which (if there be no speciall addition to an equiuoce) we are aided onely by the circumstance of the matter in the sentence, and occasion of the persons, speaking, or spoken vnto: the common composition may be used thus: a fern-bräk: a hemp-braak: or by addition, thus a bräk for a hors, and where such composition or addition is used, there needeth no differing accent for equiuocy.

Note alwaies that where any consonant is doubled, the vowell or double vowell going next before, is alway
 • of short sound: and to this end chiefly (and for helpe in equiuocy) a consonant is doubled, yet sounded as single: as: of the verbe, too hýd: hýdd, or hýddx, of: too flýd: flýdd, or flýddx, of: too být: býtt, or býttx. And if e'a, e', or æ, be next vowell or diphthong before such double consonant, then is: e'a: e': or æ: sounded flat and short of the sounde and time of: e: as in, he'ardd: rædd: spe'dd: feltt: me'tt: mæntt: of the verbes, too he'ar: too ræd: too spe'd: too fel: too me't: too mæn: and sounded as herd, red, sped, felt, met, ment; and when, oo, is ioined in fillable before a double consonant, it is sounded short as the vowell, oo, as: dooñ: the participle of the verbe, too doo: which doubling of a consonant in this wise, doth not onely giue some helpe in equiuocy, but aideth greatly the rules of Grammer for deriuation.

The true
 founding
 of conso-
 nants ap-
 pëere be-
 fore in
 their
 names,
 and in the

As touching the true sounde of euery consonant, I thinke it be sufficiently set forth, by the fillables set ouer them in the squares before shewed, to giue them names according to their soundes, and by the examples giuen, how they were abused in the olde use of them, and the new remedy thereof, therevnto adioined, for the more plainnesse thereof, and conference of the olde and new amendment. And who so doubteth of any of them.

may looke vpon any of them particularly, and for the helpe of strangers some speciall examples shall be giuen, for them. fol. 36.

The eight Chapter,

sheweth the paiers, halfe paiers, and as halfe paiers, and the placing of paiers, with their additions in name.

And for the placing of paiers, and halfe vowels, I will giue you some examples thereof as followeth: noting that those letters whose foundes and names doe perfectly agréee, are called paiers: and those whose founds agréee, but vary in name, are called halfe paiers, and some are as halfe paiers, but differ a little in founde and name.

xxxI. First note, that: c: f: 3: be as halfe paiers, bicause they haue all hissing founds, yet differ in name, as is shewed before, and differ in founde, as appéereth following.

	Afinus.	Sicut.
an ac': the læst sūm an as.		a3, an adu'erb.
or number in a		
dy.	Afne.	Comme.
Un as en dez.	Afino.	Come.
Gratia.	Gramen.	Pascere, pabulari.
grac' or fau'qr.	gras.	too gra3, or fed a3
		cattel qoo.
Grace.	Toute forte de herbe.	Paistre.
Fauore, gratia.	Gramegna.	Pascere.
Sceptrum.	Maffa.	Labyrinthus.
a mac', or scepter a mas, or lūmp.		a mǎ3.
aliās septa.		
Une massue.	Masse.	Une labirinte.
Sceptro.	Maffa ouero bastone.	
Aroma, tis.	Urina.	Speculatores.

ἰπύε'.	pis.	ἰπύζ.
Des espices.	Urine, pissat.	Espions.
Specie delle speci-	Orina.	Speculatori.
arie.		
Locus.	Paffer, ris, pifeis.	Ludi.
a plác, or room.	a plais, a fiſh.	plaiž, or paſtýmž.
Lieu.	Une plie, vn poiffon.	Jeux.
Luogo.		Giuchoi.

But before: e: or: i: in one fillable: c': and: f: be of one ſound, but: c': is neuer to be ſet before other vowell than: e: or: i: and: f: is vſed indifferently before all vowels & conſonants, c': at the end of a fillable, yéeldeth longer time than: s: of his owne nature.

C. and k,
halfe pai-
ers, their
places.

C. and: k: be halfe paiers, agréeing in ſounde, but not in name: K: is alwaies to be vſed before: e: æ: e: i: (and: n:) when it beginneth a fillable, before any of them, and at the end of all words, and in the middle of words, at the ende of any ſingle or primitiue, when a worde is compounded or deriued, whoſe ſingle or primitiue did ende in: k: and alſo after: f: for more difference from: t: next after: f: in which place: c: being written, did not ſo plainly differ from: t: as will: k. And in all other places of like ſound: c: is alwaies vſed, except (peradventure) for helpe in equiuoces (in a perfect dictionary (the one may be hereafter vſed in the place of the other, and (peradventure) doubled, thus: ck.

Pectere.	Cuſtodire.	Rex.	Nebulo.	
too kemb, or	too ke'p.	a king.	a knáu'.	
comb.				
Peigner.	Garder.	Roy.	Pendart.	
Pettinare.	Conſeruare.	Re.	Boſtino groſſo-	
			lano.	
Genu.	Nectere, nodus.		Miles, tis.	xxxii.
a kne'.	too knit, a knot.		a kniht.	
Genouil.	Noaër, vn nœud.		Cheualier.	

Ginocchio.	Annodare. vn grop.	Caualliere.
	po.	
Ietus.	Articulus.	Sera.
a knok, or blow.	a knigel, or joint.	a lok, for a dôt.
Un coup.	loincture.	Serrure.
Colpo.	Giuntura.	Chiauatura.
Inclufura.	Tomentum.	Catarracta.
a lók, or pin-föld.	a loc, of wyl.	a lock, or flud-gát.
Entraues.	Bourgeon, de laine.	Cataracte.
Rinchiudimento.	Scoppaci.	
Aspicere.	Tepidus.	Facula.
foo look, or be'höld.	leuk-warm.	a link, or litl torch.
Veoir.	Tiéde.	Une torche.
Affiffare.	Tepido.	Facella.
Singulaparscatenæ.	Negligenter agere.	a lynch, or ftep.
a lync, of a thain.	foo linck, or loiter.	fýd of a hil, affo a lei-bound.
Chennon.	Truander.	Pente de montagne.
		Collinetta.

I haue giuen fom examples of equiuoces, and equiuocals, to fhew how they and the like may be vſed with diuers accents, and paiers of letters and diphthongs, for difference: which time may cauſe to be followed for perfect writing, though for a time it may be neglected, as in time paſt it hath bene little or nothing regarded.

Alſo: f: and: ph: be halfe paiers agréeing in found, F. & ph. but not in name: ph: and f: are méerly paiers of name, halfe paiers. and: found: ph: called: ph: Gréeke: and: f: called: f: Englifh: this laſt is vſed in the ſingular number, when The vſe of the plural number, and Genitiue proprietarie in both uñ. numbers, change: f: into: uñ: as: my wýf and other wýuñ, went to my wýuñ mother.

Inſitium.	Rupes, is.	Capillare.
a graf, plur. graf.	a clif, plur. clif.	a coif, plur. coif.
Une ente.	Precipice.	Une coeffe. f.

Inestato.	Precipicio.	Cuffia.
Radulphus.	Joseph.	Philippus.
ph. Ráph.g'enitiu'.Ráphʃ	Joʒeph g'enit.Joʒephʃ	philip, g'enit.philipʃ
a manʒ nám.	a manʒ nám.	a manʒ nám.
Raphaël.	Joseph.	Philippes.
Vitulus, vituli.	ſelf, ſing. in compozi-	Egomet.
f. a calf, plur. calfʃ.	c'ion, plur. ſelűʃ.	I-my-ſelf.
Un veau, veaux.	Meſme.	Moy meſme.
Un vitello, vitelli.	Medefimo.	Jo ſteſſo.
Noſmet.	Uxor, vxores.	Folium, folia.
we'-our-ſelűʃ.	wýʃ, plur. wýűʃ.	a læf, plur. læűʃ.
Nouſmeſmes.	Femme mariée.	Une fueille.
Noi medefimi.	Moglie.	Fronde.

Difference v': can in no wiſe be paire, or halfe paier to: f:
 betweene (as Maiſter Cheſter would haue it) as may appéere by
 v': and: f. theſe words following.

Vanus.	too be' fain, or	Vena.
v'ain.	wiling by nec'eſſity.	a v'ein, in the body.
Vain.	Eſtre contraint.	Veine.
Vano.	Eſſer conſtretto.	Vena.
Fingere.	Super, ſubterque.	Offere.
too fein, or	ou'er, and ynder.	too offer.
counterfet.		
Faindre.	Deſſus, & deſſoubs.	Offrir.
Fingere.	Su & ſotto.	Offerire.

g', and: j: G: and: j: are mere paiers name and ſound: j: to
 paiers, be alwaies placed before all vowels, except: i: be the
 their pla- next letter in the ſame ſillable: but g': placed alwaies
 ces. & ad- in the ende of ſillables and wordes, and in the beginning
 ditions in before i: g': is to be called perfect: j: and: j: to be called
 name. borrowed: g'.

I and y: I and: y: are méerely paiers of name and ſound, to
 paiers, be vſed indifferently, excepting that: y: is to be moſt
 their pla- placed at the end of words, and next: m: and: n: and

ſpecially among minims: y: to be called crooked: i: and: i: to be called ſhort: y: alſo that: i: onely be vſed in firſt letter of additions in deriuatiues, and not: y: to be vſed there. And: y: with an accent onely to be vſed for their long ſound.

R. may be called vpright: r: and: r: may be called round: r: becauſe it is placed after: o: and other rounde letters.

f. s. ʒ: are méerly paiers of name and ſound: f: called long: f: alwaies placed in the beginning & middle of wordes, and: s: called round: s: to be vſed onely at the ende of wordes: ʒ. called ʒ. declinatiue: to be placed onely at the ende of wordes in the plurall number, and in the genitiue proprietary in both numbers, as is allowed by the Grammer.

z. is as halfe paier to: f: s: ʒ: becauſe of his hiſſing ſound, and placed euery where indifferently, according to his owne ſounde, and alſo ſupplieth the like places of: ʒ. (in declinatiues) alwaies at the ende of words, after all vowels, diphthongs, and halfe vowels, and after theſe conſonants, l: m: n: r: and moſt agréeing to his ſounde, after ſuch, as appéereth by the Grammer, ʒ. being onely vſed for the declinatiue ending of the verbe, in the ende of it: as in this worde, it appéereth, or it apperʒ. & ſo of other verbes in the like place.

th and: th: are as halfe paiers, becauſe of their néere foundes and néere names: th: hauing in it ſelfe at the beginning of a ſyllable, a ſhorter ſounde, and at the end of a worde a longer ſounde: and contrarily: th: hauing in it ſelfe at the beginning of a ſyllable a longer ſound,

xxxiv. & at the end a ſhorter ſound: as followeth.

ces, & additions in name.

Difference of additiō in name, of: r.

f: s: ʒ: their places, & additions in name.

Z. as half paier to theſe placed indifferently.

th: & th: as halfe paiers.

Affula.

Horreum.

Spiritus.

a lath, too tyl ypon. a lath, or grang.

a breth, of wynd.

Une late.

Grange.

Soufflement.

Affifella.

Granaio.

Anſcio.

Spirare.	Abhorrére.	Illubens.
too bræth, or ták breth.	too lóth, or abhor. loth, or yn-wíling.	
Souffler.	Auoîr en horreur.	
Anfeiare.	Aborire.	
Obsequi fermoni.	Meridian ⁹ nô bore=	Hoc, non illud.
	alis.	
too footh, or consent	fouth, not north.	this, not that.
in talk.		
Agréer a aucun.	Meridional non	Cestuici, non cestui=
	septentrion.	là.
Agradire.	Mezo giorno.	Costui, non colui.
Carduus.	Tu, non ego, nec ille.	Mille.
a thiftl, prik'ng wed.	thú, not I. nor he.	a thozand, in number.
Un chardon.	Tu, non moy, ne	Mille.
	luy.	
Cardo.	Tu, non io, ne colui.	Mille.
Licet.	Solicitud, nis.	Tuus, non meus.
thowh, a conjunc=	thowht, or cár.	thýn, not mýn.
c'ion.		
Ia foit.	Cure.	Tien, non mien.
Ben che.	Cura.	Tuo, non mio.
Exilis, non crassus.	Te.	Valere, non ditefcere.
	the', the accusa=	too the', not too
thin, not thik.	tiu' cáś of thú.	thry'u.
Delié, non espez.	Te.	Se porter bien, non prosperer.
Sottile, non groffo.	Te.	

V. and u: U. and, u, are méerly paiers, in name and founde. paiers, indifferently to be placed: fauing in printing, v, is to be their pla- vfed alway at the beginning of wordes, and in writing ces and next, m, n, and other minums, to be most vfed of meane additions writers. U, to be called, fore, u: and, u, to be called, in name. minum or middle, v.

Ū, ū, q, qq, qo, are méerely paiers in name and found, which, q, and, qq; I make paiers to, y, and, y, for helpe in equiuoccy: but chéeffly becauſe, o, and oo, are double founded in the old printing, ſometime with founde agréeing to one of their names, and ſometime with the founde of, y, in which founde, the comma pricke may be ſet vnder, o, and oo, (if any olde printing be corrected) to giue them a right found: y, to be called, fore, q: and ū, to be called minum, y: and, q, to be called, y, rounde: and, qq, to be called, y, coupled: and, and, qo, to be called, y, deriuatiue, becauſe it hath the deriuatiue pricke, and ſerueth onely for deriuatiues, in the firſt letter of their addition in that founde, as: of, ʒæl, ʒælqos.

v, and, u, are méerely paiers in name and found: v, to be called, fore, u and, u, to be called, minum, v, bothe of them placed as is before ſhewed of, v, and, u.

E, and: æ: are méerely paiers in name and found, but not in time: e: to be called ſhort: e: and, æ: to be called long, æ, or, æ, diphthong.

xxxv. Note farther, that capitall or great letters, are to be placed onely at the beginning of words, that begin a full, perfect, and ſeueral ſentence: or in the beginning of words, that ſignify great countries, nations, ſects, & proper names of men, Cities, Caſtles, Sheres, Villages, Hills, Riuers, and other proper names which be ſpecially notorious.

And I would wiſh, that the ſirnames of men, and proper names of ſheres, townes, hills, riuers, landes, tenements, &c. (méere Engliſh) were vſed with my ortography, though ſuch names were vſed in ſentence of Latine, or other language, for it is rather credite than ſhame, & may ſerue for diuers good purpoſes, and may haue the ſalue of, alias ſcript. ſhewed fol. 44.

Ū, ū, q, qq, qo
paiers,
their places,
and
additions
in name.

v, & u:
paiers,
their places,
and
additions
in name.

The proper places
of capitall
or great
letters.

The ninth Chapter,

ſpeaketh of rules for ſpelling, and ſheweth wordes for example of compoſitiues, deriuatiues, and declinatiues, whereby that part of Grammer called Etimologe, is greatly opened.

Now ye haue in picture al the diuiſions in voice, vſed in Engliſh ſpéech, which are in number, xxxvii, and as many figures called letters, hauing names agréeing to euery diuiſion in voice, and the true foundes thereof, and alſo vii diphthongs, who may be well ſaid to make other ſeuē diuiſions in voice, and examples of theſe ioined together in words: it is not amiſſe, but a thing very neceſſary, for the eaſe and ſpéede of all learners, (that they may be able after ſmall time and exerciſe, to ſtudy alone to their comfort and profit) that there be rules giuen alſo for the diuiſions (called ſillables) in words, that are of mo ſillables than one: wherein note, that the moſt part of méere Engliſh words are of one ſillable, except it be compounded, deriued, or declined.

Meere
Engliſh
wordes
be moſt
of them
of one ſil-
lable.

What is a
ſillable.

Wherein note, that a ſillable is a ſound in a word, which ſound conſiſteth of two, thrée, or mo letters, whereof one is a vowell, halfe vowell, or diphthong, or that a vowell, halfe vowell, or diphthong be founded by it ſelfe: which ſillables being put together, giueth a perfect worde, yéelding ſignification or meaning: for deuiding of which ſillables, and words, for examples bothe of compounds, deriuatiues, declinatiues, and other, marke the rules folow- ing in verſes, in the amended ortography, by which, thoſe rules are made, for in the old ortography, rules for ſpelling cannot be deuifed, vnder any perfect order, becauſe of the vnperfectneſſe of the ortography it ſelfe.

Order of
ſpelling
helpeth
priuate
ſtudie

But by this meanes, a learner knowing his letters, and the perfect names of them, and knowing the vowels from the conſonants, and hauing the true ſound and time of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, may (after

little teaching) study by himfelfe, with much delight, and much in profit more in one moneth, than he could after the olde a learner. manner of writing and printing in one whole yéere.

And for that, no man féeing my ortography, fhould be in any doubt of the true founding of my letters according to the names giuen them in the Table, let him note wel, the letters that haue any ftrike or turning, be-
 XXXVI. caufe they were double founded in the olde ortography, and alfo the accents for the long time of vowels: and where any other ftrike or pricke is, fuch changeth no founde of the letter, but helpeth greatly etimologe in wordes, which is a great helpe by Grammer rule, to finde out diuers wordes, by the fight of one worde, the chéeſe notes and markes be theſe (-) called the compoſitiue ftrike: (.) called the deriuatiue pricke: and (r) called the declinatiue ftrike: and as the fight of theſe néede not offend the vnlearned in Grammer, to giue right founde to every letter, ſo néedeth not ſuch to vſe theſe Grammer notes in their writing, but if the learned vſe theſe notes for Grammer, he hurteth not himfelfe, but may profit other much, and bring our language into great credit: and therefore ſome examples ſhall be giuen of theſe now (¶ here after more in the Grammer) as followeth.

Sculpere.	Sculpo.	Sculpis.
ſoo gráu'.	I gráu'.	thū gráu'eſt.
Grauer.	Je graue.	Tu graues.
Scolpire.	Jo intaglio.	Tu intagli.
Sculpit.	Sculpens.	Sculptor.
he' gráu'et̃h.	gráu'ing, partic'p.	a gráu'or.
Il graue.	Grauant.	Graueur.
Colui intaglia	Scolpendo.	Scoltore.
a gráu'er, an inſtru-	Sculptus.	Cælatura.
ment ſoo gráu' with.	gráu'en.	gráu'ing, the art.
Instrument à grauer.	Graué.	Graueure.
	Scolpito.	Scoltora.

Sculpebam.	Sculpebas.	Sculpebat.
I gráu'ed.	thū gráu'edft.	he' gráu'ed.
Je grauois.	Tu grauois.	Il grauoit.
Jo scolpias.		Colui scolpiua.
Purgare.	Purgo.	Purgas.
too try, or mák clæn.	I try, or doo try.	thū triēft, or doo ft try.
Purger.	Je purge.	Tu purges.
Mondare.	Jo mondo.	Tu monda.
Purgat.	Purgabam.	Purgabas.
he' triēth, or dooth try.	I triēd, or did try.	thū triēdft, or didft try.
Il purge.	Je purgeois.	Tu purgeois.
Coluy purga.	Jo mondaua.	Tu mondauī.
Purgabat.	Purgans.	Purgatura.
he' triēd, or did try.	trying, a particip.	trying, the exerc'iz.
Il purgeoit.	Purgeant.	Purgement.
Colui mondaua.	Mondatore.	
Purgatus.	Purgator.	a trier, the instrument
triēd.	a trier, the persn.	that triēth.
Purgé.	Qui purge.	
Purgato.		XXXVII.
Purgauī.	Purgauīfti.	Purgauit.
I hau' triēd.	thū haft triēd.	he' hath triēd.
Jay purgé.	Tu as purgé.	Il a purgé.
Jo ho mondato.	Tu hai mondato.	Colui ha mondato.
Purgaueram.	Purgaueras.	Purgabo.
I had triēd.	thū hadft triēd.	I ſhał, or wil try.
J'auois purgé.	Tu auois purgé.	Je purgeray.
Jo haueuo mondato.	Tu haueui mondato.	Jo mondarō.
Purgabis.	Purget.	Leuamen.
thū ſhalt, or wilt try.	let him try.	æ̃, dif-æ̃, the cō- trary.
Tu purgeras.	Qu'il purge.	Soulagement.
Tu mondarai.	monda colui.	Alleuiamento.
Facilis.	Facilitas.	Faciliter.
æ̃i, too be' doonn.	æ̃ines, or æ̃.	æ̃ily.

Aisé.	Aifance.	Aifément.
Ageuole.	Ageuolezza.	Ageuolmente.
Difficilis.	Difficiliter.	Honeftas.
yn-æȝl.	yn-æȝl/y.	oneft.
Difficile.	Malaiſément.	Honeste.
Dificile.	Dificilmente.	Honefto.
Honeftas.	Inhoneftus.	Inhoneftas.
onefti.	yn-oneft. or dif- oneft.	dif-onefti.
Honesteté.	Dehoneste.	Difhonesteté.
Honestade.	Difhonefto.	Difhoneftà.
Inhonefte.	Potens.	In contemptū du- cere.
yn-oneft/y.	abl. or of miht.	too dif-ábl, or dif- praiȝ.
Defhonestement.	Puiffant.	Déſpriſer.
Defhoneftamente.	Valente, potente.	Difhonorare.
Impotens.	Impotentia.	Lapis, dis.
yn-ábl.	yn-áblnes.	a ftón.
Impuiffant.	Impuiffance.	Une pierre.
Non potente.	Impotenza.	Una pietra.
Lapideus.	Lapidofus.	
ftónen. or of ftón.	ftónz. or fyl of ftónz.	ftón-lýk, or lýk ftón.
De pierre.	Pierreux.	Comme pierre.
Di pietra.	Saffofo, pietrofo.	Come pietra.
Sapiens, tis.	Sapientior.	Sapientiffimus.
wýȝ.	wýȝer, or mór-wýȝ.	wýȝeft, or mólt-wýȝ.
Sage.	Plus fage.	Tref-fage.
Saggio.	Piu fauio.	Sapientiffimo.
xxxviii. Sapientia.	Sapienter.	Infipienter.
wýȝ/dm.	wýȝ/y.	yn-wýȝ/y.
Sageffe.	Sagement.	Folement.
Sagacita.	Sogacemente.	Scioccamente.
Infipientiffime.	Per totum.	Quare.
yn-wýȝ/y eft.	threwh-out.	whær-for, or for what.

Tref-folement.	Par tout.	Pourquoy.
	Per tutto.	Per che.

Words of the hardeſt ſounds in Engliſh ſpéech, to ſhew vnto ſtrangers the uſe of ſuch letters as are uſed of few, or none, but of the Engliſh nation, becauſe Engliſh hath ſounds in voice, uſed of few or no other nation, which being known by ſingle letters, are the eaſilier founded in words.

Caſtigare.	Stalprum.	Excantare.
too chaſtx.	a cheʒl.	too charm.
Chastier.	Cifeau.	Enchanter.
Caſtigare.	Scalpello.	Stregare.
Fouere.	Puerilitas.	Obiurgatus.
too cheriſh.	chýldiſhnes.	chýddx.
Nourrir.	Puerilité.	Tanſé.
Accarezzare.	Puerilità, fanciullez-	Ripreſo, gridato.
	za.	
Electus.	Mutabilis.	Illiberalis.
chóʒn.	changabl.	a chýrl.
Eſleu, ou choiſi.	Mutable, variable.	Chiche.
Eletto.	Mobile, variabile.	Ghietto.
Mifer.	Puella.	
a wrech.	a wench.	too ſhyſl, or too ſlydón
Malheureux.	Fillette, garce.	thing ypon an oþher.
Da poco, ſimplice.	Una giouane.	Entaſſer.
Pala.	Canorus.	Stryx, giſ.
a ſhout.	ſhrl.	a ſhrych-owl.
Pelle.	Reſonnant.	Cheueſche.
Pala.	Acuto.	Striga.
Carduus.	Digitale.	Areator.
a thiftl.	a thimbl.	a threſhor.
Chardon.	Un doigtier, vn dé.	Batteur de blé.
Cardo.	Dedale, detale.	Colui che netta la
		biada.
Tertiufdecimus.	Triceſimus.	Milleſimus.

thirtieth.	thirtieth.	thoyandth.
Trezieme.	Trentieme.	Millieme.
Decimo terzo.	Trentesimo.	Millesimo.
Vicesimus.	a twigt. or fork in Crus. ris.	
twentieth.	a bowh of a tre. a thih.	
xxxix. Vingtieme.		La cuiffe.
Vigefimo, Ventefi mo.		La cofcia.
Quaquam.	Solicitud.	Infpicare.
thowh. or althowh. thowht.		too thwhitt with a knyt.
Combienque.	Souley.	Aguifer.
Benche, Ancor che.	Penfiero. cura.	Radere.
Minari.		Fastidire.
too thretx.	too be' loth, or yn-wilng.	too lóth.
Menacer.	Non volervolontieri.	Auoir en horreur.
Minacciare.		Scifare.
Luctari.	Viuificare.	Extinguere.
too wrefit.	too qikx.	too qench.
Luicter.	Viuifier.	Esteindre.
Lottare.	Viuificare.	Eftinguere. fpeg- nere.
Mola trufatilis.	Ingenium.	Cum.
a qárn.	wit.	with.
Moulin a main.	Entendement.	Auec.
Mola da mano.	Ingegno.	Con.
Salix, cis.	Albus.	Quo.
a withy.	whýt.	whither.
Saulx.	Blanc.	Ou.
Salice.	Bianco.	Douc.
Saga.	Quis.	Optare.
a witch.	which, or whoo.	too wiß.
Sorciere.	Lequel, ou qui.	Souhaiter.
Strega.	Il quale, o chi.	Bramare.
Per.	Jacere.	Triticeus.

throw, or throwh.	too throw.	whætv.
Parmi.	Jecter.	De froument.
Per, pe.	Gettare.	Di formento.
Verticillum.	Transuerfus.	Fabricatus.
a wherf.	ou'er-thwart.	wrowht.
Vertoil.	Trauers.	Forgé.
Filatore del fufo.	Di trauerfo.	Lauorato.
Iratus.	Valere.	Vortex aquæ.
wroth.	too be' worth.	a whirl-pool in the water.
Courroucé.	Valoir.	Eau tournoyant.
Adirato, Sdegnato.	Valere.	
Terebellum.	Tergiuersator.	Filum.
a wimbl.	a wranglor.	hårn.
Un foret.	Un barateus.	Filet.
Triuello.	Cauilofo.	Filo.
Juuentus.	Dedere.	Vester.
puth.	too held.	your.
Juneffe.	Se rendre.	Vostre.
Giouenezza, Gio- uentu.	Renderfi.	Vostro.

XL.

* * *

The tenth Chapter,

fheweth the commodity of letters, the foundation of right knowing of our felues, gotten the fooner by the right vfe of this amendment, wherein is eafie conference of the fame with recordes, evidences, &c. with alias Script. equall or fuperior to alias, Dict.

The welth and ftrength of our country, is chéeefly maintained by good letters, excepting the Gods wrath be pacified when he fhall threaten punifhment for our offences: which offences are the more auoyded, when we are taught our dueties both to God and man, fhewed by his owne word, rehearfed by fenfible lawes, continued from gene-

Example
of other.
are ¶ fhall
be a glas
to the li-
uing.

ration to generation, dayly exercised by vertuous mindes, and of none so well receyued and followed, as of such as are diligent to behold that beautifull dutie in minde, conceyued at the first from other by the vse of the eare, but much more perfected by the vse of the eye (that is by reading) when quiet delight beholdeth the happy estate of the vertuous, the miserie of the wicked, and the course of mans life from time to time many yeares past, as though those persons were now in that present estate: which examples can not be had and continued without letters, which may continue in one certaintie, when words are changed, and passe away as the breath of man, to be altered as it pleaseth the speaker: yea the best spéech vsed well in one man, hath not long continuance in the mouthes of other, but being in writing may spread farre, and be recouered againe after the oppression of the wicked: for which causes, and many other, if necessity of chusing of the one only (that is, of spéech or writing) were forced by God vnto man, that is, to haue in choise either the onely vse of speaking, or the onely vse of writing, (if the vse of writing could be without the vse of speaking) the vse of writing were to be preferred, for that it may longest continue in his perfectnes, and vsed both in absence and presence: which vse, spéech (of it selfe) can in no wise haue, without the helpe of letters: therefore thanks be giuen vnto God, for the excellent gifts of both, and he that continueth in abusing any of them hindereth other, but is most hurtfull to himselfe in the ende.

And touching true ortography, ye plainly perceiue the wants and abuses in the olde writing and printing, and the perfect remedieng of the same by this new amendment: whereby one that hath learned the olde may easily vse the new for the perfectnesse thereof, for no newe letter is brought in, but a little strike or turning added, to the olde that was double or treble founded, and a true name giuen to some letters, before misnamed (for English

Letters
continue
perfect
when
speech
chaungeth.

Letters
yeeld true
voices.
Letters
recoouer
great
losts.
Compari-
son be-
tweene
speech &
writing.
Letters
are vsed
in absence,
and in pre-
sence with
silence.

Easie con-
ference of
the olde
with the
new.

(spéech) by som at whole handes we receiued them: who **XL**. not finding the true diuisions in voice founded in English (spéech. patched the same vp as well as they could, or at the least, as well as they would: and the old vse of, h, misnamed, was shifted in also, (through the like want) after diuerse consonants, and now remedied otherwise, by perfect figure of name and found agréeing: and all superfluous letters abolished, neither is any misplaced, or founded being not written.

Learne
the new
first, the
olde will
be soone
learned.

Yet the vse of the olde printed bookes, is not to be offered to any learner, before he be perfect in the new, (howsoeuer ye will correct the olde for his ease) but after he hath learned the new perfectly, some will be of that capacity, that giuing them to vnderstand, that, h, after those consonants before shewed is to be founded together with that consonant, according to the single figure that he hath already learned, and shewing him what letters are double or treble founded, or superfluous, as is before shewed at large, or by the short verses thereof in the Pamphlet, for introduction of this amendment. The natieue English will soone conceiue and vse bookes of the olde printing, to saue expences for a time: but the lesse he is troubled with the olde, the perfecter he wil write the new, and that truely for the spéech and names of letters, printed for the same, agrée in founde, without any difference or change: but he that will new print the olde, must correct the same thorowly, least he fall into some fault, contrary to the meaning of this amendment: for where perfectnesse may be in a thing so necessary, let care be taken thereof accordingly.

Newly to
be printed
must be
perfectly
corrected.

Writings,
euidences,
& recordes
past, may
remaine,
and so vsed
hereafter.

Also the writings, euidences, and recordes already past, may remaine as they be, because they are not provided for common vse: and so may Latine euidences and recordes, in time to come, kéepe the accustomed letters and abbreviations, for that none haue the vse nor interpretation of them, but such as are now, and here-

after shall be learned, and shall be able to vse them, though they write English otherwise: and that by the helpe of the conference made in the beginning of this Treatise, in every particular letter, plaine and easie to every one that hath any learning: yet I wish that \bar{v} names of men, thers, honors, cattles, manors, townes, villages, lands, tenements, &c. should hereafter be written in all evidences and writings, according to this amendment, that the writing and speech may agree. The dates whereof will shewe the cause of chaunge, and may well be conferred with the olde, by the remedy first provided in the particular letters, (and neuer the worse by alias Script.) ealy to be conferred of any that can reade and write English, much easier to them that haue farder learning. And let not the losing of a superfluous letter, or a little strike or turne added to a letter in such proper names, be a coulour to make argument to hinder this perfectnesse in time to come, so necessarie and profitable to all men.

And it is well knowne, that the olde vnperfectnesse did cause the change of the most part of those proper names, in diuerse letters and whole syllables, and in some of them very often: so that the conference of evidences in some other places and points, made arguments that such diuers writings signified but one proper and selfe thing, and of late most holpen, by alias Dict. which being now written plainely and perfectly with this newe amendment, as the same is founded and called at this daye, with adding therevnto, alias Script. Thus, or thus, is as sure a salve for perfect continuance for ever, of which

XLII. new writing and printing (being once in vse) the commodity will be so manifest to all men, that where now a twined thred can stay a thoufande from the vse of it: hereafter a tóeme of oxen will scant plucke one to the olde corrupted and vnperfect vse againe

The dates shew cause of change. Some not to stumble at a straw, and leape ouer a blocke.

The olde vnperfectnes caused gret chāge in words. Alias Dict.

Alias Scrip.

The 11. Chapter.

Sheweth a briefe collection of the whole with
the amended orteography.

This sum
is suffici-
ent of it-
self for
the new
amend-
ment too
be perfect-
ly v3ed.

The sum and effect of the former Træti3, is, that
thér ár in engli3 spe'ch, xxxvii. seueral diu'izion3 in 'voic',
or soun'd of spe'ch: for which ár necessary, xxxvii. seueral
letter3 or figur3, hau'ing, xxxvii. seueral nám3 agre'ing
too thó3. xxxvii. seueral diu'izion3 of soun'd in 'voic':
and whoo-so douteth thær-of, or hath any 3ther dout in
confering the want3 and ab-ue'e3 of the old A, B, C, and
this new together. let him resort too the former part
of this Trætic': whær-by he may be fully satisfied in al
dout3, and exerci3 of the old and new. In the old is
pre3ent sau'ing of som charg' (too such a3 hau' book3
alredy) withóut by'ing of the new. And in the new is
sau'ing of græt t3m, which is mór-precious than the smal
prýc' of book3, be3ýd the græt charg' that encræc'eth in
t3me spent by yuth. and the ouer-throw of many go3d
wit3, whoo faling into dispair at the first, ár hindered
thær-by. and many t3m3 ytterly cast of, from many go3d
and profitábl exerci3e3. For this I am ábl too say (by too-
much experienc) that yuth loiter'ing ynder c3ler of lærning,
is afterward the mór-yn-wil'ing and yn-toward too 3ther
exerci3e3, too the græt dis-c3mfort of their fre'nd3, the
græt hinderanc', and too-lát repentanc' in them-selu3, and
the litl profit and quiet estát of the comon welth, oft-
t3m3 thær-by.

The singl letter3 be' thæ3 folowing.

a. b. c. c. ch. d. e. e'. f. g. g. h. i. l. l. m. m. n. n. o.
oo. p. q. r. f. 3. t. th. th. v. y. v'. w. wh. x. y. 3. ynto
thæ3 ár aded: k: of the soun'd of: c: and also: ph: of the
soun'd of: f: and: x: of the soun'd of: er.

Which xxxvii. letter3 hau' paier3 too eu'ery of them,
(that is too say) 3ther letter3 or figur3, whoo agre'ing in

nám and found too euery of them, doo apper betwen the dōbl prik folowing: and for their námž fe' befór, fol. 21.

XLIII.

A a: B b: C c: C e: Ch ch: D d: E e æ: E e: F f: G g: G i: g: G g: H h: I i. y: K. k: L l: I: M m: n: N n: s: O o: oo: P p: Ph ph f: Q q: R r r: R: S f s ʒ: Sh ſ: T t: Th th: Th th: U v u: U y u q qq qo: U v u: W w: Wh wh: X x: ʒ) y: Z ʒ. ad too thæž. &

Paierž of letterž.

Of the xl. letterž befór ſewed, xxviii. of them, and and their paierž ár caled conſonantʒ, which ár thæž: b. c. e. ch. d. f. g. g. h. k. l. m. n. p. ph. q. r. f. ſ. t. th. th. v. w. wh. x. y. ʒ.

xxviii. cōſonantʒ with theiž paierž.

Other, viii. a. e. e'. i. o. oo. v. y. ár caled v'qwelž, with their paierž.

viii. v'qwelž elž.

Other, iii. l. m. s. ár caled half v'qwelž: ad too thæž: r: and founded aʒ this fillabl: er: and ſo námed alſo.

iii. half v'qwelž, r. thær-ynto ad-ed.

Thæž v'qwelž: a. e. i. y. o. y. u. q. qq. qo: ár alway of ſort found: except: a. e. i. be' dōbl'd thus: aa. ee. iy. yi: or that ón of thæž accent pointʒ: ı: ı: ı: be' ſett ouer: a: e: y: o: for then be' thæž of longer found, wrýtʒ thus: á: ä: â: and ſo of the reſt, for help in equi'oçy.

I cal the fiřt, á: a, with accent: the ſecond, ä: a, with dōbl accent: the thĩrd, â: a, with forked accent: and ſo of othér v'qwelž ſo nóted, bicaʒ it may help much in equi'oçy.

v'qwelž of ſort found, except. &c.

And thæž, e'. oo. v. u. ár alway of long found, ad too thæž, æ, and alſo the half v'qwelž, l. m. s. r. ár of longer found, then any v'qwel of ſort found.

The námž of thæž accentʒ.

When twoo v'qwelž (or half v'qwelž) cōm toogethér in ón fillabl, they ár caled a diphthong, whær-of thér be in number, vii. ai. ay. ei. ey. oi. ow. ooy: ading hær-ynto: ui: ſeldōm in ve'.

v'qwelž of long found.

So ading thæž feux mixt foundʒ (caled diphthongʒ) befór wrýtʒ, thér ár in engliſ ſp'eçh, xliiii. ſeueral foundʒ in voic, ynder whoom al engliſ wordʒ and fillablž ár founded and ſpōks: ading hær-ynto the rár diphthong: uy.

vii. diphthongʒ, xliiii diuiſionž in voic, for

engliſh Thæz diphthong⁷ hau' paierz in ſound, and thér be ſpech. alſo other diphthong⁷, but they hau' the ſound of ón of the vowelz befór ſaid, al which ſhal be' wrýtn toogether in ſqárz next ynder: but for the tým in al thæz, nóť that every diphthong iz of a₃ long tým or longer, than any long v'owel: ad hæſ-ynto that half v'owelz may mák a diphthong after, a, or, o, & ár paierz too the fillablz in their ſqárz folowing.

And hæſ-in iz too be' nóťed, that for lærnor^z, thér iz & ſhal be a Pamphlet imprinted containyng breffly the effect of this book, ſeru'ing alſo for conferenc' with the óld ortography he'r-after.

Diphthong⁷ and v'owelz of ón ſound.

XLIV.

ai ay	ay au aw	ei ey	ey eu ew	ó oa	oi oy	ow	oy ou ow oow y y y oo oo
ooi ooy	e'a e'æ e'	e'y e'u v u e'w	al ayl	am aym	an ayn	on oyn	uy feldom in vſe.

w, be^z I borow, w, too mák diphthong after v'owelz, bóth rowed too for hi₃ óld nám and vc', and for that hi₃ ne'w nám iz mák diphthong. ſounded thæſ-in, and may help in equi'oc'y.

V'owelz Nót that, i, y, y, u, and any of the half v'owelz neu'er be'ginyng begin diphthong. Alſo, v, u, ſeldom be'gin any diphthong. Alſo, e, ſeldom or neu'er be'ginyng diphthong, exce'pt thong. for the help in equi'oc'y.

No triphthong in thæſ-for when thre' v'owelz com toogether, deu'yd ón of me'r engliſh word⁷, them, and mák the other twoo a diphthong: whæſ-in nóť li³ word⁷, wel what v'owelz be'gin no diphthong (too ſpel and ſound exce'pt, word⁷ the better) exceptyng that twoo half v'owelz comyng fm: after together, and, a, or, o, next befór them may mák a a, or: o. triphthong (that iz) ſounded toogether in ón fillabl: a₃ in calx, holx.

Now refecth too know how too deuýd word⁷ intoo fillabl^z: for the which, firſt know your conſonant⁷ from the v'owel^z, and half v'owel^z and the diphthong⁷ aforeſaid, and then mark the rul^z following: whær-in nót, that euery v'owel and half v'owel cau^z a fillabl: except they be in diphthong, and then that diphthong cau^zeth a fillabl: alſo a v'owel and a half v'owel comíng together mák a diphthong. And a half v'owel comíng next after, r, r, i^z móſt tým^z in fillabl with the v'owel next befór, r, a^z in thæ^z word⁷, harm, werm, bárs, byrs, churl, márl, but móſt tým^z euery half v'owel i^z ſpeled by it-ſelf, and yet dependeth ſo ypon the conſonant next befór it in our ſpeech, that it ſometh too be' joined in fillabl with that conſonant.

Nót farther that word⁷ which ár mer engliſh ár móſt of them of ón fillabl: except it be a derýuatiu or de-
clýnatiu, or compounded: which compositiu⁷, derýuatiu⁷, & declýnatiu⁷, ár æ^z/ð^z deuýded in ſpelíng by the natiu engliſh, that ſhal lærn, becau^z he i^z acquainted with the
XLV. primitiu and with the ſimpl of euery word, & with the compositioun^z alſo: but a lærner knoweth not the máeníng of derýu^z, declýn^z, and compoundíng of word⁷, yntil he hau lærned ſom part of grammar (which by God⁷ grác, and my ability beíng furniſhed, a^z I hau good hóp) I am fully purpo^zed to ſet furth in print, & that ſped^zly: yet may the tæcher ſoon acquaint him thær-with, ſhewíng him the prík and ſtrýk⁷ v^zed for them, a^z in the exampl^z, & cau^z him too deuýd euery compound, primitiu, & ſimpl, a^z he lærseth too read, according too the rul^z for ſpelíng following. But without tru ortography, no perfect grammar may be, & thær-for I frá^m rul^z of deuýdíng fillabl^z in word⁷, in ſuch order, that the ón may aid & confirm the óther: and thær-ypon a perfect dicc^onary mád accordíng/y, wil ſtey bóth toogether a^z a third coníunccion, ſo ſuer agreíng toogether, that whær befór-tým engliſh ſpeech waz patched and pecced, and v^zed ſomtým this way, and ſomtým that way, it may (at the length)

deu deuýd
fillabl^z
in a word
eate^d
ſpelíng.

móſt eng
liſh word⁷
ár of ón
fillabl: ex
cept it be
compositi
d^o, derý-
u^od, or de
clýned
from an
óther
word.
Perfect
ortogra-
phy aideth
Gram-
mar
much.
Ortogra-
phy, gram-
mar, and
dicc^ona-
ry aid ón
the óther.
Word⁷
formed &
ſpel^d ſom
what óther

wýȝ then cōm too a perfect, plain, and æȝi v'e: too the græt cōmfort,
 our æȝ, and profit of our own naciōn, and the deliht of ȝther,
 ſpech befōr amāȝed, and wæry at the firſt ſiht. Which rulȝ
 miht bær for æȝ in for ſpelīng (thowh they ſe'm at the firſt ſiht not too be
 Gram- ſo perfect and plain aȝ our ſpech requireth) (ȝe' ſhal ynder-
 mar. ſtand) I vȝ it in this wýȝ for a mōr æȝ and commodity
 in the grammar, bicauȝ I wil au'oid many exce'pcionȝ
 thær-by in the grammar rulȝ: which ȝtherwýȝ of nec'eſſity
 I muſt vȝ, too the græter pain of lærnorȝ: aȝ ſhal apper
 mōr plainly too the lærned. And for the help of the yn-
 lærned, I wil vȝ this ſtrýk, -: betwe'n eu'ery compounded
 wōrd, and for eu'ery ad'ic'ion in a declýnatiu' this ſtrýk, :,
 and of derýu'atiu' this prik, .: and alſo ynder eu'ery
 letter in ȝther wordȝ that be'gineth a ſillabl, contrary too
 the rulȝ and exce'pcionȝ hær-in geu' for ſpelīng, this
 ſtrýk, |: which prik and ſtrýkȝ, wil not ónly be' a help in
 lærnīng too ræd, but alſo a græt liht too a lærnor of the gram-
 mar, too know derýu'ed, declýned, and compounded wordȝ,
 and the etimolog' of them the better: and not hurtful nor
 painful too a wrytōr or printōr, if the ſám prik and ſtrýkȝ
 be vȝed in pláceȝ ne'dful for the cauȝeȝ afór-ſaid. And
 nōw too my purpóȝ for ſpelīng, the rulȝ whær-of I wryt
 in engliſh metr for the breſnes and æȝi remembranc'
 thær-of, aȝ foloweth.

- 1 Nót v'owelȝ, half v'owelȝ, and diphthongȝ alſo,
 in eu'ery word, ſillablȝ too know.
- 2 For eu'ery of thæȝ encræc' ſillablȝ,
 among which, nót diphthongȝ, and half v'owelȝ.
- 3 For al half v'owelȝ ár ſpeld móſt alón:
 exce'pt they folow a v'owel in ón.
- 4 If that v'owelȝ twoo or thre' ſtand along,
 let not: i: nor: y be'gin a diphthong.
- 5 And in lýk maner, I ſay: e': and: v:
 ſeld be'gin diphthong, if ȝe' ſpel it tru.

- 6 And triphthong feld in engliſh iʒ vʒed,
except in wordʒ from ſtrangerʒ deryu'ed.
- 7 Conſonant twixt v'owelʒ join too the laſt:
except: x: joind too the v'owel bef'or:
So móſt týmʒ: w: in diphthong ſet ye muſt,
ynlaſt that: be: bef'or it, ſtand in ſtór.
- 8 If conſonantʒ twoo in midſt of wordʒ be',
deuýd them apart, then ſpel ye truý.
- 9 If conſonantʒ thre' in midſt of wordʒ ſtand,
deuýd the firſt ón, ley twoo in ón band.

Exc'epcionʒ.

- 10 Yet in thæʒ, without, withín, and ypon:
in, out, and on, ár ſpeled tru alón.
- 11 r, after conſonant, with it iʒ joind,
and ſo lýk-wýʒ, l. móſt týmʒ we' doo fýnd.
- 12 If diu'erʒ ſillablʒ be' in a word,
ſet ſillabl', be', with nón elc' accord.
- 13 Wordʒ compounded, form'ed, or deryu'ed,
in their ſeu'eral fortʒ muſt be' deuýded.
- 14 Compoundʒ hau this mark (-), declýnatiuʒ this (-),
deryuatiuʒ this mark (.) too ſlew what æch iʒ.
- 15 Yet declýnatiuʒ, deryuatiuʒ too,
ár founded in v'oice, aʒ rulʒ bef'or go.
- 16 If any half v'owel, doo folow: r,
our ſpe'ch ſeru'eth wel, too ſpel them toogeth'er.
- 17 And this ſtrýk (') iʒ exc'epcion g'eneral,
too ſpel wordʒ truý, when thæʒ rulʒ fail al.
- 18 Nót wel, thér iʒ neu'er tru ſillabl',
without v'owel, diphthong, or half v'owel.
- 19 And thowh half v'owelʒ be' ſpeld beſt alón,
yet the next conſonant it dependeth on.
- 20 By eʒ, or ʒ, the plural doo ges,
whooʒ ſimplʒ genitiuʒ, end eʒ, or ʒ.

The 12. Chapter,

fheweth the vſe of this amendment, by matter in
proſe with the ſame ortography, conteining
arguments for the premiſſes.

An exerciſe
cꝝ for
exempl.

Her in iꝝ ſhewed an exerciſe of the amended orto-
graphy beſor ſhewed, and the ve of the prikꝝ, ſtrykꝝ, and
nótꝝ, for deuýding of ſyllablꝝ according too the rulꝝ beſor
ſhewed. Whær-in iꝝ too be' noted, that no art, exerciſe,
mixtur, ſcienc', or occupacion, what-ſoeuer, iꝝ included in
ón thing ónly: bꝛt hath in it ſeu'eral diſtince'ionꝝ, ele-
mentꝝ, principlꝝ, or deuýzionꝝ, by the which the ſám
cometh too hiꝝ perſet ve'. And bicaꝝ the ſingl deuýzionꝝ
for engliſh ſp'ech, ár at this day ſo ynperſetly pictured,
by the elementꝝ (which we' cal letterꝝ) prouýded for the
ſám, (aꝝ may appe'r plainly in this fórm'er tráctic) I hau'
ſet furth this work for the amendment of the ſám: which
I hóp wil be tákn in good part according too my mæning:
for that, that it ſhal ſau' chargeꝝ in the elder fort, & ſau'
græt tým in the nuþ, too the græt comodity of al eſtátꝝ,
yntoo whoom it iꝝ neceſſary, that thér be' a knowledg'

Of pro-
fitꝝ the
græteſt
iꝝ too be
chóꝝn.

Ignor-
ranc' cau-
ꝝeth ma-
ny too fal
& offend.

of their duty, yntoo God cheſſly, and then their duty ón
to an oþter: in knowing of which duty, conſiſteth the
hapi eſtát of manꝝ lýf: for ignoranc' cauꝝeth many too
go out-of the way, and that of al eſtátꝝ, in whoom ignoranc'
dooth reſt: whær-by God iꝝ grætly diſ-plæzed, the comon
quietnes of men hindered: græt comon welthꝝ deuýded,
magiſtrátꝝ diſ-obeied, and inferiorꝝ deſpýzed: priu'at gain
and æꝝ ſowht, and thær-by a comon wo wrowht. XLVIII.

And aꝝ the iꝛdg'ment of the comon welth and wo,
dooth not ly in priu'at perſonꝝ, (and ſpecialy of the in-
ferior fort) þet owht thér too be' in eu'ery ón a cár of
hiꝝ duty, that hiꝝ priu'at lýf be' not contrary too the
comon quietnes, and welth of al men g'enerally, (and
ſpecialy of the wel minded fort, whoo ár too be' bórn
withal in ſom reſpectꝝ for their ignoranc', when it ræcheth

not too the geuizing occasion of lyk offenc in oþer: for whoo can waſh his hand? clen of al falt? ~

And ſuerly (in my opinion) a3 falt? hau their be-
ginning of the firſt fal of Adam, ſo i3 the ſám encreaced
by ignorance: thowh ſom would term it ſoo be the mother
of god/ineſ: for if men war not ignorant, but did know
whær-in tru felicity did conſiſt, they would not fal intoo
ſo many erræz, too diſ-quiet their mynd?, and endaxger
their body3, for tranſitory thing?, and ſom-týmz for very
triſt. But ſom wil ſay, al thing? in this world ár tranſi-
tory, which I wil confeſ, a3 touchíng al cræturz and
exerciſe? in the ſám.

¶ Let the gift of ſpeech and wrýting, i3 lyklikeſt ſoo con-
tinu with the laſt, a3 long a3 thér i3 any beíng of man:
and for that, it i3 the ſpecial gift of God, whær-by we
be inſtructed of our duti3 from tým too tým, bóth now,
hau ben, and ſhal be a3 long a3 thér i3 any beíng of
man, let ys v3 the ſám in the perfeſteſt ve, for æ3, profit,
and continuance: which this amendment wil perfórm in
engliſ ſpeech, and hindereþ not the rædíng and wrýting
of oþer langage?: for I hau leſt out no letter befór
in ve. And thowh we doo ſom-what vary from oþer
nacionz in the námíng of ſom letterz, (ſpecialy whær
we hau differing ſound? in voic) yet thér i3 no falt in
it, a3 long a3 we v3 námz agreíng too our own langag:
and in oþer langage?, let ys v3 námz accordíng too the
ſound of the ſám langag, that we would lærx, if they
be prouyded of ſufficíent letterz: and if the ortography
for their langag be yn-perfet, whoo ned ſoo be offended,
if we (for ſpedí lærxíng) v3 figurz and námz of letterz,
accordíng too the ſound? of their ſpe'ch.

The Latin may remain a3 it dooth, bicauz it i3 v3ed
in ſo many conþryz, and that book? printed in England
may be v3ed in oþer conþri3, and lyk-wý3 the printíng
in oþer conþri3, may be v3ed her: but if a tæchor (for
the æ3 of a yong engliſ lærsor of the Latin) doo ad the

Ignor-
ranc can
geth of
fence?

Letterz
muſt be
perfet
bóth for
æ3, profit,
and con-
tinuanc.
This new
amend-
ment hin-
dereþ
not the ve
of oþer
langa-
ge?

Letterz
dobl or
trebl
founded
in Latin.

stryk too, c. g. i. v. bicauz of their diuerz feueral foundz,
 ¶ nám th. aȝ it wær but ón letter, aȝ th: and say that:
 u: after: q: iȝ superfluous: and chang: ȝ: for: f: so founded XLIX.
 betwēn twoo vōwelz, whoo could iustly fynd fast with-
 al ∞ when the Latin iȝ so founded by ys engliš: which
 ynperfetnes muȝt be mād plain by ón way or oȝther too
 a lærnor, and muȝt be dooun, either by perfet figur of
 perfet nám agre'ing too hiȝ found in a word, or by dōbl
 nám'ing of letterz dōbl founded: oȝtherwýȝ, the lærnor muȝt

Why La-
 tin waȝ
 æȝier too
 be lærned
 than eng-
 liȝ befór-
 tȝm.

of necessity lærn by rōt, ges, and long ve': aȝ our naci'on
 waȝ driu'en too doo in lærn'ing of engliš spe'ch, which
 waȝ harder too be lærned, (thowh he had the found
 and ve' thær-of from hiȝ infanc'y) than the Latin, whær-
 of he ynderstood neu'er a word, nor skant he'ardd any
 word thær-of, founded in al hiȝ lýf befór: the rezx hærf-
 of waȝ, bicauz the letterz in ve' for Latin, dīd almōst
 furniȝ eu'ery feueral diu'ision in the sām spe'ch: excepting
 the dōbl founded letterz afór-said: which dōbl and trebl
 founding (no dout) gre'w by corrupting the sām from
 tȝm too tȝm, by oȝther naci'onz, or by the Latinz them-

A ges for
 the abu-
 ceȝ in
 Latin.

selūȝ mingled with oȝther naci'onz: for (I suppōȝ) the Italian
 dooth not at this day māk: i: a consonant, befór any
 vōwel, and ge'u' yntoo it the found of: g: aȝ we' engliš
 doo alwaiȝ in that plāc': but māketh it a fillabl of it-self,
 aȝ in this word: iacob: of thre' fillablz. in Latin: iacobus
 of fowr fillablz: ¶ we' engliš say, iacob, of twoo fillablz.
 iacobus of thre' fillablz: and in me'r engliš: Jámȝ: of ón
 fillabl: the Italian also for the found of our: g: wrýteth gi:
 which iȝ not vȝed in the Latin, but: g: ónly for thoȝ twoo
 foundz of, g, and, g: or, i, befór, a, o, u, and sōmtȝm
 befór, e, in Latin: by which we' may also ges, that, c, in
 Latin at the begin'ing had the found of, k, ónly, for that.
 that the Latin hath the found, of: k: and no oȝther letter
 yelded that found, but, c, ónly in the Latin: except: qu:

f. founded
 for, z.

supplied the room sōm tȝm: for the Latin receiu' not, k,
 intoo the number of their letterz. And for the hīfing

found of, c. (thowht rather too be crept in by litl and litt) the Latin was sufficient/y prouyded by their letter. f. whooſ found we engliſſ doo móſt tȳmſ in the Latin. and in our old ortography, v₃ in the found of, ſ. when. f. cometh betwen twoo vōwelſ: which, ſ. iſ thowht too be no Latin letter: and thær-för it may be thowht that the Latin riht/y founded did not yeld ſo grōnſng a found in their hiſſng found of: f.

And for our thre found⁷ v₃ed in, v, the French doo at this day v₃ ónly twoo yntoo it: that i₃, the found agreſng too hiſ old and continued nam. and the found of the conſonant, v, whær-by we may alſo ges, that the Latin at the be'gining v₃ed, v, for the found of the conſonant: and v₃ed: u: for the found of the vōwel.

But how-fouer dōbl or trebl foundſng of letterſ cām in: why iſ it not lawfūl too encreæc letterſ and figurſ. when found⁷ in ſpech ár encreæced ∞ for ſpech wāſ cau₃ of letterſ: the which who-fouer firſt inuented, he had a regard too the diuiſionſ that miht be mād in the voic. and wāſ wiſſng too prouyde for euery of them. a₃ wel a₃ for ón. or ſōm of them: and if (ſinc that tȳm) the found⁷ in voic' hau' be'n found too be' many mo and diu'erſ, among ſōm øther peopl. why ſhōld not letterſ be accepted. too turniſſ that langag which iſ propr too a godly and ciuil naciō of continual gōuerſment. a₃ this our naciō iſ ∞ and the better iſ. and euer ſhal be if lærſng (with God' grac) flouriſſ in the ſām: the ground of which lærſng. and the vc and continuænc thær-of iſ letterſ. the yn-perfetnes whær-of ouer-threw many good wit⁷ at their be'gining. and wāſ cau₃ of long tȳm loſt in them that ſpe'dd beſt.

The Latin wāſ móſt-æy⁷ too ys engliſſ too be lærſed firſt. becau₃ of xxi. letterſ. xiii. or xiiii. wær perſet/y perſet. agreſng in nām and found. and no letter miſplaced ſuperflu₃. or founded. and not wrytx. except in abreuiaſionſ. and except by miſ-ue (a₃ I tāk it) we engliſſ founded. ignarus.

The frēch
v₃. v. in
ii. found⁷
ón/y. and
for the iii.
found. v
y³th the
diphthong
ou.

Spech
wāſ cau₃
of letterſ.

Why La
tin wāſ
æy⁷ too be
redd.

a₃, ingnarus: magnus, a₃, mangnus. Also lignum, a₃, lingnum, and so of other word⁷. whær a v'owel cãm next befór: g: in ón fillabl. and: n: be'gan an other fillabl folowing: also the yn-perfet letter^z of dõbl or trebl found in Latin, had ón of thó₃ found⁷. agre'ing too the nám of them, so thér wanted büt fiu' or fix figur^z or letter^z too furni⁸ eu'ery feuerál diu'izion of the v'oice' in the Latin, a₃ we' e'ngli⁸ found the sám: which be' thæ^z, c', g', i, y, v', (too be' supposé^d rather ab-uzed by chang' of tȳm, than so yn-certein at the begin'ing) be'fȳd⁷ this, the Latin hath the aspȳracion or letter (h) v'ery seldom after any consonant in ón fillabl. and that after: t: in the found of: th: ónly and after: c: in the found of: k: ónly, and after: r: in the found of: r: ónly, in a few word⁷ derȳu'ed from the grek: neither hath the Latin the found of, ch. e'. oo. ŷ, th. w. wh. ŷ. (nor the found of the thre' half v'owel^z, i. m. n. in the perfet found of engli⁸ spe'ch) neither in singl letter, fillabl, nor found in word: al which ár v'ery comon in engli⁸ spe'ch.

Engli⁸ patched
yp in wrȳ-
ting and
printing.

Whær-for the Latin tæchor^z, with Latin ortography, did not (nor could) suffȳc'iently furni⁸ engli⁸ spe'ch with letter^z, büt patched it yp a₃ wel a₃ they could (or at the læst. a₃ wel a₃ they would) büt nothing perfet for engli⁸ spe'ch: a₃ appereth by the fõrmer trætice, so that of, xxxvii.

only fix
letter^z
perfetly
perfet: a
b. d. f. k. x.

feuerál diu'izion^z in v'oice'. for engli⁸ spe'ch. ónly thæ^z fix. a. b. d. f. k. x. wær perfetly perfet. and thær-by xxxi. diu'izion^z in v'oice' ynperfetly furni⁸ed: whær-of sòm ár ytterly wanting, sòm dõbl or trebl founded, and sòm mis-nám'ed, be'fȳd sòm mis-plac'ed, sòm wrȳtx, and not founded, and sòm founded, that ár not wrȳtx.

Yn-per-
fet for ys
engli⁸.
much har-
der too strax-
ger^z.

Which yn-perfetnes mád the natiu engli⁸ too spend long tȳm in lærxing too ræd and wrȳt the sám (and that che'fly by rõt) holpȳ by continual exerci^z befór had in hi³ ær^z, by he'aring other, and by hi³ own ve' of spæk'ing, which be' waz fain too læn mór yntoo, than too the gȳding of the old ortography, so far yn-perfet for engli⁸ spe'ch: which help of exerci^z befór ŷewed in the natiu engli⁸, the strang'er waz ytterly

void of, befýd fóm ftrange diuifionz of found? in voic in engliſh ſpeech, among ftrangerz, ytterly yn-u3ed: which cau3ed them at the firſt ſiht, not ónly too caſt the book away, but alſo too think and ſay, that our ſpeech wa3 ſo rud and barbaro3, that it wa3 not too be lærned, by wrýting or printng: which diſpair, many of our own nacion (wi3ng too lærn) did fal intoo: for the mór-wilng he wa3 too folow the nám of the letter, the farder-of he wa3, from the tru found of the word: and adng her-yntoo an yn-pacient and yn-diſcret tæchor, many good wit? wær ouerthrowx in the beginng, whoo (o3therwý3) miht hau gon fóward, not ónly in rædng and wrýting their natiu langag, but alſo (by the ability of their friend?) proceeded in græter dooing?, too their own profit, and ſtey in the comon welth alſo: of which fort, wær the yuth of nóbl blud, and ſuch a3 had parent? of græt ability: whoo3 parent? (throw tender lou) could not hard/y enforce them too trad that pain/ul má3; and the yuth fyndng it hard, and thær-by had no deliht thær-in, tók any the leſt occa3ion too be occupied o3therwý3; whær-by knowledg wa3 lakng in ſuch, in whoo3 the comon welth (for their ability and credito) reqýred móſt, and ſuch a3 by al ræ33 miht be liht? too gýd o3ther, and ſteiz too yp-hold o3ther, hau ben driu3 many týmz too be gýded by o3ther their far-inferiorz: whoo (for neceſſity or o3ther occa3ion) many týmz ab-u3 dooing? priuat, and ſomtým pertaing too the comon welth, which iz cheſtly maintained by lærning (God? grac befór al thing? preferred): which lærning in the inferiorz, cau3eth du obeidiene toward the ſuperiorz, and being in the ſuperiorz tæcheth du gouernment, and finaly tæcheth al eſtát? too liu in ón vnity of the eſtát of the comon welth, euery eſtát in their degre and calng, not without the particular profit, quietnes, and ſaf-gard of euery eſtát: whær-yntoo if I hau aded any thing by this my amendment of ortography, for the ve and profit of lærnerz, and the ſám accepted accordingly, I wil not ónly

Engliſh
condem-
ned a3
rud and
barbaro3.

The beſt
wit? and
wilz móſt
ab-u3ed.

Lærning
the quiet
ſtey of al
comon
welth?

LII.

ſpedily imprint the Grammar, but alſo put my helping hand yntoo a neceſſary Diccionary, agre'ing too the ſám, if God lend me lýf, and that I may be æged in the byrðn, that duſy by natur compeleth me ſpecialy too tak cår of.

* * *

The 13. Chapter,

ſheweth the uſe of this amendment, by matter in verſe with the ſame ortonography.

Al græteſt thing? depend of ſmal, the yongſt thing? il bredd:
doo ſew in tým, what dooth be'fal, throw faſt? too-lát eſpýd.

Aʒ týmʒ and ſæʒnʒ hau' their coure', and may not be' reu'ókt:
fo eu'ery thing, aʒ tým wil ſeru', muſt hau' hiʒ coure' and lót.
The harboured ſed, in erthly bed, in winter ſkáre' apperʒ:
the ſpring begun, it ſtretcheth furth, and groweth too encræc.

The ſomer com, it ſeweth plain, hiʒ natur and hiʒ kýnd:
and ſprædeth furth, after hiʒ fort, æch thing aʒ he' may fynd.
Then aytum or the rýping tým, when æch thing profit yeldʒ:
dooth bid the harueſt hy him faſt, too rid thoʒ frutful feldʒ.

And aʒ they be', he' muſt them ták, contented with their kýnd:
the tým iʒ paſt, he' may not look, for oþher than he' fynd.
The negligenc', of the tým paſt, can not requerd be':
how grætly then, eſte'm we' owht, æch tým, we' plainly ſe'.

The we'dʒ intoo good cõrn then, in no wýʒ may be' turnd.
that in tým paſt, wel weded miht, hau' be'n, and alſo byrxd.
Tha tafterward, no ſed thær-of, miht fal intoo the ground:
and ouercõm the puer grain, that chóked elc' iʒ found.

This ſed I mæn exampl iʒ, whær-of ſõm mák liht fóre:
which rankleth wõs, than did the we'd, whē it had móſt hiʒ coure'.
And ſõm we'dʒ ár, ſo lýk good grain, hardy too be' diſcernd:
yntil they fræt the cõrn away, the wýli fox iʒ couched.

Mo enſamplʒ of manʒ natur, which dooth much-mór digres:
from hiʒ tru ʒáp, with reʒn hoſp, than dooth the brutiſh bæft.
Or yet the gras, erb, buſſ, or tre, which labõr of manʒ hand:
dooth chang intoo a better ve, the beſt that may be' found.

Let al thæz muſt be wyl in tȳm: the wylð hæft not fo tām:
 wil be, when he is handlð old, aȝ when he ſukz hiȝ dām.
 The gras hath tyme ſuccorð too he: for beſt erbȝ fedȝ ár fown:
 the crooked crab-tree iȝ máð ſtrait, by graſing thær-ȝpon.

Yet yeldeth not it the lȳk frut, aȝ móſt tȳmȝ dooth the tre:
 that bóth the frok, and graf iȝ knowx, of long tȳm good too be.
 What better graf, can be in man, than God hath graſt him-ſelf:
 which iȝ hiȝ reȝnðl fowl, too gȳð thær-by hiȝ lȳf.

This graf, exceleth al oðer, the bȝwhȝ thær-of far ſtrech:
 the fair brancheȝ of the ſām, on al the erth dooth ræch.
 Whooȝ twigȝ (I ſay) that ſmaleſt be, doo oft tȳmȝ fel the ſmart:
 befor the brancheȝ or the bȝwhȝ, doo fel what iȝ their hurt.

At length al fȳnd, & know riht wel, the fræting cancerð wȝrm:
 from twig too branch, from branch too bȝwh, he too the ſtem dooth rȳn.
 Whær-by infected iȝ this tre, græt pity too behold:
 yntil the graſor ſend ſom ſalu, this cancerð wȝrm too móld.

The læuȝ her-of be of ſmal fóre, and wau aȝ dooth the wȳnd:
 wet bewtiȝ, and ſhadow æk, al that iȝ clad with rȳnd.
 And if thæz læuȝ, in any part, the caterpillar být:

dooth not the twigȝ, and brancheȝ which, ár næreſt ták a bliht ∞
 The budȝ her-of, when they be ſmal, then ſoonerſt they ták harm:
 by emot, moye, and ſmal birdȝ bil, whær-of iȝ good too warx.

And oft the bloſſom beȳng blowx, móſt-lȳk a plæȳant flower:
 iȝ by the froſt, and north-eſt wȳnd, conſumed in ón ȝwer.

So that yntil the ſām be rȳp, hȝw iȝ the ſām ſubȳect ∞
 too much miſ-hap, if God doo not, æch tȳm her-in direct.

This tre thær-for ſuccorð muſt be, becauȝ it iȝ of prȳce ∞
 for God him-ſelf did graf the ſām, too grow in paradye.

And aȝ memberȝ in diu'erȝ partȝ, for nec'eſſary vȝ:
 and oðer thingȝ for comlines, of body aded iȝ.

And æch part hath hiȝ proper gift, and ſeueral wȝrking:
 and æch on oðer doo depend, without any ſeuering.

So let ȝs al contented be without grȳdg or diſdain:
 for no eſtát of God iȝ máð, aȝ thowh it war in vain.

And let ȝs al of that eſtát, ſoeu'er that we' be:
 ſet helping hand, and wilȳng ſteȝ, tȝ yp-hold this goodly tre.

æch man amending first him-self, too oþer wiſſ no il:
not ón I mis, I spæk too al, too liu' in erth that wil.

Neglect not duty in þour lýf, I say, by ón and ón:

LIV.

al ár included, mark it wel, whoo can then liu' alón ∞

What emperour, king, or princ' iʒ thér, whooʒ gou'ernmēt can mis.
a pepl, that he' gou'erns may, too ſew what hiʒ power iʒ
And yet thowh he', next God sett be', ón erthly thingʒ too rein:
how can he' se', except he' hau', mo iyʒ than ár hiʒ own:

And ærz alſo, with fet, and handʒ, and mouthes that hau' ſkil:
too ſpy, too he'ar, too go, too run, too execut hiʒ wil.

A pepl can a rulor lak, no mór than ſep a hærd:

whoo lakíng, they ſcallerd muſt be', their ſpoil muſt ne'dʒ then bred.

The wulf, the fox, the gray alſo, and oþer, wex ful bold:
the ſep-hærd be'íng at hiʒ reſt, if no dog kep the fold,
And bark, when that they doo aproch, and ſo the ſep-hærd warx:
that he' awák, may from hiʒ reſt, too ſau' hiʒ ſep from harm.

So that the ſep be'reſt be' not, of the yung tender lamb:
nor yet the lamb mád dezolat, of hiʒ natural dam.

Whær-by græt lamentac'ion, withín the fold may rýʒ:

ſuch aʒ hau' pe'ty wil then ſih, too he'ar the woſul noic'.

God graxt our Qen withín hir relm, ſo gou'erns may and rul:
that long ſe' may remain with ys, and we' hir ſubjectʒ tru.

And that æch ón with oþer may, ſo læd a godly lýf:

that perſet lou', and frendſhip bóth, may driu' away al ſtryf.

Then ſhal this ýl of græt Britain, be' thric' bleſt at Godʒ hand:
with hiʒ grác', welth, and qietnes, and lou', of thæʒ the band.

Finis.



A Table declaring the contents and speciall
points of this amendment of ortography.

The first Chapter, fol. 1. sheweth the olde, A, B, C, and cause of amendment of the ortography, and that both may be vsed for a time, and easily conferred any time hereafter.

The 2. Chap. fol. 2. sheweth that Latine words vsed in this worke, with new ortography, is not to change ortography for Latine (or other language) but for examples sake, how we English founde the same, and that méere English wordes, are to be most accepted of vs English, easiest to be ruled by Grammar for English.

The 3. Chap. fol. 3. sheweth the wants, abuses, and vnperfectnes of the olde ortography for English spéech, at this day in vse, and how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect name, perfectly agréeing to the found in voice, and that by examples giuen vpon euery letter particularly, and how we English founde these letters in Latine at this day.

The 4. Chap. fol. 14. sheweth that but fixe letters are perfectly perfect in the olde ortography, that is to say, all the other are either double founded or misnamed, and perswadeth change for reasonable and great causes, and that learners of this amendment may vse the olde, through the easie conference of both méere agréeing.

The 5. Chap. fol. 15. sheweth the superfluous letters not founded: the misplaced, some founded and not written, and how abreuations are to be allowed: and that, h, is

some time seuered from the consonant set before it, and sometime vnfounded, in the olde orteography.

The 6. Chap. fol. 19. sheweth how the old orteography may be vsed in time to come, with helpe to straungers, also sheweth the A. B. C. of this amendment, with their names, and which are consonants, and which are vowels, and sheweth of diphthongs, & that difference of paiers of letters, may make difference in figure for writing or printing equiuoces, with examples for the prooue of eight vowels in English spéech.

The 7. Chap. fol. 24. sheweth examples of words with this amended orteography, and the right vse of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, both by equiuoces, wordes of néere founde, and other: a great ease to the straunger that would learne English.

The 8. Chap. fol. 30. sheweth the paiers, halfe paiers, and as halfe paiers of letters, and the placing of paiers, with their additions in name, and wordes for examples of euery of them particularly.

The 9. Chap. fol. 35. speaketh of rules for spelling, following, fol. 46. & sheweth wordes for example of compositiues, deriuatiues, and declinatiues, with the notes in figure for the same: wherby that part of the Grammar called Etimologie. is greatly opened for English spéech, with examples of wordes of the hardest foundes to strangers vsed in English spéech.

The 10. Chap. fol. 40. sheweth the commodity of letters, and the easie conference of this amendment with the olde orteography, and that records, evidences, &c. may remaine as they be, and so continued still in vse: a comparison betwene spéech and writing: and how the olde and new should be taught in learning of them.


The 11. Chap. fol. 42. is all printed with this amendment, and sheweth a bréeve collection of the whole worke: that is the A. B. C. and for their names looke in the table before, fol. 21. concluding that all resteth in the

true naming of the letters, and to know the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, with their times in found of the voice: with rules for spelling: and that ortography, grammar, and dictionary, be three strong coniunctions: whereof, ortography must be first, the grammar already promised by this auctor, with his aide to a dictionary.

The 12. Chap. fol. 47. sheweth the vse of this amendment in prose, with the amended ortography, with the vse of notes and prickes necessary in grammar, wherein are contained arguments for the premisses, and that no other language is hindered or chaunged in vse hereby: and the cause why Latine was easier to learne than Englifh: and that in Englifh are XI. foundes in voice, not vsed in the Latine, and that spéech was the cause of letters, and therefore letters must followe the spéech, and not contrarily.

Finally, the 13. Chap., fol. 52, sheweth the vse of this amended ortography by verse, printed with the same ortography. And therevnto is ioined examples of writing of the same ortography.

The names of the letters according to this amendment of ortography, appéere in this Table, by the which ye may name the letters in the written Copies following.

$\frac{a}{a}$	$\frac{b}{b}$	$\frac{cée}{c'}$	$\frac{kée}{c}$	$\frac{chée}{ch}$	$\frac{d}{d}$	$\frac{e: ea}{e: æ}$	$\frac{ée}{e'}$
$\frac{f}{f}$	$\frac{gée}{g'}$	$\frac{ga}{g}$ turn a intoo e'.	$\frac{hée}{h}$	$\frac{i}{i}$	$\frac{k}{k}$	$\frac{l}{l}$	$\frac{vl}{l}$
$\frac{m}{m}$	$\frac{ym}{M}$	$\frac{n}{n}$	$\frac{yn}{N}$	$\frac{o}{o}$	betwēn o:  : v oo	$\frac{p}{p}$	$\frac{phée}{ph}$
$\frac{quée}{q}$	$\frac{r}{r}$	$\frac{er}{R}$	$\frac{f}{f}$	$\frac{fhée}{f}$	$\frac{t}{t}$	$\frac{thée}{th}$	$\frac{théef}{th}$
$\frac{v}{v}$	$\frac{ou}{y}$	$\frac{vée}{v'}$	$\frac{wée}{w}$	$\frac{whée}{wh}$	$\frac{x}{x}$	$\frac{yée}{y}$	$\frac{zée}{z}$

Here haue ye, gentle Reader, the vse of this amended ortography, in the Romaine, Italian, Chauncerie, and Secretarie handes, by the examples of which, any other hande may easly be framed with this ortography: affuring you that the same hands, being written with the pen, doe excell these printed. Which written hands, and the Court hand also, you may at any time hereafter see, at the house of the Printer of this worke, who (as also the Author of this worke) desireth to be borne withall for a time, if any figure or letter be not in his perfectnesse, for the charge is not small, that bringeth all thinges to perfectnes in such cases. Hereafter (by the grace of God and your good accepting of this) greater charges shall not want to the full perfecting hereof.



a. b. c. c. d. d. e. æ. e. f. g. g. h. i. k. l. l. m. m. n. n. o. o. p. ph. q. r. r. s. sh. t. th. th. v. y. y. w. wh. x. y. z. &c.

A. a. B. b. C. c. C. c. H. h. D. d. E. e. æ. E. e. F. f. G. g. G. g. I. i. H. h. I. i. y. K. k. L. l. l. M. m. m. N. n. n. O. o. o. P. p. Ph. ph. f. Q. q. R. r. r. S. s. s. Sh. sh. sh. T. t. H. th. H. th. th. V. v. u. V. y. u. o. o. o. V. v. u. W. w. WH. wh. X. x. Y. y. z. z.

The lyk adiciónz ár vzed in this new amendment,
With lyk stryky priky, & nótz also, with lyk ve of accent,
In wrytñ hād, az in the print, no-thing wantth, but cōsent.

a. b. c. c. d. d. e. æ. e. f. g. g. h. i. k. l. l. m. m. n. n. o. o. p. ph. q. r. r. s. sh. t. th. th. v. y. y. w. wh. x. y. z. &c. un un un un

A. a. B. b. C. c. C. c. H. h. D. d. E. e. æ. E. e. F. f. G. g. g. G. g. g. J. i. H. h. I. i. y. K. k. L. l. l. M. m. m. N. n. n. O. o. o. P. p. Ph. ph. f. Q. q. R. r. r. S. s. s. Sh. sh. sh. T. t. H. th. H. th. th. U. v. u. V. y. u. o. o. o. U. v. u. W. w. WH. wh. X. x. Y. y. z. z. &c.

Howe thez figurz unto your sight, at first sem too be strāg,
Ye may soon fynd by litt hēd, they dō no far way rang
From the old vzed ortography, gret gayn iz in the chang.

He yn-learned sōrt may be excuzed,
Not wrytting the nótz in grammar vzed.



a. b. c. c. th. d. e. æ. e. f. g. g. h. i. k. l. l. m. m. n. n. o. oo.
p. ph. q. j. j. s. sh. t. th. th. v. v. w. w. x. x. y. z. z. m

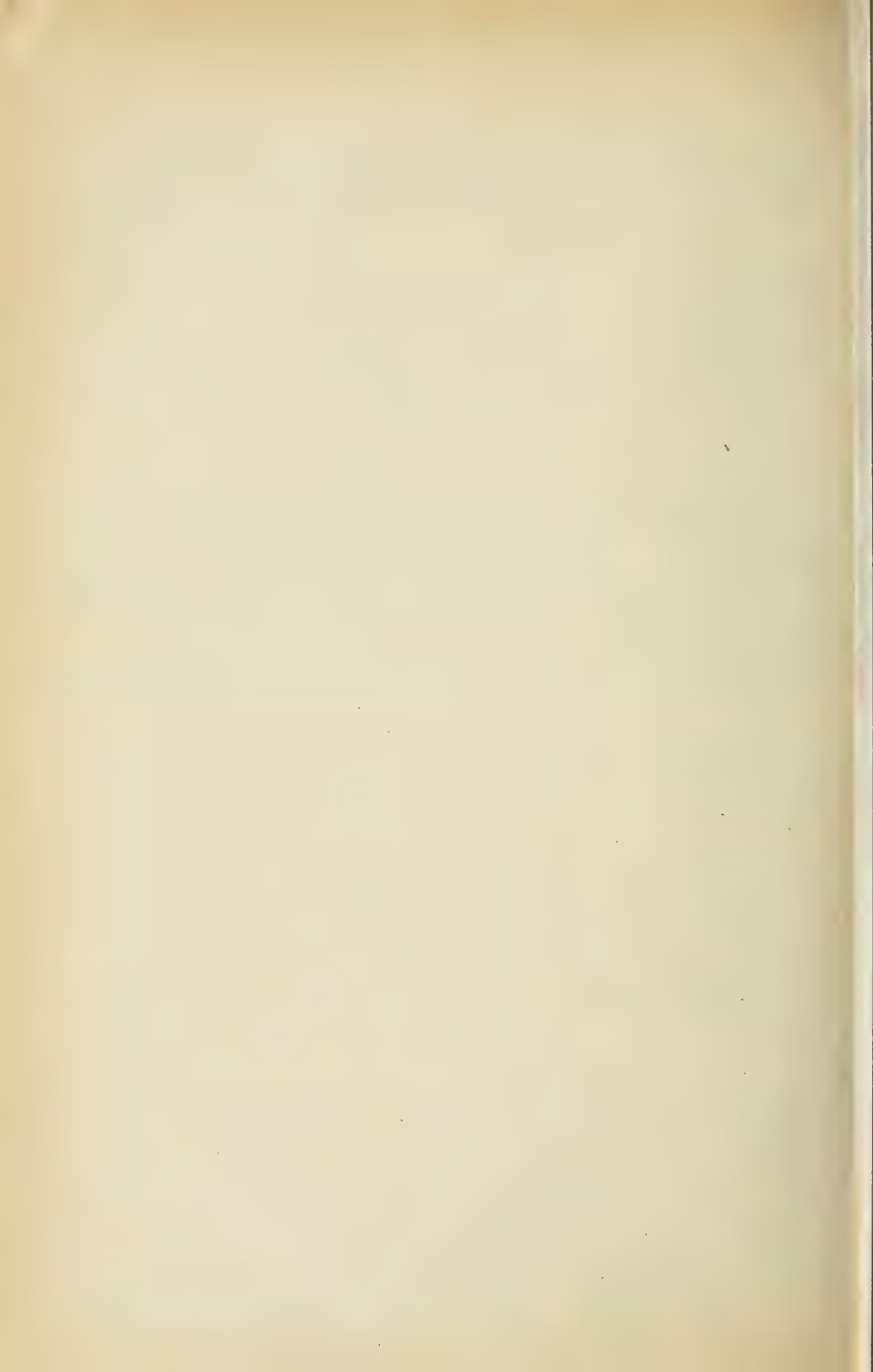
A. a: B. b: C. c: C. c: Ch. ch: D. d: E. e. æ: E. e: ff. f. f: G. g:
G. g: H. i: h: H. i: y: K. k: L. l: M. m: m: N. n: n: O. o: oo: P. p: ph:
F. f: Q. q: R. r: z: S. s: s: T. t: Th. th: Th. th: Th. th: V. v:
W. w. y. y. y. y: V. v. u: W. w: x: x: z: z: z: z: m m m

The Printer nor the Scriptor yet wil so they, at defense
Writ that some figure her in wch they mynd in tym too men
And if some word in quantity doo mis-lyk some man mynd
The Autor gadeth paydus, tyl a Dictionary end
Therz dont, & then no dont god wil, his exd'vntoo wos sen

a. b. c. c. th. d. e. æ. e. f. g. g. h. i. k. l. l. m. m. n. n. o. oo. p. ph,
q. x. x. j. sh. f. th. th. w. w. w. w. w. w. x. y. z. z. m m m

A. a: B. b: C. c: C. c: Ch. ch: D. d: E. e. æ: E. e: ff. f. f: G. g:
G. g: H. i: h: H. i: y: K. k: L. l: l: M. m: m: N. n: n: O. o: oo:
P. p: ph. ph. f: Q. q: R. r: x: S. s: s: T. t: Th. th: Th. th:
W. w. u: W. w. y: y. y. y: W. w. u: W. w: w. w. w. w. x. y. z. z. z. z

The shap of h, that her dooth shew with consonant thus joynd,
One letter sound it only yelds, before in wch deddyd,
The accent or the turned stroke, or comma sett below,
Teacheth you playn the doubl sound of letterz old too know.
But that the next /-/-/ doo caus no sound, for grammar-
(nol they grow.)



Bref Grammar for Englifh

by

W. Bullokar.

Imprinted at London by
Edmund Bollifant.
1586.

William Bullokar to the Rædor.

Aȝ in mirrorȝ, men ðoo, behôld
the ſhâp⁷, of thing⁷, not thær,
büt tákx from, fóm ſubſtanc that,
iȝ thær-ȳntoo fett nêr:

So I, that wiſh, my cás, ſhould be,
weiñed, of æch, a-riht,
deȝx al, with mýnd, too mark,
this mirror, he'r in fiht.

A wô-man that, hir ȳthȝ, hath ſpent,
and frut-ful ráe, ðooth cráu,
whær-of, God hath, ge'uæ ȳntoo hir
ſuch aȝ, hir lyk, would hau,

And iȝ, oft, beræuēd of
hir tender-louēd ón,
whær-in ſhe' ioyd, in ȳthȝ-ful ȝerȝ,
for which, the mákth, græt món.

And God, at-length, in elder ȝerȝ,
ðooth bles, hir womb, with frut,
that ſhe, en-joyȝ, hiȝ gratiȝs gitt
granted, throw hir, long fut,

She hópeȝ, that, ſhe ſhat, hau help,
of neihbȝrȝ, frênd⁷ and kin,
in-fardr'ng al, gôð luk, too her,
when hir, trau'elȝ, be'gin.

Thowh giȝt'ng kit, and wanton kát,
ðoo litt know, the pain,
that æc'ient matronȝ, hau' fôr-feltt,
befór, they ðoo attain.

Mirror is a
ſpectacle
mean.

Nature de-
lighteth in
her like.

Women
cheefly in
children,
men ſhould
in vertue.

Hope hel-
peth, but hæ-
leth not.

Pratlers and
wantons are
vnexpert.

Experience
hath iudge-
ment.

Too know, what iȝ, the cark, and cār,
for hōwſhold, and for chýld.
And matronly, too held ſom ſtey,
in hōws, in grang, and feld.

The mirrors
vſe.

Eu'n-ſo, ſith I, in fórmér ȝerȝ,
hau' trau'eld, with goōd mýnd,
for my cōntry, from tȳm. too tȳm,
aȝ duty, dooth al býnd:

My hóp, in elder ȝerȝ, at-laſt,
iȝ too rec'eiu'-agein,
the frendly comfort, of goōd mýndȝ.
too qit part, of my pain.

Each-one
deſerues his
hire.

The bæring hors, the drawing ox,
the tooiling as, alſo,
ar cheriſhed, for their labōr:
why ſhould not man be' tooō ?

Man is friend
and enemy
to man.

Sith man, for manȝ fák, born iȝ,
nón can, ſo liu', alón,
that of him-ſelf, can ſo prouȝd,
that he', hath ne'd, of nón.

All haue not
like gift.

Som hau' ón gift, ſom an, oȝther:
ſom with the body tooyl:
ſom with the mýnd ar exercýd:
and God, appoointh, æch ſoyl,

Too bring-fórth, diu'erſly, their frutȝ,
in baren/t plác, may grow
móſt-plenty-ful, of the beſt frutȝ,
if God, wil hau' it ſo.

God guideth
good will.

Nón ſhould deſpýȝ, the giftȝ of God,
whær-ſoeu'er, he' it fýnd:
whoo-ſo, ſetth-liht, by-bettríng thíngȝ,
ſheweth, him-ſelf yn-kýnd,

Bettering is
no battering.

Too him, that táketȝ painȝ thær-in,
ȝ' yn-thank-ful, iȝ too God,
that iȝ, the ge'u'or of al giftȝ,
and can, mák goōd of bad.

But too returns, too mirror'z ye:
the trauel, I am in,
may be compar'd, too the tȳm,
in which, wō-men begin

The mirrors
force.

Too concein chyld, and the ten month⁷,
befōr, deliueranc com,
is lyk my cās, rekning æch month
a yer, within which fūm.

Ten yeeres
studie and
charge.

Many a pinchīng, pang I had,
and gref, yntoo the reinz,
which I bewreyd, too such, as I,
thowht, would as, that my painz.

I muſt confes, ſom frend⁷ I found,
that gau me ſom relef,
with comfortabl ſpeech, but yet,
they æyð not, at my gref.

The desolate
neuer deſti-
tute wholie
nor e' contra.

No gref is græter, too the mýnd,
than when, the ſcorning train
dooth geft, and gýb, at vertuſ gift⁷,
and ſuch as doo ták pain:

Scorning is a
ſcourging.

Þe, for their good, that deyeru not,
too hau, ſo good a thing:
them-ſelū⁷ not ábl, too doo lyk,
their mýnd⁷, not ſo bending.

Un-grate-
fulnes is
greeuous.

If tærz ſhould fal-dowu, from mýn yiz,
it wær not, of chyld/iſh mýnd,
fiſh, nærer ſtep⁷, of thre' ſcór þerz,
than fifty, my ſet fýnd:

Nor yet, for faintnes, of corag,
fiſh, wiling mýnd me lædd,
twýc', intoo foren fož cōntry,
ynder the enſýn ſpredd,

Seru'ing twoo kniht⁷, riht-worſhip-ful,
bóth foldþerz of renqwn,
riht-ſkil-ful in, warly affairz,
too ſeru in feld, or tōwn:

Soldior vn-
der Sir Rich.
Wingfeeld
in Queene
Maries time.

Under Sir
Ad. Poinings
at new Ha-
uen.

Under cap-
ten Turnor
in garison.

A student in
martial af-
fares.

Store is no
fore.

Haukes and
hounds a de-
light in lei-
sure.

In husban-
dry not vn-
skilfull.

A student in
law.

Yeers, studie
and experi-
ence.

With whoom I vȳd ſuch diligenc',
that they putt truſt in me,
mór than in ſom, of elder ȳerz.
and hiher of degre:

I ſeru'd alſo, in garizon,
with capten Turnor toó,
too get knowledg. in martial fæt7,
the muſter-book7 can ſhew:

In al which tȳmz I ſtudyed then,
ȳe fine, a3 ernestly,
the foldȳor7 art, a3 Grammar-rul.
and could ſay: nȳw for me:

If credit wær ge'u'n yntoo me':
a tool in ſtór-hȳws hȳdd,
may ſeru a3 wel a3 ȳther doo.
when thér i3 tȳm and ne'd.

When tȳm and leiȳur gæu' me' læu',
or fre'nd did it reqȳr,
I did deliht in hawk or hound,
mór at my fre'nd7 deȳȳr,

Than al-toogether for plæȳur:
in tilag' had I ſkil,
the ȳong too bre'd, the óld too fe'd,
with ȳther thing7 not il.

My mȳnd waz bent in al my lýf,
too wiſh my cōntryz wæl,
long tȳm ſtudy'ng the law7 of it,
that ciu'il/y doo dæl,

Until I ſaw thȳrogh colord riht,
gōod conſcienc bæd ſmal ſway,
and ræȳn ranged not in rank,
a3 I had knowen the day.

Thȳs dæling with men diu'ers waiȳ,
ſe'ing the cours go-wry,
I thowht it could, not bil thowht-of,
if ſom mæn I did try,

For spedz lærxing: that the final
in gerz, but in degre,
græter, miht with mór æ; attain,
the best path-way too fe':

Whooz? ned; not fuch, nor corag bás,
too stúdy, al. for gain,
but too me;ur, bóth riht and wrong,
a traue! worth thei; pain.

A Twin this volum is, that hath
a felow of mór fám,
whoo that in fwadling clóth; ly ftíl,
yntil it ták hi; nám.

From hir móft-facred hand; that fitz,
in royal princ/y fæet,
and may commaund, bóth hih and low,
the final, the mæn, and græt.

And that the lærxed, now would fhew,
I cráu' among the rest,
how many alón, for hi; cuntry,
hath browht the lýk too-pas:

Bóth for the perfect pieturing,
of spech, and Grammar toó:
not læu'ing-out óld letter, nor
bringíng ne'w fháp; for mo:

Nor altering the fenc' of word;
nor of sentenc' the phrás,
but that æch volum, tým too com,
may be read; a; it waz:

And by my traue! Englifh tryd,
a perfect ruled tūg,
conferabl in Grammar-art,
with any ruled long.

But if I er in my conceit,
or by word; gen offenc,
wryt me' the first, pardx the laft,
and with me' doo dispenc':

The end of
his traue!
now.

This volume
a petie-one
in respect, &c.

The princes
stroke is of,
moft force.

Set downe
who, & how.

A credit for
Engliff.

Crauing con-
ference and
pardon.

Extreame
pains bring
forgetfulness.

The mirrors
end.

Error in man
without
shame, brute
as a beast de-
serveth
blame.
Extremities
tristh cou-
rage.

Conference,
yea with any.

Injuries
cause war:
peace pre-
fer.

Conclusion
with good
will, to far-
der good
still.

For aȝ in throwȝ, the wo-man-kýnd
iȝ tucht, in hard trau'el,
when lýf with deȝh, for maistri striu'ȝ,
whær-by she' can not tel,

Whoom she' offendȝ: eu'n-fo my cás,
too hirȝ may be' compárd,
that trau'el in this weihtȝ work,
whær-in, if I hau' erȝ,

If lýf ȝoo laȝt, I wil it mend,
and ȝhink no shám at-aȝ,
ȝoo be' reformȝ (for man may er)
elc' bæst-lyk ȝoo me' cal.

The soldȝor in a hólȝ, be'fe'gȝd,
with famin sór-oppreȝt,
iȝ driu'n with fóre', ȝoo mák hiȝ way,
nót pýning lýk a bæst.

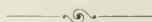
Refuȝing not imparlane' with
hiȝ enemy ȝoo hau',
aȝ hiȝ credit, and conȝtryȝ welȝh,
he' may with ónor fáu'.

Aȝ war iȝ an extrémȝty,
that wrongȝ fóre' ȝooȝh procur:
so pæc' (with ónor) iȝ preferȝd,
be'fór warȝy plæȝur.

ȝooȝr goȝd acce'ptance of thæȝ painȝ,
wil cauȝ me' ȝoo set hand,
ȝoo perfectȝng a Dictȝionary,
the ȝhird strengȝh of this band:

If any goȝd man wil proc'eȝd,
thær-in ȝoo ták sȝm pain,
and that goȝd lyk wil stretch ȝoo ȝit,
the sám goȝd wil * agein.

Finis.



W. Bullokar's abbreviation of his Gram-
mar for english extracted out-of his Gram-
mar at-larg. for the speedi párcing of
english speech, and the æyler coming
too the knowledg of Gram-
mar for oþter lan-
gage.

Speech may be diuýd: { Nown, } { deel
ed intoo ón of thæ; } Pronoun, } { yne
eiht part; too wit. { Verb, } { part

Speech is di-
vided into
eight parts.

Participle,	} undeclýned	} So, that thér i; no-ón word too be ytterred in our spech, but it i; ón of the eiht part; befór mentýoned.
Aduerb,		
Coniunction,		
Preposiþion,		
Interjeþion,		

The Nám of any thing that may be sen, feltt, hærd, or ynderstanded i; caled a nown, a; a hand, a hows, and yi, God, goodnes, hæring, lærsing: and may the æylyer be knowen, from euery oþter part of spech, by sòm-ón of thæ; articlz. A, An, or The, sett befór such word, which may comunly be v;ed befór any nown-sýbstantiu námed alón: but if a sýbstantiu beýng in sentene gguers a nown-adjectiu, the adjectiu i; comunly sett betwen such
II. articl and sýbstantiu, their preposiþion beýng comunly sett befór them al (except sòm tým for metr; sák) a; a man of an excelent wit waz caled too answer in the græt hal befór al the wý;est officor; of the cýty.

The name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or vnderstanded is a noun, & æsily perceived by A, An, or the, set before it.

A noun-substantive is a perfect word by it-self.

A Noun-Substantiu' iz a perfect word of it-self without any word too be joined with it: a3 in the word7 shewing befór what iz caled a noun.

A noun-adjective is not understood by it selfe, without a Substantive joined vnto it: which substantive will answer to the question, who, or what?

A Noun-Adjectiu' iz a word not perfectly ynderstanded except a noun-substantiu' be' joyned with it: which substantiu' iz known by the answer whoo ∞ or what ∞ mād ypon the adjectiu: a3, good, blak, hard, gren: whoo good ∞ God. What blak ∞ pitch. What hard ∞ wax. What gren ∞ gras.

A Noun iz either of the singular number, or of the plural number.

The singular number speaketh but of one. The plural of more than one.

The Singular Number spæketh but of ón: a3, a hows, an yi. the truth. The Plural number spæketh of more than ón: a3, howse7, yiz. truth7. A, an, serving too the singular. The, serving too both numberz.

A, an, used appellatively in the singular number only except &c.

Her iz too be' nóted, that, A, iz sòm tým vzed with the plural number, being joined with an adjectiu shewing plural number: a3, a hunderd bullok7, a thogand shep: or with Collectiu7: a3, a dōxx spoonz: also we say many a iii. man, many a tým, for many men, and many týmz. A, dooth sòm tým supply the maening of the prepositionz, in, of, about, ypon, or on: and iz sòm tým in composition with word7 vzed adverbially, sòm tým gerundially: The, iz alway vzed demonstratively or relatively: a, and an, ar vzed appellatively.

The, being used demonstratively or relatively in both numbers.

A substantive is declined with five cases in both numbers.

A Noun-Substantiu' may be' declýned, or at the-laest vzed in Fýu' Cásē7: too wit, The Nominatiu', the Accusatiu', the Gainatiu', the Vocatiu', and the Genitiu'-proprietary.

The simple word is the nominative case set before a verbe, whom it governeth in number and person. But asking, com-

Eu'ery Simpl substantiu' without any addiñon too the first naming thær-of may be' caled the Nominatiu'-cás, thowh it be' /pókx alón by it-self, which being joined with othér word7 in sentenc, governeth a verb in number and persn. and iz commun/y sett befór the verb, or sýn of hiz tenc', and answereth too the question, whoo ∞ or what ∞ mād ypon the verb or hiz sýn: except a question

be asked by the verb, or that the verb be the Imparatiu-mood, or that, *ir*, or *thér*, com befór the verb or *hiz* *sýn*, or that the nominatiu-cás be sett after this word *Had*, whar it, iz too be ynderstanded: and *sóm tým* the verb agreeth in number and perfx with, *ir*, thowh the word folowing the verb answereth too the qestion, whoo \approx or *IV*, what \approx *as*, it iz not I, it iz thy: it iz we, it iz not they, the negatiu, not, being al-way sett after the verb, or between the verb and the *sýn* of *hiz* tenc. In al thæz exceptionz the nominatiu-cás iz sett after the verb, or after the *sýn* of *hiz* tenc.

manding, it, or there demonstratiue-ly vied and had, haing, if vnderstanded, cause the nominatiue to come after his verbe.

The Accusatiu-Cás dooth generally folow the verb, participl, prepositiõ, or gerundial, and answereth too the qestion, whoom \approx or what \approx *mãd* ypon the verb, participl, prepositiõ, or gerundial: and iz *sóm tým* vjed absolutly, that iz, not gouerned of any word, when it sheweth, *mezúr*, *spác*, or *tým*. But the sãm spech being vjed gainatiu-ly iz caled the Gainatiu-Cás, and being caled or *spókx-yntoo* iz sayed too be the Vocatiu-Cás: *as*, How *Jõn*, *Roberd* geueth *Richard* a fhert, and *Nicolas* maketh *William* a cõt. In this sentenc, *Jõn* iz the vocatiu-cás: *Roberd* and *Nicolas* be the nominatiu-cás: *fhert* and *cõt* be the accusatiu-cás: *Richard* and *William* be the gainatiu-cás, which may be resolued intoo the accusatiu-cás by the prepositiõ, *Too* or *For*: *as*, How *Jõn*, *Roberd* geueth a fhert too *Richard*, and *Nicolas* maketh a cõt for *William*. Also it may be caled the gainatiu-cás being vjed in *lýk phrás*, thowh in a signification contrary too *V*, gain: *as*, he *brák* me a bow, spoiled *William* a cõt, and hurt my father and a hors. So, that the lower case, befór named be of *õn* voic and figur. And *sóm tým* vjed neather gainatiu/y, nor contrari/y: *as*, he told me the matter, and shewd me *hiz* *mýnd*.

The accusatiue case foloweth a verbe, participle, preposition, or gerundial.

The gainatiue case sheweth the gainer, or has contrary; resoluable by to, or for.

The vocatiue is caled or spoken to.

The lower cases aboue be al of one voice and figure.

The genitiu-Proprietary iz so caled, becauz it geteth, *õj*, *7*, or *z*, aded too the nominatiu of bõth numberz: and haing after it an oþher word propr or pertaining too it,

The genitiue proprietarie endeth in *õj*, *7*, or *z*.

added to the nominative, resolvable by of, his propriety now first in phras, rather, iſ, than eſ for distinctions sake.

called the Propriety, which may be sett beſor ſuch proprietary, if we reſolu' this genitiu'-proprietary with the prepoſition of: aſ, the maiſterſ tæching thrōwh wýðomſ gýd. & chýlddérnſ lærníng thrōwh v'ertuſ help, dooth qit the parentſ chargeſ: reſolued thus, The tæching of the maiſter thrōwh the gýd of wýðom, and lærníng of chýlddérnſ thrōwh the help of vertu, dooth qit the chargeſ of the parent: and if the propriety be gouerned of a prepoſition, ſuch prepoſition iſ sett beſor ſuch genitiu'-proprietary, whoo beíng of the ſingular number iſ cōmunly equiue with the nominatiu' plural diſtinguiſhed thus, eſ, ſ, ſ, but the genitiu'-proprietary miht be better diſtinguiſhed in figur with iſ, our voic' not diſ-agreíng: e, and, i, in thóſ placeſ beíng ſo ſhortly pronouncéd.

There is a nominative absolute, and an accuſative absolute when there is no word wherof they may be gouerned.

The nominatiu'-cás beíng i'oined with a participſ, and vi. gouerníng no verb, nor gouerned of a verb, may be called the Nominatiu'-Cás-Absolut: aſ meſſur, ſpác, or tým may be vſed in the accuſatiu'-cás abſolutly alſo: aſ, they wæſ ten dayſ rýdíng a hunderd mýlſ, we' taryíng-ftil at Lōndon, and not lookíng ón foot without the walſ. Such nominatiu' abſolut may gouern the verb, when ſuch participſ iſ reſolued by hiſ verb, hauíng beſor it ón of thæſ conjunçtionſ, when, whýlſt, if, ſo-that, or ſuch lýk: aſ, they wæſ ten dayſ rýdíng a hunderd mýlſ, whýlſt we' taryed-ftil at Lōndon, and lookt not ón foot without the walſ.

No ablatiue-cáſe in Engliſh.

The cáſ called Ablatiu' in Latin or oſher langag' iſ in engliſh the accuſatiu', thowh gouerned of a prepoſition ſignifyíng ablatiuly.

The nominatiue, accuſatiue, gainatiue, and vocatiue, be of one figure & voice. The genitiue hath the adiſiō of eſ, ſ, or ſ,

Too declýn a Nown-Subſtantiu remember the twoo numberſ and the fýu cáſeſ beſor goíng: too wit, that the accuſatiu, the gainatiu, & the vocatiu, be lýk their nominatiu in bóth numberſ, nóting the adiſiōnſ, eſ, ſ, or ſ, (rather iſ) too form the genitiu'-proprietary ſingular, and eſ, ſ, or ſ, too form the nominatiu' plural accordíng too the letter endíng the nominatiu ſingular. That iſ, too

c, eh, g, x, ʒ, f, or fh, ad eʒ; too b, e, k, d, f, g, h, p, t, th, th, v, or wh, ad ʒ; too l, m, n, r, vowel, half vowel, vii. or diphthong, ad ʒ. Chaxg f, al-way into vʒ. The genitiu plural iʒ formed of the nominatiu plural being chaxg'ed in figur: and it wær not amis if the genitiu plural wær generally formed of the nominatiu plural, thowh our spech feldom hath éʒ, ʒ, or ʒ, aded too the formor ending in eʒ, ʒ, or ʒ, being a formatiu it-felf: for exampl. Thus:

Singular/y,	báb,	Genitiu,	bábʒ.
Nominatiu,	bak,		bakʒ.
Accusatiu',	rod,		rodʒ.
Gainatiu, &	ruʃ,		ruʃʒ.
Vocatiu',	rag,		ragʒ.

Plural/y,	bábʒ,	Genitiu',	bábʒéʒ.
Nominatiu',	bakʒ,		bakʒéʒ.
Accusatiu',	rodʒ,		rodʒéʒ.
Gainatiu, &	ruʃʒ,		ruʃʒéʒ.
Vocatiu',	ragʒ,		ragʒéʒ.

Singular/y,	grác,	Genitiu',	grácéʒ.
Nominatiu',	match,		matchéʒ.
Accusatiu',	bridg,		bridgéʒ.
Gainatiu, &	box,		boxéʒ.
Vocatiu',	róʒ,		róʒéʒ.

viii. Plural/y,	grácéʒ,	Gen.	grácéʒéʒ.
Nominatiu',	matchéʒ,		matchéʒéʒ.
Accusatiu',	bridgéʒ,		bridgéʒéʒ.
Gainatiu', &	boxéʒ,		boxéʒéʒ.
Vocatiu',	róʒéʒ,		roʒéʒéʒ.

Singular/y,	bʉl,	Genitiu,	bʉlʒ.
Nominatiu',	ram,		ramʒ.
Accusatiu',	pan,		panʒ.
Gainatiu', &	bar,		barʒ.
Vocatiu',	trəbʉl,		trəbʉlʒ.

& most times equuoc with the nominatiue plural figured by addition with eʒ, ʒ, or ʒ.

By ʒ, eʒ, or ʒ, the plural do ges: the genitiues vʒ ʒ, éʒ, or ʒ, but for distinctions sake it were better iʒ.

The genitiue plural in voice feld taketh éʒ, added to his former ending in eʒ, ʒ, or ʒ, both these being commonly equuoc with the genitiue singular: in al which, e, may be taken-away by the figure sincopo to defalk a sillable in vers, or where the former doth end in s, or in ʒ, plural. f, iʒ changed into vʒ. Som plurals are formed

by-adding
ñ: and
som are chan-
ged in voice
and figure.
& som haue
one voice &
figur in both
numbers, for-
ming their
genitiues ac-
cording to
the nomina-
tiue ending
letter: to wit,
to c', ch, g',
x, ð, f, or
fh. ad eʒ.
To l, m, n, r,
vowel, half
vowel, or
diphthong
ad ʒ. To al
other ad
ʒ.

Plurally,	{ bulʒ. }		{ bulʒéʒ. }
Nominatiu',	{ ramʒ. }		{ ramʒéʒ. }
Accuſatiu.	{ panʒ. }	Genit.	{ panʒéʒ. }
Gainatiu. &	{ barʒ. }		{ barʒéʒ. }
Vocatiu.	{ troʒblʒ. }		{ troʒblʒéʒ. }
Singularly,	{ wɔrm. }		{ wɔrmʒ. }
Nominatiu.	{ barx. }		{ barxʒ. }
Accuſatiu,	{ ſceptr. }	Genit.	{ ſceptrʒ. }
Gainatiu. &	{ way. }		{ waiʒ. }
Vocatiu',	{ ſtraw. }		{ ſtrawʒ. }
Plurally,	{ wɔrmʒ. }		{ wɔrmʒéʒ. }
Nominatiu',	{ barxʒ. }		{ barxʒéʒ. }
Accuſatiu.	{ ſceptrʒ. }	Gen.	{ ſceptrʒéʒ. }
Gainatiu. &	{ waiʒ. }		{ waiʒéʒ. }
Vocatiu',	{ ſtrawʒ. }		{ ſtrawʒéʒ. }
Singularly,	{ ſtaʒ. }		{ ſtauʒ. }
Nominatiu.	{ læʒ. }		{ læuʒ. }
Accuſatiu.	{ beʒ. }	Genitiu'.	{ beuʒ. }
Gainatiu. &	{ wýʒ. }		{ wýuʒ. }
Vocatiu'.	{ loʒ. }		{ louʒ. }
Plurally,	{ ſtauʒ. }		{ ſtauʒéʒ. }
Nominatiu,	{ læuʒ. }		{ læuʒéʒ. }
Accuſatiu.	{ beuʒ. }	Genitiu'.	{ beuʒéʒ. }
Gainatiu. &	{ wýuʒ. }		{ wýuʒéʒ. }
Vocatiu',	{ louʒ. }		{ louʒéʒ. }

IX.

Nót that in the declýningʒ of thæʒ examplʒ and ȝther
wordʒ, our voic dooth ſeld vʒ, éʒ, aded too the nominatiu-
plural be'ing it-ſelf formed by, eʒ, ʒ, or ʒ, aded too the
ſimpl: yet I hau thus figured it for diſtinctionʒ ſák, whær,
é, may wel be' left-ouʒ thær-in, and alſo in the genitiu'
ſingular, the ſimpl ending in s, and ſpecialy too defalk
a ſyllabl in wɔrs, and then figured thus: ſʒ, ʒʒ. aʒ. Midalʒ
ærʒʒ length wʒʒ mór-wondered-at, than twenty bulʒʒ hornʒʒ
ſhortnes, or a hunderd horſʒ ærʒ cropt too their hedʒʒ

náp. For plainér thew resolved thus. The length of the ærð of Midas waz mór wondered-at than the shortnes of the horsð of twenty bylð, or the ærð of a hundred horse; cropst too the náp of their hedð.

- x. Nót also that sòm substantiuð chaxg voic and figúr in the nominatiu plural: a3, of man cometh men, of peny cometh pene: and sòm-few hau ón voic and figúr in both numberð: a3, a shep, and twoo shep: pepl. folk, swyn, cattel, fowl, der. ar v3ed in bóth numberð, and móst collectiuð and masatiuð, and sòm ending in x, or 3, form the plural by ading ñ, a3, of ox, oxñ: of hó3, hóyeð and hó3ñ, æ3ðly knowx too the eñglisñ natiøn. The doutful straxgør may folow general rul: whooð mænning we ynderstand, a3 wel a3 we know him a straxgør thær-by, in changed declýnatiuð.

A3-tychíng Genderð of a nqwn, we hau litt ned of distinguisñing of them, in respect of gouvérñing of an adjectiu or particiþ whoo ar yn-declýned: but in respect that a substantiu mænning the mál or the femál, or neither of them, and sòm tým mænning bóth mál and femál, al which ar signified by thæ3 pronqwnð, He, She, It, They, v3ed sòm tým demonstratiu/y, sòm tým relatiu/y: we must nót that the Mál mór-proprly reqýreth He: and calèd the Masculín-Gender. The Femál reqýreth She, and calèd the Femenín-Gender. And mænning neither mál nor femál reqýreth, It, and calèd the Neüter-Gender. But mænning

- xi. bóth mál and femál reqýreth sòm tým He, sòm tým She, and may be calèd the Doubl-Gender, sòm tým mál manifest by the expresing of he, or she, according too the substantiu thewed, or antecedent relatered by any of them: it, being mór-proprly applyed too a thing not hauing týt. It being v3ed Demonstratiu/y is accented, thus, it, being proprly of the neüter-gender singlar number & third pers, yet sòm tým v3ed in shewing other gender, number, and pers: a3, it is I, it is not thy, it is they, is is not we, that must doo it. Also when the gender

He, she, it, v-
fed demon-
stratiuely, or
relatiuely, to
distinguisñ a
thing being
male or fe-
male or nei-
ther of these:
it, is sometime
v3ed demon-
stratiuely be-
fore male &
before fe-
male, yea
sometime be-
fore these or
other demon-
stratiues be-
ing of plurall
number, and
of what per-
son soener
It, serving to
doubt-full
gender.

It, giving
place to the
nominatiue

case set after
the verbe.

i; Douȝt-ful, aȝ in spæking of a swȳn, a fowl, and ſuch lyk, we vȝ mór-proprly, It, whoo ſhewing the nominatiu-
cás of plural nũber and third perſn ſett after the verb-
ſubſtantiu', may ſuffer ſuch verb too be vȝed in the plural
nũber: aȝ, it be' mēn, it be' horſeȝ, or it be' ſwȳn that
ly thær. An Adiectiu' or a Participl in reſpect of hiȝ
ſubſtantiu' may be' ſayed any of thæȝ g'enderȝ, and thær-
for caled the Commun-G'ender, ſo iȝ of cáſeȝ and nũberȝ
in an adiectiu' or participl, and the ſooner bycauȝ-of con-
ferenc' with oȝther langageȝ that declȳn adiectiuȝ and
participlȝ.

An adiective
or participle
may be ſaid
to be the
common
gender.

He, ſhe, it: &
who, which,
that, rela-
tives decli-
ned.

Sing.	{ he', ſhe', }	Accuſat.	{ him, her, }	} Vocat. } lak.
Nom.	{ it, }	Gainat.	{ it, }	
Plur.	{ they, }	Accuſat.	{ them, }	
Nom.	{ they, }	Gainat.	{ them, }	ſ Gen. }

XII.

Sing. & Plur.	{ whoo, in al g'enderȝ, }	G'enit.	{ whooȝ, or which. }
Nominatiu',	{ or that, }		
Accuſat.	{ whoom̃, Gainat. }	Vocatiuȝ lak.	
	{ which, or that, }		

Who, which,
what, inter-
rogatives &
indefinites
declined.

Singu.	{ masculin, }	{ whoo, }	} G'en. { whooȝ, }
& Plur.	{ femenin, & }	{ which, }	
Nom.	{ dũbl g'en. }	{ what, }	
	{ Neȝter, & }	{ which, }	} G'en. { which, }
	{ douȝt. g'en. }	{ what, }	

Accuſatiu', { whoom̃, } Vocatiuȝ lak: exceȝpt it be' in
Gainatiu', { which, } ſuch phráȝ: Whoo art thu ∞
{ what, } what be ye ∞

Nót that, whoo, whooſ, and whooſn mór-fítly feru too the ſignifyng of man-kynd: alſo whooſⁿ miht be figured for diſtinction of the plural.

XIII. Other Adiectiuⁿ ar yn-declýned: except they be vzed aſ a ſubſtantiu, or hau their ſubſtantiu ynderſtanded and not expreſſ with them, and then folow the declýning of a ſubſtantiu accordyng too the endyng letter: aſ befór iſ ſhewed too declýn a ſubſtantiu: aſ in this ſentene, the wýzeſtⁿ purpoſ iſ too aroyd the euſz company, and too folow the godlyz aduýc.

An adiective is undeclýned, except it ſtand without a ſubſtantiue: and then declýned as a ſubſtantine.

Adiectiuⁿ whooſⁿ ſignification and mænyng may be encræced or diminifhed may form Compárýſon: and thér be thre degreſ of Compárýſon: too wit, The Poſitiu, the Compáratiu', and the Superlatiu'.

Adiectives form their comparative by, er: their ſuperlative by, eſt.

The Poſitiu' betókxeth the thing abſolutly without exces: too wit, not encræced nor diminifhed in ſignification: aſ, hard, gentl, warm, flow. The Compáratiu ſom-what exceedeth hiſ poſitiu in ſignification, and iſ formed of hiſ poſitiu by adýng, er: aſ, harder, gentler, warmer, flower. The Superlatiu exceeding hiſ poſitiu in the hiheſt degre, and formed of hiſ poſitiu by adýng eſt: aſ, hardeſt, gentleſt, warmeſt, floweſt.

XIV. A-Few Adiectiuⁿ form Compárýſon by changyng voic: aſ, of good cometh better and beſt: of il and euſ, wqrs and wqrſt: of litl, les and læſt: of much, mór and móſt: of many, cometh mo: and ſo of few qther. We vſ ſom tym, the worſer, and the leſer, compáratiu'ly: The compáratiu being mór-proprly vzed in compárýng of twoo toogether: The ſuperlatiu vzed in compárýng of mo, thowh we engliſh vſ the ſuperlatiu alſo when we compár but twoo thingⁿ toogether.

Adiectives changyng voic in their comparifous.

Comparatives between two: ſuperlatives between mo.

The Compáratiu iſ ſom tym formed by-ſetýng, Mór, in compoſition befór the poſitiu: and the Superlatiu lykæy, by-compounding it with, Móſt: aſ, of bóld, mór-bóld, and móſt-bóld: and ſom tym by Better and Beſt (tákx in good part) or increced: and by Wqrs and Wqrſt

Comparative formed by more: the ſuperlative by moſt.

Comparison by better and

best: wors.
and worst.

(tákn in il part) or diminished, sett in composition with the positiu: a3, of lærned, better-lærned, and best-lærned: of ábl. wors-ábl. and worst-ábl. Thæ3, mor, and, móft, being compounded móftly with participlz of the pretertenc'.

Adiectiues
exceeding
their signifi-
cation com-
pounded
with too,
and ouer.

An Adiectiu exceeding in signification abou' me3ur, without any Compariſon i3 oft3 v3ed with thæ3 compositionz, too-, or ouer-: a3, too-hard, or ouer-hard: too-gentl. or ouer-gentl: also we say, too-too-hard, and ouer-much-hard: that i3, hard abou' me3ur.

Two adiec-
tiues in com-
position to-
gether, and
ſom com-
pounded
otherwiſe
with ſyllable
or word.

Twoo Adiectiu3 coming together in ſentence, the 3n increæing, diminifhing, or ſtrongly affirming the ſignification of the 3ther may be v3ed in Composition: a3, fyl-bóld, greu3os-ſik. Lýkæ3; an Adiectiu may be compounded ſom t3m with an Aduerb or aduerbial of xv. qality or 3ther: a3, wel-lærned, wel-be-loued, much-de-33y3os, very-good, riht-glad. And ſom t3m an Adiectiu i3 v3ed Aduerbialy móftly qalitiu/y, and ſom t3m qan- titiu3ly: a3, ſpæk loſt I pray 3ou: I lou 3ou much.

Six figures:
to wit, primi-
tiue and de-
rivative: ſim-
ple, and com-
poſitive: ſim-
ple, and de-
clinative.

3e muſt nó that euery word i3 3n of thæ3 Six Figur3: 3oo wit, a primitiu, or a deriuatiu: a ſingl, or a compoſitiu: a ſimpl, or a declýnatiu. It i3 cæled a primitiu when it hath ſignification and mæning of it-ſelf: a3, a man, a ſtón, a hand, hard, fat, læn: whoo hau thæ3 Derýuatiu3 (with 3ther:) 3oo wit, man/h3od, ſtóni,

Three gram-
mat notes,
Derivative
known by (-)
compoſitive
by (-) decli-
native by (').

hand/3l, harder, fatl3ng, lænnes, ták3ng their ſeueral ſignificationz of th33-ſám primitiu3, and hau3ng 3nder the fiſt letter of their ad3ition, this derýuatiu-prik (-) and then cæled perfect derýuatiu3: b3t being changed in voic, a3, of england, engliſh: of Franc, french: of bród, bredth: of long, length: may be cæled A3-Derýuatiu3,

As-deriua-
tiues, or con-
ſanguina-
tiues.

or rather Conſanguinatiu3 with ſuch primitiu3. It i3 cæled a Singl, when it i3 not compounded with any ſyllabl or ſyllabl3: a3 with 3n-, diſ-, miſ-, too-, leſ-, v3ery-, eu'3-, -foeuer, and ſuch lýk: or that twoo word3 be compounded with this c3poſitiu-ſtrýk (-) and then cæled a Compoſitiu: xvi.

a3 man-kynd, hard-headed. This laſt calcd a compounded deryuatiu.

The Nominatiu-Caſe of a noun or pronoun, and the Infinitiu-mood of a verb i3 calcd the Simpl of ſuch part of ſpeech: which being declyned intoo an other voic i3 calcd a Declynatiu, and being a noun hath this declynatiu-ſtryk (r) ouer the firſt letter of the additiō too hi3 ſimpl, or knowx by this, 7, calcd 7, declynatiu. But in euery verb, the declynatiu-ſtryk i3 ſett ynder the firſt letter of the additiō. And if the declynatiu be changed in voic from hi3 ſimpl, then the declynatiu-ſtryk i3 ſett too the firſt letter of ſuch voic changed: a3 of ʒoo ſe, I ſaw; of man, men. But if the firſt letter be ſuch with top or foot that it can not bær ſuch declynatiu-ſtryk, then may we ſet that ſtryk too the next letter that may bær that ſtryk: a3, of ʒow, ʒwe; of ʒoo geu, I gau. So, that it may wel be ſayed, whær thér i3 a deryuatiu' or declynatiu' by additiō, thér i3 alſo, a fórmor, and a Foruatiu.

Nót that ſom on word hath Diuerſ ſignificationʒ or māningʒ, yet al of on part of ſpeech: a3, a bil (for war) a bil (of det) a bil (of a bird:) alſo ʒoo hæl (or ʒoo māk
xvii. whól) and ʒoo hæl (or ʒoo couer with clóthʒ. &c.) ſuch word i3 calcd an Equioce: but if ſuch word of Diuerſ Māningʒ may be vʒed in diuerſ partʒ of ſpeech, or in particular partʒ of any-on part of ſpeech, it may be calcd An Equiuocal: a3, of the word. But, we ſay I ſhootʒ at a bot, but I miſt the mark, bycau3 a ſhep did boqt me. The firſt, bot, being a noun-ſubſtantiu: the ſecond but, being a conjunction: the third boqt, being a verb. A Noun-Subſtantiu may æ3ʒy be knowx by ſeting, a, an, or the, betór it. A Noun-Adiectiu i3 knowx by a ſubſtantiu joined yntoo it, which i3 knowx by-aſking the queſtion, whoo ~ or what ~. For withouȝt a ſubſtantiu expreſſ or ynderſtanded, the adiectiu hath no perfect ſignification. Thér ar but ſixteen Pronounʒ beſyd their com-

A noun-declina-tiue hath his note above, the verb hath it ynder the firſt letter of addition: but declina-tiue changed in voice hath his note ſet to the firſt letter of ſuch word changed.

An equioce is a word ha-ving diuers meanings, yet of one part of ſpeech: but being of diuers parts of ſpeech may be cal- led an equiuocal. A help to vnderſtand equi-uoc.

A Nowne knownen by: a, an, or the.

Pronownes are ſixteen

with their compounds.

A verbe is known by to, and declined with three persons in both numbers.

A participle known by his deriuatioun from a verb and his own figure.

An aduerb is neither ruled of any word, nor ruleth any.

A prepositioun euer ruleth an accusatiue-case.

A coniunctioun ioineth words and sentences.

An interiection is a sudden and vnperfect voice som time of diuers words.

Grammar notes and paiers of letters may distinguish equiuocacy.

A dictionary and grammar may stay our speech in a perfect vse for euer.

positiu? A Verb is æzily knowen by his simpl, vzed with his sȳn or prepositioun, too, and mór-fully by-declýning it with the thre' persnȳ in bóth numberȳ: aȳ, too lȳu', whær-of is declýned, I lȳu', thȳ lȳu'et, he' lȳu'etȳ, we' lȳu', ȳe' lȳu', they lȳu', &c. A Participl is æzily knowen beíng al-way derýu'ed of a v'erb, and ending in, ing, or in ed, d, t, n, or n, hau'ing the derýu'atiu'-prik ȳnder the aditioun too the v'erb, or ȳnder the first letter beíng chang'ed in figur. Also beíng a participl it requýr'etȳ a substantiu' or antec'edent aȳ an adiectiu' dooth. xviii

An Aduerb is knowen from the fowr partȳ be'fór-goíng, for-that it can not be in the v'e of any of them, bȳt dependetȳ on sȳm verb, and ioinetȳ sȳm special signification too the v'erb, and is not ruled of any word, nether ruletȳ any word aȳ a Prepositioun dooth al-way gou'ern an accusatiu-cás ȳtherwýȳ sȳch spe'ch is an aduerb. Thæȳ bóth beíng knowen frȳ a Coniunctioun whoo euer iooynetȳ wordȳ, sentencȳ or clauȳeȳ of sentencȳ together, & beíng a copulatiu' or dis-iunctiu' or any of thæȳ thre', than, bȳt, besýd, copl lyk moodȳ, tenceȳ, & cáseȳ aȳ-wel aȳ sentencȳ and clauȳeȳ. An Interiectioun is æzily knowen, for eu'ery word or clauȳ of sentenc beíng súddenly /pók' with a súden passioun of the mýnd ȳnder an yn-perfect v'oic' (which is in effect yn-párc'abl) is caled an interiectioun. Which feueral partȳ of spe'ch be' sȳm tȳm distinguisȳed by figur aȳ by thæȳ thre' Grammar-Nótȳ (.) (-) (') and miht be ampli distinguisȳed by diuersȳ paiers of letterȳ, and dȳbling of sȳm consonant, and the better if a perfect Dictionary wær mád accordíngly for our spe'ch. For the first and che'f pooínt in Grammar for English is too know what part of spe'ch eu'ery word in eu'ery sentenc is: and thær-in too be' wár of Equiuocȳ, sȳm tȳm perc'eiu'ed ónly by ȳther wordȳ in the sentenc'. And when diuersȳ wordȳ seru fór ón mæníng: aȳ too lek, too phansȳ, too fau'or, sȳch may be' caled Co-significatiuȳ.

A Pronown is a part of speech much-lyk a noun. **Æ** vʒed in Shewing or Rehærc'ing. Thér be xvi. Pronownz: too wit. I, thy, he, she, it, this, that, sám, self, my or mýn, thy or thýn, hiʒ, hir, their, our, your: Too thæʒ may be aded whoo, which, (and that for which) relatiuʒ befór fhewed in a noun, with the declýnatiuʒ and compositiuʒ of thæʒ: aʒ, the self-sám, my-self, I-my-self, mýn-own-self, I-mýn-own-self, and so of the second perfx. **Æ** in bóth thæʒ perfxʒ the plural be'ing, our **Æ** your, joyned, with seluʒ: the third perfx compound'ing rather with the primitiu of the accusatiu-eas than with the derýuatiu: aʒ, him-self, or hiʒ-self, **Æ**c. at thæʒ compounded with, self, fhewing the perfx. But, own, compounded with a possessu: aʒ, mýn-own, fheweth the propr possessiõ. When any Pronown fheweth a thing not /póks-of befór it is caled a Demonstratiu: and rehærc'ing a thing /póks-of befór is caled a Relatiu', and declýned aʒ foloweth.

Divers words of one meaning called co-significatiues.

A Pronown fheweth or rehearseth: whereof there be sixteen.

Selſe in composition fhewing the person: but own without selſe fheweth the possession.

A demonstratiue fheweth.

A relative rehearseth.

xx	Singularly,		{ }	I,	{ }	Accusatiu,		{ }	me,	{ }	The decli- ning of. I, thou, he she... it, who, which, and that.		
	Nominatiu,					Gainatiu,							
Plurally,		{ }	we,	{ }	Accus.		{ }	ys,	{ }	Voc.			
Nominat.					Gain.							lak.	
Singularly,		{ }	thy,	{ }	the,		{ }	or	{ }				
Nominatiu,					{ }	ye', or				{ }		Accusat.	
Vocatiu,												{ }	you.
					{ }					{ }			
Plurally,		{ }	ye,	{ }			you,		{ }			or	{ }
Nominatiu,					{ }	or	{ }	Accusat.					
Vocatiu,								{ }		you.	{ }		
					{ }		{ }						

He', she', it: also, whoo, which, and that, relatiuʒ, be declýned aʒ befór in a noun.

At thæʒ, except, whoo, lak their genitiu-proprietary signified by their derýued possessuʒ: my and mýn derýued of I: thy and thýn of thý: hiʒ, of he', and of it: hir of she': their of they: our of we': your of ye', or you.

Pronouns
possessives
be vn-declined:
except the v-ing of,
hirs, theirs,
ours, yours,
proprietary-
rily.

The Possessiu? befór shewed be' yn-declýned, yet may be sayed too be' gouerned in cás, gender, and number by their substantiu'-proprietary: sáuring we say sòm tým, hirz, theirz, ourz, yourz, vzed proprietarily without any substantiu' exprest, also mýn & thýn lýkwýz: at oþter týmz, mýn, and thýn, ar vzed ónly befór a substantiu' be'ginning with a v'owel: aþ mýn óft, thýn yi: my, and xxi. mýn, ónly vzed in the vocatiu'-cás.

The decli-
ning of this
and that.
Selfe & same
vn-declined
except selues
plural, the-
ing the pers-
ons.

Sing.	{	Plur.	{	Sing.	{
Nom.		in al		Nom.	
Accu.	{ this,	the cá=	{ thæþ,	Accu.	{ that,
Gain.		se? be=		Gain.	
Gen.	{	fór.	{	Gen.	{

Plurally
in al cáses } } thóþ, } } Vocatiu? lak in al.
befór,

The, article
before, selfe,
same, and
which.

Self, and sám, be' yn-declýned vzed communly with this articl. The, vzed also sòm tým befór which, a relatiu: self, hath plurally, selu?, in composition too shew the persnz aþ iz asor-saied.

The first per-
son speaketh
of himsele.

The second
spoken vnto.
The third
spoken of.

A pronoun hath Thre Persnz. The first Persn spæketh of him-sele: aþ, I, we'. The Second iz /pókx-too: aþ, thy, he', or hou, and thær-for euery v'ocatiu'-cás iz the second persn. The Third Persn iz /pókx-of: aþ, he', she', it, they, and thær-for al nownz and pronounz (being substantiu?) be' of the thid persn: except, I, we', thy, he', hou, and euery v'ocatiu'-cás. Adiectiu? and participlz tak their persn, cás, gender, and number, of their substantiu?. The relatiu?, whoo, which, and that, taking their persn, ye xxxii. gender and number also, of their antecedent: but ruled in cás by the v'erb, or oþter word in the sentenc': oþter relatiu? being ruled in cás aþ a noun-substantiu', or gouerned of a substantiu'.

An adiective
is ruled by
his substan-
tiue.

A relative by
his ante-
cedent.

A Verb is a part of speech declyned with mood, tense, number, and perss.

It is calcd a Verb-Actiu when it signifieth too doo: a3, I lou, I teach, and hath a Participl of the Passiu-voic deriyed of it: a3, loued, taught: which participl being ioined with the verb-substantiu, too be, taketh his mood or maner of suffering, and his tense also, of the verb-substantiu, and his cas, gender, number, and perss, of his ruling substantiu: a3, I am loued, be thy loued: O-that he wæc loued: would-God we had ben loued: if they hau ben loued: when we shal be loued, &c. and hauing no participl-passiu is calcd a verb-neuter, whoos participial is ioyned with the verb substantiu in being on/y: a3, I being runn too the town, my father cam hom. Mór is sayed of a participl in the týtl thær-of.

Too Hau, may be calcd a Verb-possessiu, and his compound, Too Hau-leuer, a verb-choicatiu. Al 9ther verb7 ar calcd Verb7-Neuterz-Ūn-perfect, bicauz they reqyr the Infinitiu-mood of an 9ther verb too expres their signification or mænng perfect/y: and be thæ3, may, can, miht or mought, could, would, should, must, owht, and som tym, wil: shal, being a me'r sýn of the futúr-tenc'.

Thær be Fýu Mood7. The Indicatiu, the Imparatiu, the Optatiu, the Subjunctiu, and the Infinitiu.

The Indicatiu-mood sheweth a ræ3s tru or fals: a3, I lou. Or-else asketh a qestion: a3, louest thou ∞

The Imparatiu bideth or commañdeth: a3, lou thy, lou ye.

The Optatiu, or wishng mood, wisheth or desýreth, and hath al-way an aduerb of wishng ioyned befór his nominatiu-cas: a3, pray-God I lou: I-pray-God thy lou: God-grast he lou. Also thæ3, I would, would, would-God, would-too-God, O-that, and O-if, be aduerb7 of wishng shewing the optatiu-mood.

The Subjunctiu-mood hath euer-mór a conjunction sett befór his nominatiu-cas, and dependeth ypon an 9ther

A verb is declined with mood, tense, number, and person: either active having a participle passive: or verb substantive, or neuter.

To haue, a possessive: to haue-leuer, a choicative.

Five moods.

The Indicative sheweth or asketh.

The Imperative biddeth.

The Optative wisheth.

The Subjunctive joineth.

XXIII.

verb in the sám sentenc' ether going befor or cōming after it: a₃, the maister wil be' angri, if we' be' ýdl: when we v₃ diligenc' we' lærx.

The Infinitive hath neither number, person, nor nominative case, and known by to, &c.

The Infinitiu' hath nether number, nor perfx, nor xxiv. nominatiu'-cás befór it, and i₃ known commun/y by this sýn or preposiþion, too, which, too, i₃ not exprest many týmz when thér cōmeth an accusatiu'-cás betwēn the Infinitiu'-mood and the verb befór-going: a₃, bid him cōm hither: with sōm verb⁷ we v₃ a lýk phrás in the nominatiu'-cás: a₃, þou say I am ýdl: That, being a Resolutor of the first, and ynderstanded in the last: a₃, bid that he' cōm hither: þou say that I am ýdl. Nether doo we' v₃, too, after a verb-neuter-yn-perfect, except after, owht: a₃, we' owht too go thither.

That, vnderstanded, and som time resolving the Infinitive mood.

Three times: now, past, to come.

Thér be' thre' Týmz caled Tenc'e⁷. The tým that i₃ Nōw, caled the Present-Tenc': a₃, I lou'. The tým Past, caled the Preter-Tenc': a₃, I lou'ed. The tým Too Cōm caled the Futur-Tenc': a₃, I sha' or wil lou'.

Time past divided into preter, preter-perfect, preter-plu-perfect.

Tým Past hath thre' Diu'isionz. The first caled the Preter-Tenc': a₃, I lou'ed, sōm tým hau'ing the sýn or preposiþiō, did or didst joined with the simpl: a₃, I did lou, thy didst lou. The second, being perfectly past caled the preter-perfect-Tenc', hau'ing al-way the sýn or preposiþion, hau', haft, or hath, sett befór it: a₃, I hau' lou'ed, thy haft lou'ed, he' hath-lou'ed. The thirð being mór than perfectly past hau'ing al-way the sýn or preposiþion had or xxv. hadst befór it, and caled the Preter-plu-perfect-Tenc': a₃, I had lou'ed, thy hadst lou'ed, he had lou'ed. Thér i₃ also a Dou't-ful-preter, and a Dou't-ful-Futur-Tenc' known by sōm adu'erb, or word⁷ in the sentenc' shewing the tým and a₃ may apper by the declýning of verb⁷ folowing.

All preters are communly of one voice: a doubt-ful preter, and doubt-ful future.

Three coniugations or declinings and but one of them in cheefe vie.

Thér be in effect but thre Coniugationz or Declýning⁷ of English verb⁷. The first i₃ of verb⁷-actiu', and verb⁷-neuter. The second of the verb-subsstantiu', The thirð of neuterz-yn-perfect. The verb⁷, Too hau', and Too doo, hau' their special declýning⁷: a₃ appereth folowing.

Verb of the first Conjugation ar
thus declýned.

Indicatiu'-mood present-tenc' singlar.

I lou.	{ }	Plural.	{ }	we	{ }	lou.
thú loueft.				ye, or you		
he loueth.				they		

Eft, and eth.
forma-
tive endings
of the pre-
sent tense:
eth sometime
changed into
ð.

Or thus,

I doo	{ }	lou.	{ }	we	{ }	doo lou.
thú dooft				ye, or you		
he dooth				they		

xxvi.

Preter- tenc fin- gular.	I loued.	{ }	Plu.	we'	{ }	loued.
	thú lou'edft.			ye, or you		
	he lou'ed.			they		

Edft, or eft,
formatiue
endings of
the preter.

Or thus,

I did	{ }	lou.	{ }	we	{ }	did lou.
thú didft				ye, or you		
he did				they		

Preter- perfect- tenc fing.	I hau	{ }	lou'ed.	{ }	Pl.	we	{ }	hau
	thú haft					ye, or you		lou'ed.
	he hath					they		

Preter- plu-perf. tenc fin.	I had	{ }	lou'ed.	{ }	Pl.	we	{ }	had
	thú hadft					ye, or you		lou'ed.
	he' had					they		ed.

Fut. tenc fing.	I fhall or wil	{ }	Pl.	we	{ }	fhall	{ }	lou.
	thú fhalt or wilt			ye, or you		or		
	he fhall or wil			they		wil		

The present
tense is som-
time the
doutful fu-
ture.

The present-tenc is fom tým vzed futuriy by ræðs
of fom aduerb or other spech in the sentenc fhewing a
tým too com: aȝ, I rýd ten dayz henc, and my man
cometh after me.

Imparatiu'-mood.

Imparatiue
vse of second
person: let,
imparatiuely
gouerning
the first and
third person.

Present and
dout-ful Fut- { Iou' thy. } Plur. { Iou' ye', or you.
túr singul.

Let, a verb-im-personal gouerning an accusatiu'-cás xxvii.
of the first or third persn, may be sayd too hau' an
Imparatiu'-signification: as, let me' Iou', let him Iou, &c'.

Optatiu'-mood.

I-pray God,
pray-God,
& God-grant
vfed with the
present, pre-
ter, preter-
perfect, and
futur tence.

Present, & I-pray-God I we'
dout-ful { pray-God, or { thy { ye', or you { Iou'.
futúr singul. God grant he' they

Dout- { I would { we'
ful-prez { would { I Iou'ed. { ye', or you
ter and { would-God { thy Iou'edft. { they
dout- { would-too-God, { he' Iou'ed. { Iou'=
ful fut. { or O-that { } ed.

Prez I-pray-God I Iou'ed. we'
ter { pray-God, or { thy Iou'edft. { ye', or you { Iou'ed.
tenc'. God-grant he' Iou'ed. they

Preter- I we'
perfect { thy { ye', or you { hau' { The adu'erb next
tenc'. he' { they { Iou'=
ed. } befor-going be=
ing aded.

I would,
would, would-
God, would
to God, O
that, O-if, v-
fed with the
preter-plu-
perfect, dout-
ful preter &
doutful fu-
ture.

Prez I-would { we'
ter- { would { I had { ye', or you
plu- { would-God { thy hadft { they
per. { would-too-God { he' had { had Iou'=
tenc'. O-that, or O-if. { } ed.

Futúr- I-pray-God I we'
perfect { pray-God, or { thy { ye', or you { Iou' her-
tenc'. God-grant he' they after.

An optatiue
without ad-
uerbe.

This Optatiu'-mood is sòm tým vzed in the present, xxviii.
and dout-ful futúr tenc'e? in the singular number and

third pers. without any of thæ; aduerb⁷ of wishin^g: a; God sáu you: God grast them grác: the Lórd kep ys from eul: good luk be with you.

The Subjunctiu-mood is declýned a; the Indicatiu- euery-whær hau'ing al-way a conjunction befór his nominatiu-cás: excepting, that after conjunctionz, conditionlz, exceptiun⁷. & aduerfatiu⁷. it is declýned euery-whær in the 'voic' of the optatiu'-mood: thus,

Subjunctiu-mood.

when	{	I lou.	{	we	{	I loued.
		thú lou'eft.		ye, or you		thú lou'edft.
		he lou'eth.		they		he' lou'ed.
we	{	I did	{	I hau'	{	I lou'ed.
		thú didft		thú haft		thú lou'edft.
ye, or you	ed, or	he' did, &c.	lou.	he hath	&c.	
they						
I had	{	I shal or wil	{	thú shal or wilt	{	lou.
		thú hadft		he' shal or wil		
thú hadft	lou'ed.					
he' had, &c.						

Som coniun-
ctions folow
the indica-
tiue endings
fom the op-
tatiue.

When, ask-
ing, is a meer
aduerbe, o-
therwife a
coniunction.

Nót that, when, vsed interrogatiu^{ly} or answératiu^{ly}, is mer^{ly} an aduerb of tým.

Conditio-
nals, excep-
tiues, and ad-
uerfatiues re-
quire the
voice in the
optatiue:
these being
in the place
of the opta-
tiue-aduerbs.

Present. &	{	If, so-that,	{	I, we	{	
dout-ful	{	except, onleft,	{	thú, ye, or you	{	lou.
futúr ten.	{	thowh, al-thowh	{	he, they	{	

XXIX

Dout-ful pre-	{	If, so-that,	{	I lou'ed.
ter and dout-	{	except, onleft,	{	thú lou'edft.
ful futúr.	{	thowh, althowh	{	he lou'ed.

we	{	Pre-	{	declýned a;
ye, or you				
they				
		ter-		the dout-ful
		tenc.		pr. next befór.

Preter-	{	If, so-that,	{	I, we	{	hau
perfect						
tenc.						
		except, onleft,		thú, ye, or you		lou'ed.
		thowh, althowh		he, they		

Preter-	{	If, so-that,	{	I had	{	lou'ed.
plu-per-		exc'cept, onleft,		thū hadst		
fect tenc'.		thowh, al-thowh		he' had		

we', ye', or you, they had lou'ed.

Futūr-	{	If, so-that,	{	I, we'	{	lou'
perfect		exc'cept, onleft,		thū, ye', or you		he'r-
tenc'.		thowh, al-thowh		he', they		after.

{	This Perfect-futūr	{	{	according too	{	
				may be declýned al-		their perfnz.
				fo with shal or wil		

The infin-
itive with his
to, signes, &
endings, in
his preters.

Infinitiu'-mood.

Present, &	{	too lou'.	{	Pre-	too	{	Pre-	too
dout-ful				ter-	lou'z		ter-	hau'
futūr-ten.				tenc'.	ed.		perf.	lou'ed.

Preter-plu-	{	too had	{	Futūr-	{	too lou'
perfect-tenc'.		lou'ed.		perfect.		he'r-aftér.

A Participl of	{	lou'z	{	A participl of	{	lou'z
the present-tenc'.		ing.		the preter-paf.		ed.

xxx.

A Participl of	{	hau'ing lou'ed.
the preter-actiu'.		

The second Conjugation too declýn the
verb-substantiu'.

Indicatiu'-mood.

The verbe-
substantiu
declined.

Present-	{	I am.	{	Plur.	{	we'	{	be' or ar.
tenc' fin-		thū art.				ye', or you		
gular.		he' iz.				they		

Preter-tenc'.	{	I waʒ.	{	{	we'	{	{	wær.	
		thū wær.							ye', or you
		he' waʒ.							they

Preter-perf. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I haue} \\ \text{thū haſt} \\ \text{he hath} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we} \\ \text{ye', or you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\} \text{haue : beu.}$

Preter-plu-pe. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I had} \\ \text{thū haſt} \\ \text{he had} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we} \\ \text{ye', or you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\} \text{had : beu.}$

Fu-
tū-
tenc. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I ſhal or wil} \\ \text{thū ſhalt or wilt} \\ \text{he ſhal or wil} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we} \\ \text{ye', or you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ſhal} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{wil} \end{array} \right\} \text{be.}$

Imparatiu-mood.

Preſent and
dout-ful fu-
tū-tenceſ. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be thū.} \\ \text{be ye', or be you.} \end{array} \right\}$

Let, gouerning the firſt and third perſn.

XXXI.

Optatiu'-mood.

Preſent. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I-pray-God} \\ \text{dout-ful} \\ \text{futū-ten.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I, we} \\ \text{pray-God, or} \\ \text{God-grant} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thū, ye', or you} \\ \text{he, they} \end{array} \right\} \text{be.}$

Dout-
ful pret. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I-would} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{dout-ful fu-} \\ \text{tū-ten.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I, we} \\ \text{would-God} \\ \text{would-too-God} \\ \text{O-that, or O-if} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thū, ye', or you} \\ \text{he', they} \end{array} \right\} \text{wær.}$

Preter-tenc. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I-pray-God} \\ \text{pray-God, or} \\ \text{God-grant} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I, we} \\ \text{thū, ye', or you} \\ \text{he' they} \end{array} \right\} \text{wær.}$

Preter-
perfect
tenc. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I-pray-God} \\ \text{pray-God, or} \\ \text{God-grant} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I, we} \\ \text{thū, ye', or you} \\ \text{he, they} \end{array} \right\} \text{haue' : beu.}$

Preter-	{	I-would	{	I, we	{	had: be'n.
plu-per-		would		thū, ŋe', or ŋou		
fect-tenc'.		would-God		he, they		
		would-too-God				
		O-that, or O-if				

Fu-	{	I-pray-God	{	I, we	{	be' he'r-after.
tūr-		pray-God, or		thū, ŋe', or ŋou		
perf.		God-grant		he, they		

Subjunctiu'-mood.

The Subjunctiu'-mood iȝ declýned lýk the Indicatiu' ^{XXXII.} and the Optatiu', vȝing it accordíng too the conjunçtionȝ iooined with it, aȝ befór iȝ shewed in the first conjugaçion.

Infinitiu'-mood.

Present, Ƨ	{	too be.	{	prez	{	too be'n.	{	Prez	{	too
dout-ful				ter.				ter-		hav'
futūr.								perf.		be'n.

preter-	{	too had be'n.	{	Fu-	{	too be' he'r-after.
plu-per-				tür-		
fect-tenc'.				perf.		

Participl of the	{	be'ing.	{	participl	{	hau'ing-
present-tenc'.				preter		be'n.

The third Conjugaçion iȝ the declýning of
verbȝ-neuterȝ-yn-perfect.

Neuters-vn-
perfect vn-
declined, ex-
cept, est, ad-
ed in the se-
cond person
singul.

Verbȝ-Neuterȝ-yn-perfect ar yn-declýned sáu'ing they hau, ȝst, aded for their second perfx singular in the present and dout-ful-futūr-tenc': excepting, muȝt. In which twoo tenceȝ ónly, May, and Can, of bóth numberȝ be' vȝed. Buȝ, Miht, or mouȝt, Couȝd, Wouȝd, Shouȝd, Muȝt, and Owȝt, may be' vȝed in al moodȝ, and bóth numberȝ, táking their tenc and tým of their Infinitiu-

significatiu without the fyn or preposition, Too: Hau and
 xxxiii. Had, being bary ther-ynto joined in their du tence?:
 But, owht, requyretly, too, after it euery-whar: as, I can
 lou: thy mihtst loued, he could hau loued: we would
 had loued: ye should lou her-after: they must lou: they
 owht too lou. Mór is sayed in my Grammar at-lárg
 tuchíng the equiuocy in Wil, Wilt, and Would, sòm tým
 shewing wilíngnes, sòm tým a commaúndment, sòm tým
 a wíshíng manst by them. The aduerb of wíshíng (would)
 is knowe by hauíng no nominatiu-cás.

Equiuocy in
 wil, wilt. and
 would.

Indicatiu-mood present and dought-ful
 futúr-tenc'.

I may, can, wil.	}	we	}	may.
thy maist, canst, wilt.		ye, or you		can.
he may, can, wil.		they		wil.

Indicatiu-present and dought-ful futúr.

I	}	miht, could, would, should, must	}	lou, &c.
thy		mihtst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, must		
he		miht, could, would, should, must		

preter.	}	loued.	}	Futúr-	}	lou her-	
preter-perf.		hau loued.		perfect			after.
preter-plu-p.		had loued.		tenc'.			

The Optatiu and Subiunctiu-mood be of lyk voic
 as befór euery-whar: their aduerbialz and conjunction
 being joined with-al.

xxxiv. In lyk maner is, Owht, declýned by adíng, Too, too
 his Infinitiu-significatiu: as, I owht too lou, too loued,
 too hau loued, too had loued, too lou her-after: nón of
 thæ; hauíng the Imperatiu-mood, nor the Infinitiu, nor
 participl.

The declýning7 of the v'erb7, Too Doo: and
Too Hau', properly caled a v'erb
posseſſiu'.

Indicatiu'-mood preſent-tenc'.

I doo.	{ we'	{ doo.	{ pre-	I did.		
thū dooſt.				{ he', or you }	{ ter-	{ thū didſt.
he' dooth.						

we' } the o7her tēc'e7 ar declýned in al
he', or you } did. { mood7 a3 the fiſt conju7. nóting
they } doon, 7oo be' in al hi3 o7her pretr7.

Indicatiu'-mood preſent-tenc'.

I hau.	{ we'	{ hau'.	{ And ſo forth, hau'ing had, in al hi3 preter7 and declýned a3 the fiſt conju7ation e= u'ery-whær.	
thū haſt.				{ he', or you }
he' ha7h.				

Som change
voice in all
preter, ſom
in the preter
of the Indica-
tive only.

Nót that ſom v'erb7 chang' v'oic' in al preter-tenc'e7:
a3, 7oo-ſek, I ſowht, I hau' ſowht, I had ſowht: ſowht:
7oo hau' ſowht, hau'ing-ſowht: and ſom chang' v'oic' but in
the fiſt preter of the Indicatiu'-mood ónly: a3, of 7oo
ſe, I ſaw: I hau' ſe'n, I had ſe'n, ſe'n, 7oo hau' ſe'n, hau'ing-
ſe'n. Of which a ſuler gathering-toogether ſhał be' her- xxxv.
after mād: be'ing in æ3i vc' alređy for eu'ery natiu'-englifh
perſn 7oo be' y7tered in ſpe'ch and v7ed in figu7.

Compound-
ed verbs
declined e-
uery-where
as their ſin-
gle: as haue-
leuer a
choica-
tive.

Too Hau', be'ing Compounded with, leu'er, but better
compounded with, rather: a3, 7oo hau'-leu'er, prop7ly caled
a v'erb-choic'atiu', i3 declýned a3 hi3 ſingl in al mood7
and tenc'e7. For al compounded v'erb7 folow the declýning
of their ſingl whether the compoſiti7on be' ſett be'ór or
after ſuch ſingl v'erb.

Haue and
had, equi-
uocals, note

Hau', and, Had, ſett after a v'erb-neu7er-yn-perfect,
and gou'erning an accuſatiu'-cás, ha7h ſom t7m a ſpecial
ſignificati7on or mæning without any poſſeſſion: a3 in thæ3

phráse? I can hau you bætx: we could hau him eom: they mought hau your father bæf you, bicauz you would hau had me goy with you.

Doo, dooft, & dooth, feru'ng too the preſent-tenc.
 Did, and didſt, feru'ng too the preter-tenc.
 Hau, haſt, & hath, feru'ng too the preter-perfect.
 Had, & hadſt, feru'ng too the preter-plu-perf.
 Shal, ſhaſt, wil, & wilt, feru'ng too the fut. tenc.

Signes of tences and verbs-neuters-vn-perfect are ſom time vſed without expreſſing their ſignificatiue verbe.

Thæz & al verb?-neuterz-yn-perfect ar ſom tȳm vzed without expreſſing their verb with them: a3, how, doo you think ∞ a3 you doo. I hau lærxed a3 you hau. XXXVI thowh I can not ſing a3 you can. & wil doo a3 much a3 eu'er you could.

The commonest forming of preter-tence? i3 by ading, ed, too the ſimpl, or, d, by ſyncope: but if ye læu-out, e, after, c, ch, f, k, f, p, ph, x, t, or ſh, the d, i3 changed into t: a3, of too brace, braceɔ, & braetɔ: of too ſtretch, ſtretchɔ, or ſtreeht. If the ſtraxor ad, ed, too euery preter, we ynderſtand hi3 mæn'ng a3 wel, a3 we ynderſtand him a ſtraxor by it in ſom word?.

Preters formed by, ed, added to the ſimple: t, for d, ſynco-ped after c, ch, f, k, f, p, ph, x, t, or ſh.

Me-think, of the preſent-tenc: and me-thowht of the preter-tenc, ar Im-Perſxal3 yndeclýned, not gouerned nor gouern'ng any cá3: but, Let, vzed imparatiu/y or permiſſiu/y gouern'ng an accuſatiu-cás, and commun/y an Infinitiu-mood with-al, ſe'meth too hau a nominatiu-cás of the ſecond perſx ynderſtanded: it ſkileth, it behooueth, and ſuch lýk, be of the ſingular number and third perſx, ſe'm'ng too be gouerned of an Infinitiu-mood, ſentenc or clau3 of a ſentenc folow'ng: a3, me-think it i3 wel, let it alón, and let me go, for it ſkileth not whether of ys hau' it, ſe'ng it behooueth ys bóth too look too it.

Me-think, & me-thought, impersonals. Let, imperatiuely or permiſſiuely v-fed. Impersonals ſeeming yet none.

A Participl i3 a part of ſpeech derýued of a verb, from whoom it táketh hi3 ſignification or mæn'ng: and XXXVII be'ng of the Preſent-tenc endeth in, ing, aded too the ſimpl of the verb: a3, of too leu, leu'ng: of too tæch, tæch'ng:

A participle derived of a verbe. ing, added to the ſimple formeth the

participle of
the present
tence.

Gerundial
in. ing
Verbals
in, ing, or,
and er.

and may be vzed absolutly without any substantiu' ge-
rundially jooined móstly in composition after a preposition:
a3, in-lou'ing goodnes, and by-tæching the sám, v'ertu i3
encreaced. The sám v'oice i3 also a nown-v'erbál, ether
gou'ern'ing a v'erb, adjectiu', or relatiu', or i3 gou'erned in
cás, hau'ing oft' týmz ón of the articl'z. a, an, or the,
sett befór it (or miht be) in the sentenc'. Thér i3 also
an othér nown-v'erbál in or, signifying the dooor: and an
othér in er, signifying an instrument whær-with a th'ing
i3 doonn: a3, I hýréd a tryor for the try'ing of my córn,
but he' lakt a tryer.

Participle-
preter en-
deth alway
in, ed, d, t, n, or
x. vzed
passiuely, or
with being:
but actiuely
compound-
ed with,
hau'ing.

A Participle of the Preter-tence-passiu' hath al-way a
passiu' or suffering signification formed of the simpl of
the v'erb, by ading thær-yntoo ed, d, n, x, or t, and be'ing
chang'ed from the figür of hi3 simpl hath the derýuatiu'-
prik ynder the first letter, táking hi3 mood &c. a3 i3 be-
fór-sayed in a v'erb-actiu', and formed or figüred thus: of
too lou', lou'ed, or lou'd: of too se', se'n: of too know, know'n:
of too tæch, tauht. Which v'oice be'ing derýu'ed of a
v'erb-neuter i3 vzed with be'ing, and not passiu'ly, and
may be caled a participial: bóth which being Compoundd XXXVIII.
after, hau'ing, hau' ónly an actiu' or doo'ing signification:
a3, I hau'ing-lou'ed the' so much, and hau'ing tauht the'

And being
equiuocal
with the
verb of pre-
sent-tence.
distinguihed
thus: I put:
preter, I putt:
particip. putt.

Consonant
doubled for
equiuoc. and
time of vo-
wels.

so long, th'ink il of the' hau'ing-gon from me' without læu'.
And be'ing equiuocal also with the simpl of hi3 v'erb, i3
distinguihed in figür, thus: I put, I putt, I hau' putt, I
had putt, and the matter i3 putt intoo our hand?, which
dubling of a consonant I hau' hither-too vzed ónly for
this distinguihing of the preterz from the simpl of the
v'erb, or for the shor'ning of a v'owel, which i3 of long
tým in the simpl or present-tence, and of shor't tým in the
preterz: a3, of too hæ'r, cometh hæ'rdd, in the preterz of
the verb, and hæ'rdd in the preter of the participi, whoo
ar al of ón v'oice' (except sòm tým the first preter i3
chang'ed in v'oice' from hi3 simpl, a3 i3 shewed befór in
a v'erb) the formatiu'-participi? ar formed by adition

according too the letter ending the simpl of the verb, mór-fully handled in the Grammar at lárǵ.

XXXIX. The ve of a participl móft/y for fhortnes of fpech, which may be mór-amplí Refolued by the verb and the relatiu That, tursqbl intoo which, a₃, a louíng man, or a man that loueth: a man loued of al mēn, or a man that i₃ loued of al mēn: and thowh, loued, remain a participl in bóth phráse? yet it may be refolued by hi₃ verb-actiu: a₃, a man that al mēn lou: and by fuch refoluing, and the help? befór fhewed ye may æ₃ily know a participl from any o₃ther part of fpech, thowh equioeal with o₃ther word?. Participlz of prefent ar comparéd by er, or eft, but the preterz by mór, and móft, better, and beft, wqrs, and wqrfst, befór fhewed in a nqwn.

Participles
refoluable by
their verbe,
and the pas-
fíue into an
actiue verbe,
and ð contra.

Participles
forming
compari-
fons.

XL. An Aduerb i₃ a part of fpech ioined with a verb or participl too declár their fignificatiō mór-exprefly by fuch aduerb: a₃, cōm hither if thū wilt go-forth, fōm tȳm with an adiectiu: a₃, thus bród: & fōm tȳm ioined with an o₃ther aduerb: a₃, hōw foon, a₃ fpedily, yet bóth thæ₃ dependng ypon fōm verb or participl al-way of an actiu, paffiu, or beíng fignificatiō, which ye fhál the æ₃ilíer know too be an aduerb, by afking the qeftion, what, ypon it, whær-yntoo a verb, participl or adiectiu, answereth fingl or in fentenc. but if a fubftantiu answer too the qeftion, beí fur that it i₃ a prepoíitiō, for an aduerb gōuerxeth not any cás, nor i₃ gōuerxed of any word. The negatiu not, i₃ commun/y fett after the v'erb or hi₃ fȳn of tenc, and befór a participl. Móft o₃ther aduerb? ar v₃zed indifferent/y befór or after verb?: exceptíng that, afking and wifhing ar v₃zed ónly befór the verb, hi₃ fȳn, ye befór hi₃ nominatiu'-cás too. So that the voic of a prepoíitiō, not gōuerxing any cás i₃ chaxged intoo an aduerb. The verb? compoíitiō fe- parated by, not, or an accuíatiu'-cás, hath this nót *: a₃, he left not * of too be ernest, the o₃ther left-of long-

An Aduerbe
is ioined
to a verbe
or participle,
and fōme to
an adiectiue
or other ad-
uverb, gōuer-
ned of no
word, yet his
dependant
answering to
the qeftion,
what?

Prepoíitiō
without caíe
is an aduerb.

ago. Their significationz apper by the týtlz folowing,
beginning first with tým.

Tým: a3, now: of-lát: her-after: whýl/t: not-yet: neuer:
then: not-at-al: at-laft: oft: fe'ld: henc'-forth: by-
and-by: long-a-go: foon: fince: and when, an inter-
rogatiu. o'her-wý3 v3ed conjunctiu3 lýk whýl/t:
a3, tooday: toomorrow: tooniht: afoon: may be tákn
fubftantiu3lýk: a3 wel a3 aduerbially.

Plác: a3, her: thær: whær: hither: thither: whither:
henc': thenc': whenc': yp: down: a-bród: bak:
forth: of: a-way.

Order: a3, mór-ouer: farder: farder-mór: finally: at-laft:
afterward: thær-after.

Afking: a3, how ∞ why ∞ whær-for ∞ whær-too ∞

Affirming, or granting: a3, for-footh: ye: ye-for-footh:
mary: ye-mary: yes: yes-mary: fuerly: veri3ly: be't, XL.
for-be-it.

Denýing: or forbiding: a3, not: no: no-for-footh: no-
mary.

Tæ3ing-on a3, on: on-on: go-too, too't, for-too it, rather
interjectionz

Wifhing: a3, I-pray-God: pray-God: God-grant: would:
I-would: would-God: would-too-God: O-that: O-if.

Geting-toogether: a3, toogether: with-al: too: and, alfo.
v3ed laft in fentence.

Parting: a3, a-funder: a-part: a-fýd: of:

Chew3ing: a3, rather: ye-rather: ye-but-rather.

A thing not ended: a3, feáre: feárely: feant: feantly:
nih: al-móft: not-yet:

Shewing: a3, ló.

Chaxe: a3, perhaps: per-chaxe: per-adu'entür: may-chaxe:
for it may chaxe.

Lýknes: a3, fo: thus: a3: eun-a3: lýk-a3.

Qualities Quality: a3, wel: wý3ly: ftrongly: móftly-formed of an
adjectiu or particip. and fom tým of a fubftantiu

Not, is fet af-
ter a verbe,
but before a
participle:
other nega-
tives, and the
reft (except
afking, and
wifhing pla-
ced before
the verbe
& his nomi-
natie cafe)
are v3ed now
heere, now
there.

Qualities
end in, ly,
wife, or are

XLII.

also by-adding, *ly*, a₃, náml/y: manly: or adding, a, in composition befór an adjectiu: a₃, a-bród: a-long: or by, *wi₃* fhwíng lýknes: a₃, hartwí₃: táblwí₃: longwí₃: flatwí₃: bródwí₃: ǵtherwí₃. And móst adjectiu₇ v₃ed aduerbially. And generally al aduerb₇ answeríng too the qestíon, hōw ∞ sōm tým fhwíng lýknes.

adjectives, compounded with a, or v-
ed adverbially: al generally answering to how?

Quantity: a₃, ynōwh: altoogether: a₃-mūch: not-awhit: mūch: litl: and ǵther answeríng too the qestíon, hōw mūch ∞

As quantities answer to how much.

Calíng: a₃, hō: how.

Compáring thing₇ toogether: a₃, a₃-wel: a₃-wel-a₃: and ǵther compounded with, a₃, thowh the láter, a₃, wær singl/ v₃ed or büt ynderstanded. For in compáring thing₇ toogether, a₃, i₃ twýc' in the phrás.

Thér may be sōm aduerb₇ pertáiníng too ǵther týtl₇ of signification: a₃, ónly: for excluding or shúting-out. And sōm pertáin too diuers týtl₇ befór mentiōned, know_x by their diuers signification_z.

One aduerbe may haue diuers significations.

Diuers signification_z formíng compáríson. Aduerb₇ of quality ending in, *ly*, fórm compáríson mótl/y by-adding, *er*, and *est*. The rest by the composition mór, and móst: a₃, of wý₃/y, wý₃/ier, wý₃/ieft: of hartwí₃, mór-hartwí₃, móst-hartwí₃: of a-bród, mór-a-bród, móst-a-bród.

Adverbs forming comparison.

The, i₃ sōm tým v₃ed befór aduerb₇ and aduerbial_z of the compáratiu and superlatiu degre: ŷe sōm tým hauíng, of, or among partatiu/y: a₃, the better ŷe doo, the mór mēn wil lōu ŷou. büt her-in ŷe díd the yn-wý₃ieft of them al.

The, before adverbs of comparative or superlative degree.

XLIII.

A₃, v₃ed compáringly i₃ repeted agein: a₃, he i₃ a₃ gōod a₃ ŷou, and liuēth a₃ wel a₃ ŷou. Büt fhwíng lýknes i₃ v₃ed alón conjunctiu/y: a₃, I doo a₃ he dooth. And sōm tým v₃ed after the aduerb, So, or adjectiu, Sūch: a₃, doo it so, a₃ prai₃ may cōm thær-of. Also, he i₃ sūch a man, a₃ I neuer sáw.

As, repeated.
As, alone,
conjunctively.
As, after so,
and such.

So-as, conjunction, for so-that.

Aduerbs of place beginning with, h, th, wh, compounded, are resolved by, this, that, which, or what.

So-a₃ in composition i₃ a conjunction conditional: a₃, I wil doo it, so-a₃ they be' content, rather so-that.

Aduerb⁷ of Plac' begining with, h, th, wh, be'ing in Composition with a preposi⁷tion, hau' communly plac', t⁷ym, cau₃, occasion, mater, t⁷ing, clau₃, or sentenc', ynderstanded by s⁷uch composition, which may be' resolu'ed by, this, that, which, or what, hau'ing s⁷uch preposi⁷tion sett be'for ynderstanded) now exprefed. The begining with, h, resolu'ed by this: th, by that: wh, by which, or by what: a₃, from-henc': from-thenc': from-whenc': that i₃, from this plac', from that plac', from the which plac', from what plac' ∞ Hither-too, thither-too: that i₃, too this plac' or t⁷ym, too XLIV. that plac' or t⁷ym: also, whær-ynto, or whær-for hau' he' sayed this ∞ that i₃: yntoo what end or purpo₃, or for what cau₃ hau' he' sayed this ∞ s⁷uch composition with for. begining with, th, or wh, (not interrogatiu⁷ly) i₃ a conjunction v₃ed s⁷om t⁷ym illatiu⁷ly, s⁷om t⁷ym cau₃ally. But thæ₃ cōpositionz ar too be' handled mōr-at-lārg' in a Dictionary.

One voice som time an aduerbe, som time a conjunction, som time a preposi⁷tion, and known a-sunder by their vses. Some languages differ in vsing som other parts of speech for one meaning.

So, the 'voic' of an aduerb i⁷ooyning word⁷, clau₃e⁷, or sentenc'e⁷ toogether, i₃ a Conjunction: but gouerning any cās i₃ a preposi⁷tion. And thæ₃ be' the thre' special pooint⁷ too be' nōted, how too know thæ₃ thre' part⁷ of spech a-sunder, thowh euery voic of thæ₃ thre' part⁷ of spech be' not exprefed in the exampl^z ge'u'n for them.

Nōt farder, that s⁷om significationz exprefed in s⁷om langag, or langage⁷, by ōn or by diu'ers part⁷ of spech, ar in an o⁷ther langag exprefed by an o⁷ther part or part⁷ of spech: yet al may yeld perfect sence or mæning in the langag' so v₃ed.

A conjunction ioineth.

A Conjunction i₃ a part of spech that i⁷ooineth word⁷, sentenc'e⁷, or clau₃e⁷ of sentenc'e⁷ toogether, whoo^z differing significationz appe'r by their t⁷yt^z folowing.

Copulatiu⁷ affirmatiu⁷ly: a₃, and: also: and-also: æk: XLV. and-æk: for-also: also, bōth, i₃ s⁷om t⁷ym v₃ed in the

beginning befór an affirmatiu-copulatiu ad-joining a3. too,
i3 v3ed in ending.

Copulatiu7 negatiu/y: a3. nor: nether: nor-yet:

Disjunctiu7: a3. or: ether: or-ele.

Diferetiū7: a3. but.

Cau3alĹ and illatiu7: a3. bicau3: feing: fith: fine: that
demonstratiu/y: for-bicau3: feing-that: fith-that:
fine-that: for-that: for, for-why, thær-for, and whær-
for, me'r illatiu7, and v3ed ad-joiningly: the rest,
fom tȳm v3ed præ-joining/y, that i3. in the beginning,
cau3al/y, fom tȳm adjoining/y, that i3. in the midl.
illatiu/y.

ConditionālĹ: a3. if: if-that: but-if: ynleft: ele': or-ele':
fo-that: indifferently v3ed, except, ele': or-ele', v3ed
also disjunctiu/y.

Exceptiu7: a3. except: excepting: but: fāu: fāu'ing:
befȳd: al thæ3 hau' fom tȳm, that, annexed too
them, & v3ed indifferently, a3, except that I se' it,
I wil not spæk it: also I would not faied it, but
that I faw it.

Interrogatiu7 and dubitatiu7: a3. whether: whether-or-no,
fom tȳm separated. a3. I know not whether ye wil
XLVI. hau' it or no: fom tȳm, or not. Thæ3 hau'ing al-
way a disjunctiu' ad-joining them, and fom tȳm
with no, or not: a3 afór-fhewed.

Aduerfatiu7: a3. thowh: al-thowh: hqw-beit: al-beit: not-
withstanding: al thæ3 hau'ing fom tȳm, that, annexed,
and fom tȳm, yet, or, oth'er aduerfatiu' ad-joined.

Redditiu7 too the fām: a3. yet: for-al-that: neu'ertheles:
and-yet: yet-for-al-that: yet-neu'ertheles: yet-not-
withstanding. yet, be'ing communest redditiu', ether
fingli or in composition, feld præ-joining, but ad-
joining.

Electiu7: a3. than: a3. dȳbled: a3 i3 fhewed in an aduerb:
or-ele. fom tȳm v3ed diminitiu/y. And, ether, v3ed

with a disjunctiu', aȝ, bóth, iȝ vȝed befór a copulatiu'.
And, at-læst: at-the-læst: comunly præ-joined befór
if: or ad-joined after an adu'erfatiu'.

A verb attending on a conjunction myſt of neceſſity
hau an oþher verb befór or after it in the ſam ſentenc'
or clauȝ of ſentenc'.

Copulatiues,
diſiunctiues,
electiues, ex-
ceptiues, and
adu'erbis of
aſſerues, cou-
ple like
mood, tence,
& caſe, ex-
cept, &c.

Conjunctionȝ, Copulatiu'ȝ, diſiunctiu'ȝ, electiu'ȝ, and
ſom exceptiu'ȝ, and adu'erbȝ of lýknes vȝed conjunctionly,
ar ad-joined comunly betw'en wordȝ, ſentenc'eȝ, and
clauȝeȝ, and gou'ern lýk mood, tenc', and cáſ: exceþt the
láter tenc' hau an expreſt lýn, or oþher ſpe'ch contrary
too the fórmér tenc': aȝ, I ræd and wrýt eu'ery day, büt
play not, nor ſlep without læu': alſo, I hau' foun'd a top,
a book, fýu' arrowȝ, and a pyre' ful of counterȝ, büt thü
ſhaſt not hau' them. This laſt, büt, iȝ a diſcretiu'. Bóth,
vȝed fórmóſt, and tooȝ, vȝed hýndmóſt copulatiu'ly, may
be ták'n for adu'erbȝ of gather'ng toogether: aȝ, ether, ſo
diſ-iunctiu'ly vȝed, may be' ſai'ed an adu'erb of che'w'ng.

XLVII.

Prepoſitiuely
before an ac-
cuſatiue caſe
ſet after the
verb.

Postpoſitiue-
ly ruling that,
or which, go-
ing before.

Compoſitiue-
ly with
this &c.

Appoſitiuely
and adu'erb-
ially with this
(*) as other
adu'erbis ſe-
ſeuered.

Post poſitiue-
ly ſeuered
with this &c.

A Prepoſitiu' iȝ a part of ſpe'ch proprly vȝed pre-
poſitiu'ly, that iȝ, gou'ern'ng an accuſatiu'-cáſ ſett next
after it (exceþt ſom tým in v'ers it iȝ ſett after hiȝ cáſual
word) aȝ, I go too the church: and iȝ ſom tým poſt-
poſitiu'ly vȝed, that iȝ, when it gou'ern'eth the relatiu',
that, or which, com'ng befór a verb, whooȝ gou'ern'ng
prepoſitiu' iȝ ſett after ſuch verb: aȝ, this iȝ the man
whoom we ſpák of, or of whom we' ſpák, and iȝ ſom
tým vȝed in compoſitiu' after a verb, büt be'ng ſeuered
from the verb by the adu'erb, not, or by an accuſatiu'-
cáſ, may be ſay'ed too be ſett in appoſitiu' adu'erbially,
and then hau'ng this nóť * befór it, aȝ oþher adu'erbȝ
ſo ſeuered: büt be'ng vȝed ſo in poſt-poſitiu', and ſeuered
aȝ befór-ſay'ed, may hau' this nóť [, and ſai'ed too be' ſett
in poſt-poſitiu' ſeuered: aȝ, bring-in the manȝ mál, or
bring the manȝ mál * in, for it iȝ the mál which I browht

XLVIII.

the money | in. So that a preposition may be said too be sett, *som tȳm prepositiu/ly*, *som tȳm post-positiu/ly*, *som tȳm compositiu/ly*, *som tȳm appositiu/ly*, and *som tȳm post-positiu/ly* seuered: which first post-position is *som tȳm* vzed in composition with the verb, and then the relatiu governed of the verb, for verb^s compounded in english governs no other cas than other singl verb^s, that is, an accusatiu-cas. A Preposition is of diuers voice^s, as foloweth next, al-way governing an accusatiu-cas, otherw^{ise} it is an aduerb, as is befór said in an aduerb.

A verb compounded governeth case as single verb.
Preposition adverbially single.

Up: down: too: intoo: yntoo: yp-too: down-too: at: befór: ageinst: with: without: within: about: along: abtód: al-abtód: toward: of: out-of: in: bicau3-of: benæth, or below: after: nih, nih-too: nih-yntoo, or ner: behýnd: betwen: among: ouer: ynder: on, or ypon: befýd: by: thřowh, or thęrowh: thřowh-out: for: amidst: beyond: abou: yntil: ynder: fro, or from: and *som tȳm* two ar compounded, as, from-out: from-among: from-amidst: from-abou: from-XLIX. ynder: from-ypon: from-befór: from-beyond: ouer-ageinst, &c. hauing communly in such composition a signification of both singlz. But being sett in composition befór a verb, dooth *som tȳm* ló3 his propr signification: as, too out-ryd, signifying too ryd faster: too ouer-com, mēning too maister, too conquer, too exceed: tuching: concernig: as-tuching: as-concerning: as-for, prepositionz affo.

Their proper significati-
ons shall be
examples
hereafter if
God lend
life and lei-
sure.

Certain prepositionz form a comparatiu and superlatiu degree, as foloweth, which comparisonz ar nown^s adiectiu^s *som tȳm* aduerbially vzed.

Compari-
sons from
prepositions
are adiec-
tiues or ad-
uerbials.

Of, yp: yper, yper-móft, and yp-móft.

Of, down: downer, downer-móft, and down-móft.

Of, in: iner, iner-móft, and in-móft.

Of, befór: fórmer, fórmost.

Of, benæth: næther, næther-móft.

Of, behýnd: hýnder, hýnder-móft, and hýndmóft.

Of, beyond: yonderer, yondermost, & yondmost.

Of, ynder : yndermóft.

Of, nær : nærer, next.

Of, nih : niher, next.

Toward de-
vided by his
ruled caſe,
o, turned in-
to, oo.

Ward vſed
to forme de-
rivative.

Toward, iʒ ſom tȳm diuýded by hiʒ cáluál word, o, be'ing chang'ed too, oo: aʒ, we' çám too Lõdon ward, or i. toward Lõdon the mõnday, and řód too Oxford ward or toward Oxford the ſám day. And ſom prepoſitiõnʒ hau', ward, in derýu'atiõn after them: aʒ, in'ward, out'ward, of'ward, and ar adiectiu' ſom tȳm vʒed adu'erbially, and ſom tȳm form'ing an adu'erb of qality by ading, ly: aʒ, in-ward'ly, ſouth-ward'ly, thowh we' pronounç' ſowther'ly. South and o'ther pooint' of the compas form'ing derýu'atiu' with ward ar vʒed ſo lýkwíʒ: that iʒ, toward the pooint ſo form'ing derýu'atiõn. Alſo, we' ſay hómward, mæning toward hóm.

Prepoſition
compound-
ed before a
ſubſtantie.
and after an
adu'erbe.
And after a
verb keepeth
his ſignifica-
tion, but be-
fore a verbe
ſom alter the
ſignification
of both.

Prepoſitiõnʒ ar ſom tȳm compounded befór a ſubſtantiu' alſo, but after an adu'erb: aʒ, I wil mák an in-ſett thær-on too profit my of-ſpring he'r-after. And be'ing com-
pounded after a v'erb doo commun'y kep' their propr ſignification, but compounded befór a v'erb, doo oftñ y'eld too the v'erb ſom o'ther ſignification, not propr too ſuch prepoſitiõn. But tuch'ing the ſignificationʒ of ſingl prepoſitiõnʒ, & their compoſitiõnʒ befór verbʒ, they ar too be handled at-lárg' in a Dictiõnary: our o'ther compoſitiõnʒ doo commun'y ták ſignification of bóth thingʒ compounded, aʒ by rul iʒ or may be' ex-plained he'r-after.

Compoſiti-
ons and ap-
poſitions of
ſubſtantieues
together ru-
led after.

Nõw we' hau' handled a prepoſitiõn in hiʒ diu'ifiõnʒ, LI. prepoſitiu'ly, poſt-poſitiu'ly, compoſitiu'ly, appoſitiu'ly, and poſt-poſitiu'ly ſeu'ered, or vʒed ſingl adu'erbially. The compound'ing' of ſubſtantiu'ʒ, and the appoſitiõnʒ vʒed with ſubſtantiu'ʒ, and with v'erbʒ, ſhal be' mór-plainly exampl'ed in the plác'ing of wordʒ in ſentenc' caled con-
ſtruction after the handling of an Interjection, which foloweth.

An Interjection is a part of speech that betókseth a sudden passion of the mynd: the signification or mæning of which speech muſt be ynderſtanded by the geſtúr, countenance, or paſſion of the ſpækor, and ſom tîm with regard of the perſx /póks-too, or of the thing /póks-of: a3 is ſhewed by the týtlz folowing, or ſuch lýk.

An Interjection is a sudden & vnperfect speech.

LI.

Som
be' of

Sorrow: a3, alas: hów.
Fær: a3, oh: O-Lórd.
Wonder: a3, whoh: good-Lórd.
Diſdain: a3, waw.
Shun'ng: a3, henc: away: fy.
Prai3'ng: a3, oh: exc'elent.
Scors'ng: a3, O-bráu.
Lament'ng: a3, oh, ho, ho.
Cry'ng-out: a3, O-good-Lórd.
Curl'ng: a3, wo, wo: what-a-miſcheſ ~
Lagh'ng: a3, ah, hah ha.
Cal'ng: a3, how: whoop: how-fir-a.
Silenc': a3, pæc': hufh: tft.
Threts'ng: a3, wel wel: go too go too.
Stop'ng: a3, hó: phtrōwh.
Fórc'ng: a3, gep: on: hop: het, aá-horſx3.
Fray'ng: a3, hqh: thōwh.

And ſo of al other voice] yn-perfect/y yttred, yet ſignify'ng ſom ſudden paſſion of the mynd, in what maner ſoouer the ſám be yttred: a3 O-abſminábl act: away with him: mixt in ſentenc thus:

Sentence interiectively vſed.

Fy-ty-for-ſhám, what world is this ~
Good-Lórd, what ſhal we ſay ~
Wo, wo, too them: alas the whyl
alas and wel away.

Soeuer, hau'ng no ſignification of it ſelf, but by compoſition after an other word, ſignifieth infinitly, and a3 it wære without exceþtion: and is ſom tîm ſeuered

Soeuer intinitely ſome time ſeuered from his

composi- from hiȝ composiȝion thus: who-foeu'er say nay, and what-
tion. foeu'er mater it be', and how-foeu'er it be' doonn cuningly,
I wil accompliſh what-foeu'er commandment ȝe' wil ge'u'
me. Or, what man foeu'er say nay, and what mater LIII.
foeu'er it be', and how cuningly foeu'er it be' doonn, I
wil accompliſh what commandment foeu'er ȝe' wil ge'u' me'.

Vn-, dis-, mis-,
ab-, very, &
euen, explai-
ned for signi-
fication.

Un-, dis-, and mis-, ar sett in composiȝion befór
wordȝ: ȝn-, and dis-, ge'u'ing a signifiȝation contrary too
the singl word, that iȝ, negatiu'ly, or contrary too the
singl: bȝt mis-, granting the signifiȝation of the singl,
bȝt-ȝet in oȝther maner than iȝ signified in the singl, and
oȝtherwiȝ than it owht too be': aȝ, ȝn-ōneſt, dis-ōneſt, ȝn-
brýdſ, and ȝn-arm, dis-truſt, dis-alow, mis-truſt, mis-alow,
mis-ták, mis-chanc': mis-be'leſ. And ab-, aȝ, ab-ve', ab-vȝ.
Very, and euen, ſignify al-way affirmatiu'ly aȝ it wær with
erneſtnes, móſtly in composiȝion: aȝ, v'ery-good, v'ery-wel:
a v'ery-v'arlat: eu'n-now.

A breſ re-capitulaȝion or rehære'al of the
fórmer trætíc', tȝching the ety-
molog' and conſtruȝion
for e'ngliſh ſpe'ch.

Engliſh hath
ſhort rules.

Aȝ Engliſh hath few and ſhort rulȝ for declýning
of wordȝ, ſo it hath few rulȝ for jooining of wordȝ in LIV.
ſentenc or in conſtruȝion, be'ing grætly aided in bóth
thæȝ poointȝ, in that that the verb hath communly hiȝ no-
minatiu'-cás expreſt, lýkwȝ the adjectiu' hiȝ ſubſtantiu',
and the relatiu' can not be' without an antec'edent: and
when diuerȝ ſubſtantiu' or clauȝeȝ go befór the relatiu',
whær-by the antec'edent miht be' douȝt-ful, we' vȝ com-
munly too expreſ the riht antec'edent * agein with the
relatiu'. Our prepoſiȝionȝ and composiȝionȝ be'ing plenti-
fully vȝed doo aid ȝs much alſo, bóth for the tenc' of the

The three
concordȝ are
eaſie, bicauſe
the gouernor
is móſtly ex-
preſt.

Prepoſiȝion
and compo-

verb, and eás of the substantiu, whoo not beíng nomi-
natiu-eás too a verb, vocatiu, proprietary, nor gainor, nor
v3ed absolutly (a3 í3 befór plainly shewed in the týtl of
eáse,) móstly attendeth on hí3 gouernor goíng next befór
it in plain constrúction without vérs, and answereth too
the qúestion, whoóm ~ or what ~ mád with and after
súch gouernor ealed hí3 appendant. The spech beíng
also a3 grætly aided (for the distinction of voic, and per-
fect signification or mæníng of word) by the diuers di-
uisionz or partz in the voic, for which we hau now
seux and thirty diuers & distinct letterz, and seux diph-
thongz: a3 the latin & sòm ither langagez (beíng drýu x
LX. thær-ýntoo throw lak of so many diuisionz in voic a3
englich hath) ar aided by their diuers and many sillablz
in móst wordz: our englich wordz (not beíng formatiu) ar
communly but of ón sillabl, yet eáúbl of any thing,
that any ither langag may bæ or ýtter: which concludeth
that our spech í3 far-shorter than ither of many sillablz,
we ýttering sòm týmz fýu or six wordz with fýu or six
sillablz, when ither ar drýu x too diuers sillablz, in almost
euery word except a few preposítionz, ve in sòm of thóz
fýu or six wordz too v3 fýu or six sillablz, and sòm tým
mo in sòm-ón word, yet our langag a3 senc'bl a3 theirz,
and sooner conceiued in senc' too the ær by the ræ3sz
afór-saied, thowh (hither-too) ýtterly defaced of the credit
du ýntoo it, for lak of tru ortógraphy and Grammar, now
performed too the græt credit and perpetual itey of the
best ve' of the sám spech for-eu'er, a perfect dictionary
beíng mád a rer-ward her-ýntoo. And a3 deelyning of
wordz, and the móst rulz for constrúction ar handled-
together befór: so her folow-next the sám rulz for con-
strúction with the rest v3-d in our englich phráse, and
thar in vérs, bóth for breuítý & the delihtabl æ3 of the
memory, a3 foloweth: after which ensueth a bref cōferenc
LXI. of the latin eás exprefed by our englich preposítion, which
í3 a græt æ3 too our natiō that wil lærx latin constrúct-

tion explain-
ing englich.
The gover-
nor known
by, who,
which, or
what? made
before the
verbe: but
made after
adjective or
relative: and
after an ap-
pendant to
find the go-
uerned case.
English signi-
fications ex-
press by diui-
sions in voice
and latine by
diuers sillab-
les.
Therefore
englich may
expres by
one sillable
thar for
which other
v3 diuers
sillables, and
englich the
brefier, yet
as sensible.

Defaced for
lak of true
ortógraphy
and Gram-
mar.

Rules for
constructi-
on in verse
for memories
like.

A cōferenc
with latin fo-
loweth.

tion, and a lyk æȝ too the lærned strang'or too attain
spedily yntoo englissh.

Bref nót in v'ers for párc'ing englissh in
many pooint' agre'ing with
latin aȝ foloweth.

Marke the
parts of
speech, spe-
cially signes
and equiuocy.

Note the
verb and his
nominatiue.

Ask'ing, bid-
ding, or had
set their no-
minatiue af-
ter them.

Likewise, it
and there.

Infinitiuē,
sentence, or
clause, is in
steade of a
nominatiue.

Adiectiue
hath substan-
tiue, or vsed
substantiue-
like or aduer-
bially.

Relatiue
hath an an-
tecedent.
How these
do concord
or agre.

Firſt mark the part of spe'ch of word
in eu'ery sentenc',

Nóting sýnȝ and equiuocal
too ynderstand their senc'.

Then nót æch v'erb nominatiu',
sett móſt befór the v'erb,

Except the v'erb ask qeſtion,
or be' the biding mood.

Or had, reſolu'd intoo plain phráȝ,
coniunction, if, may get.

For then the cáſ nominatiu'
befór the v'erb iȝ sett,

Aȝ iȝ when it or thér doo com
befór the v'erb riht-fit.

Som tȳm a v'erb Infinitiu',
ſom ſentenc' or ſom clauȝ

Iȝ too the v'erb nominatiu',
and thȳrd perſn dooth cauȝ.

Let adiectiu' hau' ſubſtantiu':
let antec'edent be'

Found-out for eu'ry relatiu':
let ſuch too rulȝ agre':

For v'erb number and perſn muſt
agre' yntoo hiȝ cáſ:

Aȝ relatiu', in g'ender toó,
vȝth antec'edent grác'.

Adiectiu' cáſ, g'ender, number,
muſt hiȝ ſubſtantiu' plæȝ.

And, oft, iʒ vʒd/ substantiu/ýk,

aduerb/ of it fýnd æʒ.

Many cáse/ nominatiu/

many substantiu/ fén.

Or antecedent/ singlar.

with conjunction betwen.

Copling fuch. cauz their ruled word

al-way plural too be/

Whoo in perfx and g'ender muʒt

with móst-worþthy agre :

Whær first perfx iʒ worþhieʒt.

the fecond iʒ the next.

The mafculin, then feminin

g'ender lookth too be' beʒt:

Sáu in fuch thing/, aʒ hau no lýf,

the neuter táktly-away al ftrýf.

This laʒt (for perfx and gender)

feru'th latin rul mór-rýf.

Oþer cáse/ folow their rul:

except they attend on

An oþer word, and anfwer too

whoom ~ or what ~ mád ypon

The next word befór-appendant,

on whoom fuch cáʒ iʒ attendant:

Sáu'ing al-way, whoo, which, or that,

when they relatiu/ be/

Aʒ yfhorz go befór their lórd.

and ruled diu'erʒly,

Accord'ing too the rulz for cáʒ

mád for word/ attendant,

But prepoʒition and gerund/

feld yfhorʒhip doo grant:

When nominatiu' ftrang' cometh

twixt relatiu' and v'erb,

The relatiu muʒt be fuch cáʒ

aʒ the v'erb wil affórd:

Many nomi-
natiues, sub-
stantiues, or
antecedents.

Verbe adiec-
tiue, and re-
latiue plur-
al.

Then first
perfon, &c.
mafculine
gender, &c.
worþhieʒt, ex-
cept in things
without life as
this ferueth
the latin
moʒt.

The caʒe of
the substan-
tiue.

The caʒe of
the relatiues.
who, which,
or what, being
as gentilmén
vfhorʒs.

Prepoʒition
and gerunds
feld grant
yfhorʒhip.

The relatiue
nominatiue

case to the
verbe.

Propriety ruled
as his relative propri-
etary: like-
wise his sub-
stantive be-
ing exprest.

The relative
ruled by pre-
position, by
composition,
or post-posi-
tion.

That, de-
monstrative,
relative, and
conjunction
from time un-
derstood.

The substan-
tive of parta-
tive, interro-
gative, and
numerative
understood.

Words cou-
pling like ca-
ses.

Ye like
moods and
tenses also.

If nominative be not there,
the relative his stead dooth bear.

Propriety of relative-
proprietary must

Follow the rule of relative,
for case, if all be just.

So must relative? substantive
with relative exprest.

The relative from time is ruled
by preposition

In figure sett after a verb,
either in composition,

Or severed hath this note | too shew
it sett in post-position.

That may be named equivocal.
oft a demonstrative:

Some time conjunction causal:
some time a relative,

Changed for which: that conjunction
is oft left-out in the sentence,
leaving the verb alone.

The substantive of partative
used with, of, or among,

Is understood by the word
attending, of, a-long:

Interrogative and numerative
doo follow the like song.

Verb-substantive craveth after it
such case as dooth before it go,

Ye shew a passive participial
verb-substantive doo then follow.

So coupling and dis-joining word?
elective? and exceptive? too,

Adverb? of likeness, also but
copied like case, and most-time too
join mood? and tense? like-also.

LIX.

LX

Verb^s of ask^{ing} and teach^{ing} wil
rul accusatiu-cáse^s twoo.

The ón suffixor, the óther thing,
our spech dooth fo alow.

The ending, *ing*, for particip^l,
or *v3d* gerundial^y,

Doth gouerns lýk eas a3 their verb,
that dooth their fene supply.

V'oi^c-actiu' intoo passiu'-v'oi^c
may be resolu'd, and fo

V'oi^c passiu' intoo actiu'-v'oi^c
may be' resolu'd too.

The suffixor, now nominatiu,
at-first folowd the v'erb.

Whooz ruling eas was the dooor,
but now the passiu-word,

Cráuth, of, or by, befór the sám,
aech langag fo affórd.

A particip^l resolu'd may be
yntoo the v'erb, lýk *wi3*

Our spech aloweth best the phrás,
that neldeth the best gý3.

The substanc' and the qality
of thing i3 first in phrás.

When, of, i3 left-out in our spech,
and the thing last in plác,

Bóth sett in composition now:
but ve' resolu' by, for,

And qality som tým by, with,
when compound⁷ he' abór.

Part, parc'el, or pertein^g-too
erán the thing jooin'd befór.

Substanc' i3 knowⁿ by adjectiu',
derýu'd from substantiu⁷ ítór:

A3 for exampl her I shew.

how he may such compound^g know.

Verbs gouver-
ning a dou-
ble accusa-
tive.

Participle, &
gerundiall
gouverning as
their verbe.

Resolving of
actiue into
passiue and
e contra

Participle
resolved by
his verbe &
e contra.

Compound-
ing of sub-
stantiues
showing sub-
stance, quali-
ty, vse, part, or
pertaining
to.

Examples
for substan-

tiues com-
pounded.

On an erth-bank ne'r medow-ground,
I ſaw a hors-comb ly,
Which I browht intoo a hors-mil,
that a ſtón-wal ſtood nih,
And fýnding thær an elmen plank,
I ſowht for a wødd-betſ
And wøddw wedg'eſ, büt found nawht,
ſáu'ing a laten-ketſ.

Compoſiti-
ons and ſub-
ſtantiue
adiectiue
reſolued by
prepoſitions
of. for, or
with.

On a bank of erth or erthw bank, ne'r ground for
medow, I ſaw a comb for a hors ly, which I browht intoo
a mil with hors, that ſtood nih a ſtónen wal. or wal of
ſtón, and fýnding thær an elm-plank, or plank of elm, I
ſowht-for a betſ for wødd, and wedg'eſ of wødd, büt found
no-thing, ſáu'ing a ketſ of laten.

Appoſition
is when di-
uers words
of one part
of ſpeech
come toge-
ther vnder
one rule: yea
ſome time
fixt with
prepoſition,
composition,
coniunction,
and proprie-
tarily.

Thér iſ alſo in our ſpech an Appoſition, a term
appliabſ, when diuers verbſ of ón mood, tene', number,
and perſx: or diuers ſubſtantiuſ of ón cáſ: or other wordſ LXII.
of ón-ſelf part of ſpech folow ón an other in ſentenc'
without a copulatiu' or diſjunctiu', ſuch ſubſtantiuſ belong-
ing ſom tým too ón-ſelf thing: büt hau'ing copulatiu' or
diſjunctiu' befór the láter may pertain too diuers thingſ:
and ſuch wordſ may be ſayed too ſtand in appoſition,
becauſ they ar al ynder ón rul. Alſo diuers ſubſtantiuſ
may be in a ſentenc' toogether, not gouerning nor gouer-
ned yntil al be expreſt, ſom being ſett in appoſition.
ſom in compoſition, ſom with prepoſition, the laſt gouer-
ned ſom tým by a conijunction, and ſom tým iſ pro-
prietary, aſ in this exampl.

Examples for
appoſition
intermingled
with prepoſi-
tion, compo-
ſition, con-
iunction, and
proprieties.

The riht-ónorábl the Lórd Roberd Dýdley, Erl of
Leceſter, Baron of Denbih, kniht of the móſt-ónorábl
order of the garter and of S. Michael, maiſter of hir
Majeſtyſ horsſ, ón of hir Hihnes móſt-ónorábl priuy
Councel, Chancelor of the Uniuerſity of Oxford, and
Lieú-tenant general of al the engliſh garifonſ in
Flanderſſ. ſoldyorſſ eorag'eſſ, wýſdomſ, aptueſſ, and

strength, ar imployed, bestowed and vzed valiantly, wýð/y, com/y, and strong/y, too yp-hôld, maintain, and defend the énor, dignity, estát, comodity, and profit of them-selu, their cuntry, and posterity. With pards cráued, if I hau ered in mis-plác'ing or mis-ták'ing any word vzed her, ónly for exampl a3 afór-fayed.

And her-in nó't that too expres any proprietary or appertenant by the possessu, hi3, semeth too me very-ynfit: for then lawzor3 in feofment, habendum, warrant, & other clauze, for grant, miht argu strongly that such word pertained not too the feoffe, warrant, or other grante. And so generaly of other proprietari3, now be'ing figured plainly with the declýnatiu nó't (hi3, be'ing vzed according too hi3 propr ve) be the proprietary voic and figur iz vzed som tým also appendantly befór the propriety attendant appertaining/y: a3, the wal3 bredth, and my stáu length be af-ón.

His, refused for exprest proprietary-snip.

Adv'erb of plác' compounded with any preposition,

Þe may resolu by this, that, which, or what, now sett alón

After plác, tým, maner, cau3, thing, clau3, or sentenc first mæn't:

H, cráu'ing this, th, cráu'ing that, wh, which or what hath sent.

An answer must agre in cá3, and tenc' with qest'ion:

Exc'ept the cá3 and tenc' be' such, that rul3 geu plain exception.

A3-tuch'ing an yn-perfect voic, æch langag' hath hi3 phrás:

By countenanc' and g'estür such hi3 mæn'ing al-way haz.

H, th, wh, be-ginning ad-verbs of place, resoluable by, this that, which, or what.

An answer is ruled by the question.

Interiective phrases.

LXIV.

Profody.

Time of
vowels by
figure.
Two fhort
vowels found
as one.
Every lan-
guage hath
naturall
to be
foreft.

Authors and
prefent caufe
giue rule for
profody and
verfifying.

Prothefis
and Aphere-
fis in Englifh
words.

Halfe vowels
encreacing
or decrea-
cing a fylla-
ble in the
middle.
3, chang'd
for, eth, at
end.

A₃ Profody, for v'owelz tȳm,
by figūr i₃ mād plain,
So v'oice' in v'ers foundth fhort v'owelz
diphthonglȳk, being twain.
And a₃-for e'ngliſh verſifying,
our métr and our rȳm
Wil fet-forth any-ón deuȳc',
with mater. tun. and tȳm,
Suffic'ient for mirth or wo,
for ernest, or gám fliht,
For gráu' or wanton, hih or bás,
for terrōr or deliht.
According too æch mȳnd⁷ conceit,
e'ngliſh can ke'p du plác',
And ſhould be' wrongd if hou it ty
yntoo a ſtrang' tung⁷ grác'.
Thær-for I læu' Profody too
aūtōr^z, and cau³ too cōm:
And neu'er ty thar too ſtraiht rul^z,
which can ſeru' eu'ry tȳrn,
But that accōunt v₃th Prothēfis.
or cōunt Apherefis,
A₃ dooth aray, or ray the lȳk:
raiment of the laſt i₃:
And twixt for betwixt we' alōw,
and lōw the lȳk of this.
So hal³ v'owel in formatiu'
in midl may encreæc'
A ſyllabl, a₃, e, ſōm tȳm
may decræc' in thar plác'.
And, 3, for, eth, may chang'ed be'
too hēld ſōm v'ers hi₃ grác' truȳ.

LXV.

A short conference of english prepoſiti-
onſ not vsd in latin for on
meaning.

Tak heed of. Of. for genitiu:
except it folow 'voic' paſſiu':
or men aȝ. fro. for ablatiu.
whær prepoſitiō latin iȝ ryu
or paſſiu' mákth dooer datiu':

Of. ſhewing
latin geni-
tue: except.

Of. ſhewing
datiue, doer.

Of. ſhewing
ablatiue.

Of. chooſing
genitiue, or
ablatiue.

In ſtead of thar-ſam genitiu.
ne'd, rulth ónly an ablatiu':
aȝ wóthy, and hiȝ contr-adjectiu'.

Praiȝ or diſ praiȝ and meȝur wil
mák choic of thæȝ twoo-caſeȝ ſtil.
plentiȝoſ, 'void, ful, and empty,
t̄ accuȝ. condemn. warx. purg. or try.
of crym. cauȝ. thing. or lýk men nih.

To, or for,
ſhewing
datiue.

He'd, too, or, for, gainorȝ, lýkweiȝ
and when lýknes and profit rýȝ.
which cauȝ datiu' in latin gýȝ.

For. in abla-
tiue with
price: ſom in
genitiue.

But. for, with prie' iȝ ablatiu',
whooȝ lón adjectiu iȝ genitiu':
for. ſhewing cauȝ. cráuth ablatiu.

With, tho-
rough. for,
by, than,
ſhew abla-
tiue.

Mark, with, beſór inſtrument. and
maner of dooing ablatiu':
the laſt hath throwh, or by, aȝ oft
when cauȝ iȝ ſhewd. for, iȝ mór-ryu.
ſo, with, after ende'wd, content.

And, by, whooín compáratiu' hath ſent
or. than. english. in latin mænt.

By, with, tho-
rough, in, cō-
pounded ge-
rundially.

Ing, participl compoundd with, by,
throwh, with, or in. gerundially.
mákth gerund. do. latin ſupply.

Place ruled
in either
language.

Prepoſitiōnȝ english rul plác',
lō english prepoſitiōnȝ' grác',
which in latin gouerns no cáſ.

In shewing plác with at, or in,
v3 g'eniatiu' in the latin,
a3, too, cráu'eth accu'satiu',
from, by, or throuw, cráu' ablatiu'.

Latin prepo-
sitions in o-
ther phrases
and som time
vnderstood.

Latin v3th prepo'sitionz too
in o'ther phráse7 from thæ3 wýd.
a3 in their rul'ing ye' may know,
oft ynder-stood they cáse7 gýd.

Diuers rules
haue diuers
cases from
one verbe.

Som v'erb7 rul cáse7 twoo or thre,
then suffror ón móft týmz wil be
móft v3ed in accu'satiu',
diuers7 rulz, diuers7 cáse7 ge'u.

Latin imper-
sonals, but
engli'sh per-
sonals.

Im-per'sonalz lak nominatiu',
in latin g'ou'ern'ng datiu',
som g'ou'ern an accu'satiu',
(be'sýd som tým a g'eniatiu')
thó3 engli'sh be' nominatiu',
or-etc' clau3, or infinitiu'
dooth it-self rulor too sých ge'u.

Infinitive &
participle in
ing, shew la-
tin gerunds
and supines.

Ták he'd of the engli'sh last mood,
and participi end'ng with, ing,
latin g'erund7 oft mák thæ3 g'ood,
supin'z rárer for thæ3 they bring.

Latin verbs
compoun-
ded, engli'sh-
ed as single.

Móft latin v'erb7 be'ing compou'ndd
with prepo'sition be'fór them,
ar engli'shed a3 singl v'erb7,
whooz ruled cás tákth yntoo him
the prepo'sition: if not, set
sých compo'sition last móft-fit.

Read autors
for perfect-
nes.

Whær compou'ndd phráse7 dis-agre',
g'ood autörz serch, and shun not me'.

By resoluing
phrases the
best is found.

Equiuecy dooth æch spe'ch plæ3,
resolu æch phrás that fenc' may æ3.
I know not shorter rulz than thæ3:
sáu' the concord7 and rulz be'fór,
agre' much with the latin stór.

Som falt? may be' in this
im-prefion: the Compofor being fo
much accuftomed in the
former ve; and the Ayt or fo
perfect in the fentenc', that
an othor ageinted with this
ve may fooner fynd fom falt?.

Referred to
the verfes
before.

Qd. W. Bullokar.

Finis.

William Bullokar's Pamphlet
for Grammar:

Or rather too he' saied his Abbreniatiō of his Gram-
mar for English, extracted out-of his Grammar at-lárg'
This be'ing sūfficiēnt for the spedi lærning how too páre.
English spech for the perfecter wryting thær-of, and vzing
of the best phráse7 thær-in, and the æzier entranc' intoo
the secret7 of Grammar for othér langag'e7, and the spediér
ynderstanding of othér langag'e7 ruled or not ruled by
Grammar: v'ery-profitabl' for the English natiō that
dezyrēth too lærn any strang' langag': and v'ery-aid-ful
too the strang'or too lærn english perfectly and spedi'y:
for that English hath short rul (thær-for soon lærned)
yet hau'ing sūfficiēnt rulz thær-in too māk the way much
æzier for the lærning of any othér langag' ynknown be'
fór too the lærnør. He' hath also cau'zēd too
be' im-printed with tru ortōgraphy and
Grammar-nót7 othér book7 sūfficiēnt
for the exerci'z and vc' of this
Grammar.

Ge'u' God the prais, that tæchēth al-wai3
When truth tryēth, errør fliēth.

Im-printed at London by Ed-
mund Bollifant.

1586.

Thér be in Englifh fpeech feux and thirty diftinct fingl diuifionz of the voic, and feux mixt diuifionz cated diphthongz. So thér ar in the whól. fower and forty diftinct or feueral diuifionz in the voic, of that langag. which ar figured or marked by letterz. as foloweth.

a. b. c. c. ch. d. e. e'. f. g'. g. h. i. l. í. m. m. n. n. o. The xxxvii.
oo. p. q. r. f. th. t. th. th. v. y. v. w. wh. x. y. ð. fingl letters.
Too
thæz ar aded. k. of the ve of. c: alfo. ph. of the ve of.
f: and æ, by it-felf; and alfo. & by it-felf for the word.
and.

Their Capitalz and other paierz folow. whær-of fóm be the mo in number for the æzier vjing of former im-prefionz. and help in equioey: but firft I wil denýd the vqwelz and half-vqwelz. from the confonantz. with their tým: and then partly hqw thæz vqwelz and half-vqwelz may be vjed toogethor in diphthong. as thre of them fo founded toogethor mák a triphthong: in which triphthong thér iz al-way ón half-vqwel if thér be' not twoo.

Eiht v'qwelz: a. e. e'. i. o. oo. v. y.

Vqwelz of fhört tým: a. e. i. o. y. whoo hauing long V wels time.
tým ar accented thus: á. é. or æ. cated e. diphthong. ý. ó. and for. y. long. we' vj the diphthong ou.

Vqwelz of long tým: e'. oo. v. whær-in nóthat e'. æ. and oo. ar neuer founded fhört except when a confonant folowing iz dybled in a formatiu. founding e. or æ. as. e. and founding. oo. as. oo. or. o. too kep formatiu] perfect in figur. thew chang'd in voic. and when. u. iz

founded short, aſoo ce'ent it thus, ù. æjily perc'eiu'ed by
ræd'ing auctor's ſo im-printed: nou'-own v'oic' gýding hou
thær-in.

Fower halfe
vowels.

Half-v'owelz: l. m. n. r. v'zed alſo lýk the conſonantʒ,
l. m. n. r. in formatiuʒ when a conſonant goeþ next
befór any of them, and a v'owel aded after them ending
the formor: for in wordʒ not formed of ȝther, ſuch half-
v'owel ſtandeth laſt, and iʒ ſpel'd alón by it-ſelf, except it
ſolow a v'owel too mák a diphthong.

The ſeu'n diphthongʒ: ai. au. ei. ey. oi. ow. ooi. for
we' vʒ w. in diphthong bóth for hiʒ ne'r náming lýk a
v'owel, and bicauz of hiʒ óld ve'.

Triphthongʒ: an eſm-tre': a caſm wýnd: a hoſm-wand,
or hoſmen wand.

The ſingle
letters with
their capitals
and other
paiers be-
tweene the
double prik.

A a: B b: C' c': C c: Ch ch: D d: E e æ: E' e'
æ': F f: G' g': J j: G g: H h: I i y: K k: L l: L' l: M
m: N n: n: O o: oo: P p: Ph ph f: Q q: R r r:
R: S f s ʒ: Sh fh: T t: Th th: Th th th: U v u: U ʒ y ȝ
ȝȝ ȝȝ: U' v' u': W w: Wh wh: X x: ʒ y: Z ʒ: Ț, by
it-ſelf.

Alphabetum Anglicum.

A a	a brevis	vir	galerus	certum, petre
A' a a-	a longa	man	hat	mar
B b b	be	tuba	odisse	equa
C c c	ce	mān	hāt	ma-r
D d d	de	lectus	iubere	latus
Δ d Δ d	Δe	bed	bid	fid
E e	e brevis	cerasum	vultus	ferre
E' e ē e-	e longa	ceri	cer	cop
I ē	ē Anglica	columba	clarus	malus
F f f	ef	dou	dēr	bad
V ∇ Z	ep	tu	der	balneare
G g	ge	Jou	der	bađ
Ȝ ȝ ȝ	ȝe	ductus	natus	hibernus
H h h	ha	led	bred	hel
I i y	i brevis	plumbum	brêd	lanare
I' i ī i-	i longa	led	brêd	he-l
K k k	ka	genus	brêd	calcaneum
L l l	el	lêd	tuba alemannica	certamen
M m m	em	lima	fil	frit
		vile	quique	certare
		elegans	fi-ſ	frit
		graculus	agnere	lignum
		habuit	get	log
		had	gagates	hospitio excipere
		occultum	et	lo ȝ
		hid	capat	fulpirari
		occultare	hed	fi h
		hid	nube	per
		catus	bid	bi
		ferô	manere	emere
		lāt	bi-d	br
		storea	prahende	dorsum
		mat	kae	bak
			ductus	ample
			led	fil
			lac	lacrum
			milk	dim

N n n	en	non	collum	spelunca
O o o	o brevis	nay	nek	den
O [^] ō ō o-	o longa	falire	equus	offa
P p p	pe	hop	hors	fop
Q q q	quu	spes	raucus	fapo
R r r	er	hōp	hōrs	fōp
S f s	es	olla	emaciare	finus
Z z z	eZed	pot	pīn	lap
Œ œ œ	eŒ	liberatus	penna	cotoneum malum
T t t	te	quit	quil	quins
T ⊖ θ þ	þe	forex	aries	vectis
V U u u	u brevis	rat	ram	bar
V [^] þ ū w	u- u longa	locationis charta	perdiculi	aleae
Y u y	ŷ Graeca	lēs	līs	dīs
X x x	ex	pascua	mendacia	moritur
		lēz	līz	dīz
		ternio canum	pīfcis	discus, lanx
		leŒ	liŒ	diŒ
		plumbum album	stuppa	fouea
		tin	tōu	pit
		tenue	degelascere	medulla arboris
		θin	þōu	piþ
		dama mas	plenus	limus
		buk	ful	mud
		liber	stultus	ira, vel affect ⁹
		bük	fül	mwd
		verus	ruta	ceruleum, nouum
		trv	rū	blv nŷ
		fecuris	vulpes	sex
		ax	fox	fix

In hoc Catalogo literae sunt XXXIII. Sed quia quaeque Latina vocalis dupliciter scribitur, tempore non prolatione differens, XXIX sunt Romanae, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u. IIII Graecae sunt, k, x, v, z. VI Anglicae, e, Δ, þ, Œ, Œ, þ.

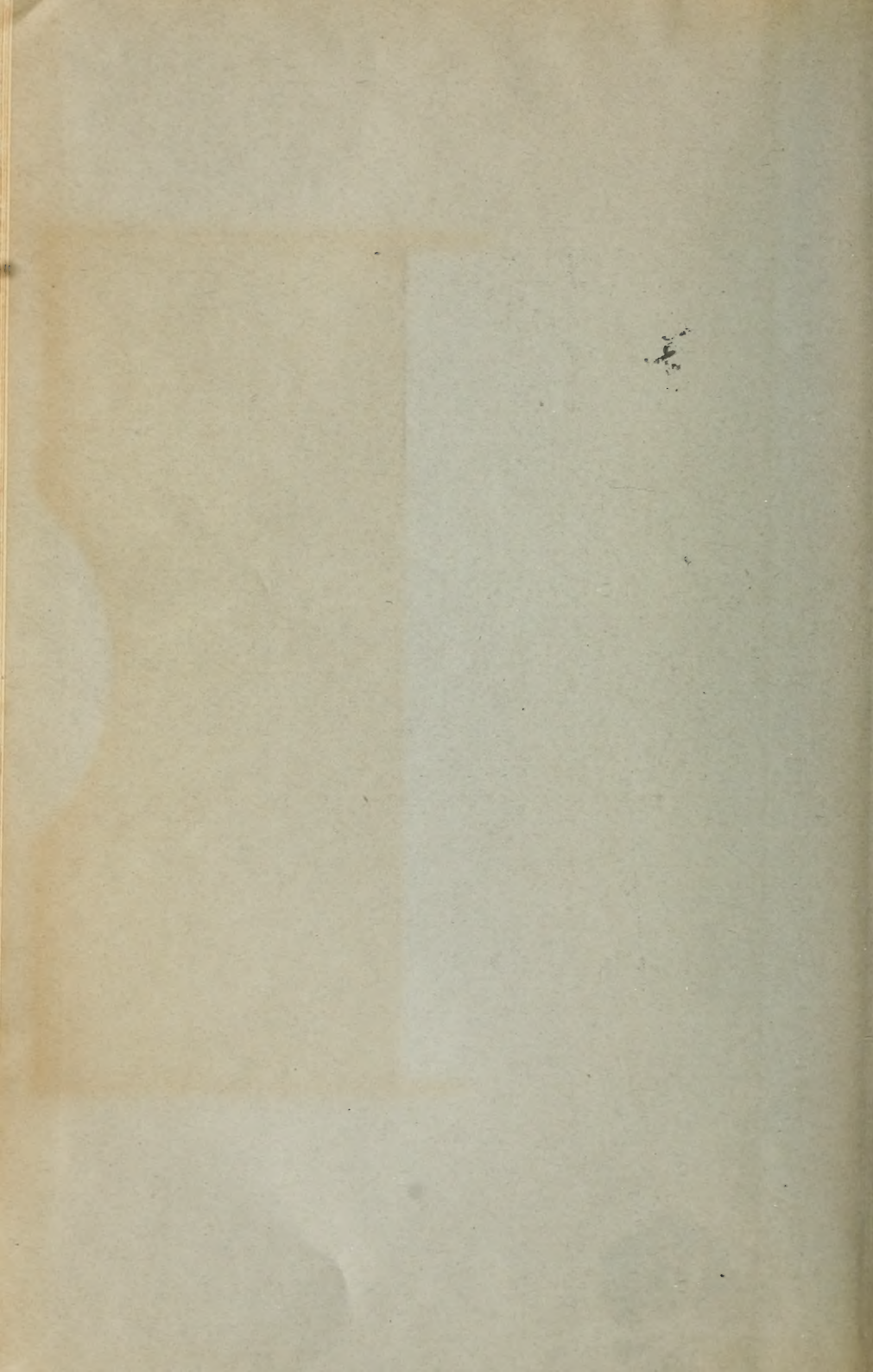


Druckfehlerberichtigung.

11 Gram lies Gram: 7 ar lies ar 18 1584 lies
 1585 33 thowht lies thowht 15 thowht lies thowht 25 Printor;
 lies Printorż 619 in: lies in- 717 phrás lies phrás 24 phrás
 lies phrás 26 thowht lies thowht 817 plácéd lies plácéd
 913 accuséd lies accuséd 112 scoollorż lies scoollorż 17 and
 of lies and [of 1431 loft lies loft 1525 hath lies hath
 167 hau lies hau 26 did lies did 177 regard lies regard
 20 tównish lies tównish 28 dānger lies danger 1822 hau'ng
 lies hau'ng 2025 to lies too 25 falt lies fhalt 2119 poor
 lies poor 2234 what-soeuer lies what-fœuer 2413 yong
 lies yong 2633 too lies too 2717 scárc' lies scárc
 2832 talked lies talkéd 2933 aduiz lies aduiz 3112 miffortun
 lies mif-fortun 3212 wryteth lies wryteth 3310 gau lies
 gau' 3410 accuséd lies accuséd 17 of lies of 352 nedí
 lies ne'dí 18 feru'ant? lies feru'ant? 30 fyl lies fyl
 3618 iudged lies iudged 374 forth lies forth 3824 strýkx
 lies strýkx 4018 labōring lies labōring 4117 cald-in lies
 cald-in 22 too lies too 4321 hau lies hau 26 an maister
 lies a maister 4411 feru'ant? lies feru'ant? 30 had lies had
 4513 hath lies hath 26 men lies men 475 lay-down lies
 lay-down 4918 vain lies vain 5011 wyȝdom lies wýȝdom
 539 inuýteth lies inuýteth 5516 spent lies spent 24 a bvl
 lies a bvl 5630 fhe lies he' 5819 aytōrity lies aytōrity
 592 Let lies Let 6018 spák lies spák 25 hath lies hath
 6220 chaced lies chaced 639 No-thing lies No-thing
 15 Whoo; lies Whooż 6413 warneth lies warneth 14 fel'ng
 lies the fel'ng 6524 deper lies deper 6615 did lies did

672 handfēd lies handfēd 687 had lies hað 9 layhed lies
 lauhēth 18 thūnderēd lies thūnderēd 29 hýdd lies hýdd
 7014 flugifh lies flugifh 7316 tákn lies tákn 30 fe'n lies
 fe'n 7530 córñ almóft lies córñ, almóft 7825 had lies hað
 8028 thing? lies thing? 8124 conn lies conn 8320 cotag
 lies cotag 861 wæhr lies whær 8913 wel-fau'rdēr lies
 wel-fau'rdēr 924 and óld lies an óld 9318 heheld lies
 heheld 19 forow-ful lies forow-ful 954 folþorǵ lies foldþorǵ
 993 partrige? lies partridge? 10119 renqwm lies renqwn
 10413 con- lies con= 14 tinauf? lies tinauf? 10818 did
 lies did 30 the lies the 11519 thing lies thing 11729 whoom
 lies whoom 12619 wær lies wær 13916 haðd lies haðd
 1456 for-go lies fór-go 25 or fór-fýrǵ lies or fór-fýrǵ
 1472 theirǵ lies theirǵ 1517 Certein lies Certein 1529 Venus
 lies Venus 16118 with lies with 16220 an lies a 18112 aytōr
 lies aytōr 18712 self-wild lies self-wild] 19028 hors lies
 hors 21114 wicked lies wicked 2151 to lies too 2287 be
 lies be 2835 ā lies ā 29224 Vne lies Une 31315 half
 lies half 29 half lies half 31623 thær-of lies thær-of 24 fehlt
 XLVI am Rande 31824 to lies too 32712 hy lies by.





LE.H

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Plessow, Max

Geschichte der Fabeldichtung in England
bis zu John Gay.

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